

# **LOK SABHA**

## **DEBATES**

**(Fourth Session)**



*(Vol. XII contains Nos. 21-30)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**



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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

### LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 21, 1978/Phalgun, 30,  
1899 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock*

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair.]

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**पुरानी दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन का साइकिल  
स्टैंड**

+

\* 386. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री यश वत्त शर्मा :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बनाने की उपाय करेंगे कि

(क) क्या रेलवे स्टेशन पर साइकिल स्टैंडों के ठेके गैर-सरकारी प्राप्ति का दिया जाने है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या ठेकेदारों का ये हिदायत दी जा रही है कि वे आम जनता का अनुविधान न हाने दे,

(ग) क्या इन स्टैंडों का मौके पर निरीक्षण करने की कोई व्यवस्था है, और

(घ) क्या पुरानी दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर साइकिल स्टैंड की कभी प्राकृतिक जांच की गई है और यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी रीट क्या है ?

4204 LS-1

2

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) (क) से (घ). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

#### विवरण

(क) जी हा । साइकिल स्टैंड के ठेके प्राइवेट व्यक्तियों को भी दिये जाते हैं ।

(ख) निर्धारित दर से अधिक प्रभार लेकर या स्टैंड में रखे गये बाहनों आदि को छाकर या उन्हें क्षति पहुँचाकर साइकिल स्टैंड उपयोगकर्ताओं को परेशान करने की घटनाओं की राक-शाम के लिए ठेकेदारों के साथ निष्पादित करार में पर्याप्त व्यवस्था है ।

(ग) रेलवे अधिकारियों द्वारा मौके पर निरीक्षण करने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट व्यवस्था नहीं है, लेकिन रेलवे अधिकारियों के निरीक्षणों के दौरान ठेकेदारों द्वारा करार की शर्तों के उल्लंघन किये जाने या उन के द्वारा अन्य अनियमितताओं के पाये जाने पर इस करार में जुर्माना आदि करने की व्यवस्था है ।

(घ) दिसम्बर, 1976 से जनवरी 1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान सात निरीक्षण किये गये थे । निर्धारित दरों से अधिक प्रभार लिये जाने के कुछ मामलों में अन्य छोटी-माटी अनियमितताओं को पकड़ा गया था और 50/- रु० जुर्माना किया गया था ।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान क्या रेल मंत्रालय का ध्यान इस बात की ओर गया है कि प्राइवेट व्यक्तियों को जा ठेके दिये जाते हैं,

--

उन में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों को ठेके नहीं दिये जाते हैं ? अगर इन लोगों को य ठेके दिये गये हैं, तो किन्ने ठेके अनुसूचित जातियों को और किन्ने अनुसूचित जन जातियों को दिये गये हैं ?

श्री शिव नारायण यह प्रश्न पुरानी दिल्ली जक्शन में संबंधित है । 1976 में इस का टंडर हुआ था । मेरे मित्र न अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के बारे में पूछा है । नई स्कीम में यह प्रोजेक्ट्स का प्रापरेटिव तासायटीज हरिजना और बेबाधा के लिए रखा है ।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान ठेका में आरक्षण के बारे में यह जो आदेश दिया गया है रेल मंत्रालय ने अभी तक उस पर कितना ध्यान दिया है यदि नहीं दिया है तो क्या नहीं दिया है ?

श्री शिव नारायण अध्यक्ष महादय ध्यान दिया जा रहा है ।

श्री सुरेन्द्र बिरुम मैमाननीय मंत्री जो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं अभी उन्होंने बताया कि किन किन को ठेके दिए जाते हैं ताक्या रन कमचारी जो रिटायर हो गए हैं और जिन के बच्चे नाबालिग हैं उन को या जो मर गए हैं उन की विधवाओं को भी ठेके दान में प्राथमिकता दोगे ?

श्री शिव नारायण मैं बताया कि य कैटेगरीज है । तबिन यह जो पगना है वह मैं बता दूँ । उस में य चार कैटेगरीज है ।

1 They should be registered with the Registrar of Co operative Societies of the State concerned

2 They should be between 18 and 30 years of age

3 They should do all work connected with the management of the cycle-scooter stand themselves

4 They should be prepared to conduct it alone

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी अध्यक्ष महोदय स्टेशन पर माइकिल और स्कूटर स्टैंड के लिए ही ठेका नहीं दिया जाता है मैं न देखा है कि पटना स्टेशन पर माटर गाड़ी का भी एक रुपया ले लेते हैं । जब माटर जाता है स्टेशन पर तो एक रुपया ले लेते हैं । अगर चार मनवा गाड़ी गई तो चार रुपया ले लेते हैं । तो क्या रेलवे मंत्रालय ने यह भी निर्णय किया है कि जितनी माटर गाड़ियां स्टेशन पर जायें उन में बांटा लिया जाये ।

श्री शिव नारायण अध्यक्ष महोदय इस के लिये नाटिस की आवश्यकता है । यह क्वेश्चन हमारा दिल्ली जक्शन से संबंधित है । (व्यवधान)

SHRI D N TIWARY No Sir it relates to all stations not to Delhi alone (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Chaudhryji please let him answer the question

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी अध्यक्ष महोदय हम इस मइस्टर्ड है और शुरुआती मवान पूछने का कांशिन पर रहे । आप हमें सीका नहीं दन है ।

MR SPEAKER You cannot try to shout and monopolise. He is answering the question but you would not even hear his answer

श्री शिव नारायण निम्नी जान सवाल पूछा है उस का हम जवाब दान दीजिए । माइकिन का 15 पैसे और 20 पैसे स्कूटर का है पहन चार घंटे का (व्यवधान)  
माटर का उस में नहीं दिया हुआ है मोटर माइकिल का मैं पास है ।

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी श्री स्टेशन पर नहीं लेते हैं पटना जक्शन पर लेते हैं ।

भी सिव्न नारायण : पटना जंक्शन के लिए माप को नोटिस देनी होगी। ऐसे हम जबाब नहीं दे सकते हैं। यह क्वेश्चन मांटर साइकिल और साइकिल के बारे में है।

MR. SPEAKER: Then question No. 387—Mr. Alhaj, not present. Question No. 388—Chri Jyotirinooy Bosu, also not here. Question No. 389—Shri Krishna Chandra Halder.

#### Survey of Raniganj—Bankura Line

\*389. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed the survey work for the construction of a new Railway line from Raniganj to Bankura; and

(b) if so, when the construction is expected to start?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). The survey work for the line from Bankura to Raniganj, which was taken up at the cost of the Government of West Bengal, has since been completed and the reports have been submitted to the Government of West Bengal. The State Government's comments are awaited, after which further consideration to the construction of the line will be given.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Minister just now stated that survey work for the railway line from Raniganj to Bankura was taken up at the cost of Government of West Bengal and has been completed. I want to know whether this survey work was done by the Ministry of Railways. If so, what was the total cost of the survey work and what is the reaction of the Ministry of Railway in this regard.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The survey is already completed. The

cost that we have worked out is Rs. 8 crores. I am very happy to inform the House that from the point of view of a number of aspects—for instance, that is a place from which movement of coal can be made effectively, similarly there is adivasi area which is involved—if this line is constructed it will contribute to the development of backward areas. From these points of view we are favourably inclined to it. We have sent the Report to the West Bengal Government. After hearing from them we will take necessary decision.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: For the construction of new Railway line, what is the connection with the Government of West Bengal? Minister has stated that these are backward areas. You know Bankura and Purlia are backward areas. Recently it has been estimated that 180 million tonnes of coal deposit is there in Majia. If this Railway line is constructed, it will provide infrastructure for the industrialisation and coal can also be carried from Dhanbad area, Raniganj, Majia and Haldia at a minimum cost.

MR. SPEAKER: He has agreed to all that.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I want to have a categorical reply from the Minister when will the construction of Railway line from Raniganj to Bankura be taken up for the development of the backward areas?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has repeated the question in his first portion to which I have already replied.

As far as the second part is concerned I have given a clear answer that we are yet awaiting the final response of the West Bengal Government. Immediately after hearing from them we will take necessary decision. We are favourably inclined towards the construction of the line.

**SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:** I raised this question about six or seven months back in the Second Session and I requested the Minister to take up the construction of these very railway lines because of the backwardness of the area. The Minister assured during that time that he will look into the matter favourably. But since then the action has not yet been taken. So, I want to know from the Minister how much time will he take to complete the paraphernalia and when will the construction actually begin?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** This is exactly the same question already put by an hon. Member. Therefore, the reply would be the same. It cannot be a different reply to another member.

**श्री शरद यादव :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो नयी रेल लाइनों का डेवलपमेंट हो रहा है उसकी तहज्जु से गोंडिया छोटी लाइन जो है उसकी भी बहुत दिनों में माग चली आ रही है ।

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is a different question.

**श्री शरद यादव :** मंत्री महोदय का यह मालूम है । यह डेवलपमेंट का मामला है, नयी लाइन का मामला है इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ इस मामले में भी वे कुछ करें ।

**MR. SPEAKER:** Then the Railways in the whole of India will be covered.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:** My question is very simple. When the survey work was taken up, it is clear that the Railway Minister got the sanction of the West Bengal Government also. After the completion of the survey, after spending, as given in the statement Rs. 8 crores, how is

it that this is being delayed and excuse is being taken that the West Bengal Government has not given its sanction? So, the construction of the line is being delayed. My question is a very simple question. Once you take the permission and sanction of the State Government why are you delaying in the matter? What is the policy of the Government in this respect?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** To a simple question my answer is also very simple. It is the usual formality for years together that whenever we undertake any survey at the instance of the State Government we refer the matter back to them and it is not at all any delaying process. And on this survey we have not spent Rs. 8 crores. What I have mentioned as Rs. 8 crores is the cost of the project. Actually what we have spent on the survey is Rs. 6.96 lakhs. I can assure him that immediately we get the comments of the West Bengal Government we will take proper decision in the matter.

#### Drilling in Jaisalmer

+

\*391. **SHRI NATHU SINGH:**

**SHRI S. S. SOMANI:**

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) when drilling for oil was started in Jaisalmer district in Rajasthan;

(b) the progress made in this regard so far and the amount of expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) whether the Central Government have decided to stop oil drilling there; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.



## Statement

(a) to (d). Exploratory drilling was commenced by the ONGC in the Jaisalmer District of Rajasthan on 7-12-1964 and so far 16 exploratory wells have been drilled in that district. An amount of Rs. 10.52 crores has been spent on drilling operations there. Except for 5 wells (4 at Manhera Tibba and one at Bhuana), the other 11 wells proved to be dry. The small quantity of gas discovered at Manhera Tibba does not admit of commercial utilisation in view of its high nitrogen content. The gas show obtained in Bhuana was non-commercial in quantity and unfavourable in composition.

In view of the results obtained so far, ONGC has suspended drilling operations with a view to acquiring additional data through further geological and geophysical surveys. The resumption of drilling would depend on the results of such additional geological and geophysical surveys.

श्री नाथ सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि स्टेटमेंट में कहा गया—ओ.ए.नं० जी०सी० द्वारा राजस्थान के जैसलमेर जिले में 7-12-1964 को तेल की खुदाई का कार्य प्रारम्भ किया गया था—उस के बाद अब तक 16 कुएँ खोदे गये, उन में से 11 कुएँ—जैसा इन्होंने बताया है—खूबे पाये गये और 5 कुओँ में वहाँ पर गैस और तेल की मात्रा निकली है। इन कुओँ में गैस और तेल की मात्रा निकलने के बाद भी वहाँ अचानक कार्य बन्द कर दिया गया। इस के बाद राजस्थान सरकार ने केन्द्र को पत्र लिखा, जिस में उन्होंने निवेदन किया है कि वहाँ पर तेल निकलने की भारी सम्भावना है। इस लिए खुदाई पत्र : प्रारम्भ कराई जाय और पूरे जिले का सर्वेक्षण कराया जाय।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ—जैसा उन्होंने बताया है कि इस कार्य पर

अब तक 10.52 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किए जा चुके हैं और इतने बड़े कार्य को अचानक बन्द कर दिया गया—क्या राजस्थान सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में आप को कोई पत्र मिला है तथा उस में उन्होंने आप से क्या निवेदन किया है ? क्या आप उन के पत्र पर विचार कर के जैसलमेर जिले में पुनः खुदाई का काम जल्द प्रारम्भ कर देंगे ?

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : मान्यवर, राजस्थान के जैसलमेर जिले में तेल की सम्भावना पाई गई थी और उस के लिये हमारे जियोलाजिकल फील्ड-वर्क करने वाले, जियोफिजिकल फील्ड वर्क करने वाले और सीसमिक-मेगनेटिक सर्वे करने वाली पार्टीज ने पिछले सालों में काम किया। जैसलमेर के अतिरिक्त हम ने राजस्थान के एक और जिले में भी काम किया—बोकारन के नागीर में भी कुएँ खोदे गये, उस में भी गैस की जो सम्भावना अब तक मिली है, उस को अगर हम अपने बम्बई के बेसिन फील्ड की तरह में निकालना शुरू करें तो यह गैस कुल चार दिन की है, चार दिन में गैस खत्म हो जायगी। अभी हम ने इस को छोड़ा नहीं है, राजस्थान सरकार में भी निवेदन किया है और अपने नौजवान सभी मदम्यों में भी प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ—कि इसे छोड़ा नहीं है और इस पर हम लगे लगे हुए हैं लेकिन अभी हमारा उस पर इतिहास करने खोदते जाने का कोई इरादा नहीं है क्योंकि खुदाई में खामा रुपया लगता है, करीब 10 लाख रुपया लग जाता है। बजाए उस के, अपने जो सर्वेज ? ज्योलाजिकल और जियो-फिजिकल, उन के आधार पर और हमारे जो भूगर्भ शास्त्री हैं, भू-विज्ञान शास्त्री हैं, उन में हम कह रहे हैं कि अपनी खोज नीत्र करो और यह समझो कि किस स्तर पर कहा सुराख करने से हम सही जगह पर पहुँचेंगे। इसलिए इतिहास

पार्टी के सिर्फ 120 घादमियों की टीम को वापस किया गया है और वह कहीं और ड्रिलिंग कर रहे हैं।

श्री बसन्त साठे राजस्थान में मुराख करना मुश्किल है और वहाँ में तेल निकालना आसान नहीं है।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : तेल वही निकलता है जहाँ आप मुश्किल समझते हैं।

श्री बसन्त साठे मुराख करने रहा लेकिन तेल निकलेगा नहीं राजस्थान में।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : मान्यवर, सब मुराख हुए हैं लेकिन जब साठे जी पहले इस तरह थे तो तेल नहीं निकला और जब यह दल उस तरह है तो तेल निकलेगा।

मान्यवर, मैं यह कह रहा था कि हम न काम रखा नहीं है। मैं राजस्थान के मांगे भाइयों में और जैमलमेर वालों में कहता हूँ कि भारत का भविष्य उस क्षेत्र से जुड़ा हुआ है, भला हम उसका कैसे छाड़ सकते हैं।

श्री नाथू सिंह : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का उन के उत्तर के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। साथ से पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश हमारे राजस्थान का है और उस राजस्थान प्रदेश में भी सब से पिछड़ा हुआ जिला जैमलमेर का है जो कि बाईर पर है और जहाँ पर आबादी का घनत्व भी बहुत कम है। पहले जो सर्वेक्षण किया गया था उस में भारी तेल और गैस निकलने की सम्भावना बताई गई थी। माठे साहब की पार्टी के तिलों में तेल नहीं लेकिन राजस्थान में जैमलमेर जिले पर अगर आप ध्यान देंगे, तो वहाँ पर आप को तेल मिलेगा। वहाँ पर वैज्ञानिकों ने यह खोज की थी और बताया था कि यहाँ पर तेल निकलने की

बड़ी भारी सम्भावना है। तो मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहूँगा कि क्या आप ने उस पूरे जिले में और उस के आस पास, जैसा आप ने बीकानेर और नागौर के बारे में बताया है कि वहाँ पर तेल निकलने की सम्भावना है, काफी दूर तक जो क्षेत्र सैकड़ों किलोमीटर तक फैला हुआ है, में तेल निकालने के बारे में खोज करवाई गई है? अगर वहाँ पर तेल निकल आता है तो जैमलमेर और रेगिस्तान का जो पूरा इलाका है, उस का विकास हो सकता है और उससे पूरे देश को फायदा हो सकता है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि कब तक आप एक् स्पेशल दल भेज कर वहाँ का सर्वेक्षण कराएंगे ताकि यह पता लग सके कि वहाँ पर तेल निकलने की सम्भावना है या नहीं? क्या इस की धीरे जांच करायेगी और इस तरह के कार्य में और तीव्रता लाएंगे, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : मान्यवर, हमारी जो टीम है वह इस काम को देख रही है कि किन स्थानों पर मुराख करे जहाँ में तेल निकल सकता है। मैं यह भी बता दूँ कि पाकिस्तान की तरफ भारी रेगिस्तान है और हमारी तरफ जैमलमेर है। भूगर्भ शास्त्रियों ने इस का नाम भारी-जैमलमेर-आर्च रखा है। इस आर्च के अन्दर ही देखना है और सब जगह जाने की बात नहीं है। उस का पूरा सर्वेक्षण करवाने की व्यवस्था है। वहाँ पर टीम मौजूद है और काम जारी है। सिर्फ ड्रिलिंग का काम बन्द हुआ है, बाकी सब काम जारी है, और वह जारी रहेगा। उस के बाद अगर ड्रिलिंग की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी, तो वह काम भी शुरू किया जाएगा।

श्री एस० एस० सौमानी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है और उस में

सह बताया है कि सन् 1964 से यह काम प्रारंभ हुआ है। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि गत 4-3-1975 को अनस्टाई क्वेश्चन नं० 2029 के उत्तर में यह बताया गया था कि यह काम सन् 1956 में चालू हुआ था। मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन घाट वर्षों का रिकार्ड आपके पास है या नहीं?

दूसरे हम ने यह पूछा था कि तेल की क्या पोषीशन है? आप गैस के बारे में बता रहे हैं। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जैसलमेर जिले में तेल उपलब्ध है या नहीं? क्या पाच कुंधों में तेल मिला या नहीं मिला? यदि मिला है तो वह किस उपयोग के लिए है? यह बताने की कृपा करें?

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा सन् 1975 में क्या जवाब दिया गया था, उस की जानकारी इस समय मेरे पास नहीं है। जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने अभी बताया, मैं देख कर के उन्हें पत्र द्वारा सूचित कर दूंगा और अगर अध्यक्ष महोदय चाहेंगे तो जानकारी सभा पटल पर भी रख दूंगा।

श्री एस० एस० लोभाजी इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में 1956 लिखा हुआ है।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा क्या वह बिकानेर के बारे में है, या जैसलमेर और बिकानेर दोनों को जोड़ कर 56 लिखा हुआ है, यह मुझे देखना पड़ेगा।

जहां तक तेल मिलने का सम्बन्ध है, तेल बड़ा इतनी कम मात्रा में पाया गया है जिसका कोई धर्म नहीं है। इसीलिए हम सर्वेक्षण कर रहे हैं और वैज्ञानिकों से तेल की संभावनाओं का पता लगाने के बारे में कह रहे हैं। वहां गैस की संभावना का तो पता लगा है क्योंकि पाकिस्तान के मारी क्षेत्र में गैस बहुत निकली है और चूंकि कवरर किसी राजनीतिक सम्बन्ध

को नहीं मानती है इसी लिए वहां गैस की संभावना है।

श्री रामभूरतः अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि वहां गैस थोड़ी भिक्कदार में निकली है जो कि चार दिन तक चल सकती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस चार दिन की संभावना का अन्दाजा लगने के बाद क्या इस काम को बढ़ाया जाएगा या यही राक दिया जाएगा, क्या इस पर जो रुपया खर्च किया गया है वह व्यर्थ जाएगा?

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा अब तक जा झूया लगा है वह तो खोज का रुपया लगा है। तेल निकालने के लिए जो ससाधन लगाने होंगे वे तो दस करोड़ रुपये में ऊपर होंगे। अगर वही गैस निकले और चार दिन में गायब हो जाये तो उस गैस के कोई मायने नहीं है।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया है कि राजस्थान में कार्य प्रारंभ किया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान की तरह क्या अन्य प्रदेशों में भी आप की टीम सर्वे का कार्य कर रही है, तेल के बारे में कोई जांच-पड़ताल कर रही है? यदि हा तो वे कौन-कौन से प्रदेश हैं?

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा जी, हा। वैसे यह प्रश्न इस प्रश्न से संबंधित नहीं है। फिर भी मैं उन की जानकारी के लिये बताना चाहता हूँ कि असम, झारखण्ड प्रदेश, नागालैण्ड का बाईर, त्रिपुरा, वैस्ट बंगाल अण्डमान निकोबार, उड़ीसा में महानदी का क्षेत्र गुजरात, उत्तर प्रदेश, आंध्र प्रदेश, दक्षिण में काबेर, के किनारे, केरल, पंजाब, जम्मू कश्मीर और हिमाचल प्रदेश में यह कार्य हो रहा है। बर्दाकस्मती से बिहार में कहीं पर भी यह कार्य नहीं हो रहा है।

### Production of Crude Oil

\*392. SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly production of crude oil per month in the year 1976-77;

(b) whether Government propose to do more on-shore and off-shore operation to get self-sufficiency in oil?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) While efforts to find additional sources of oil, both on-shore and off-shore are being stepped up, it is not possible to state when India would become self-sufficient in petroleum.

Statement  
Monthly Production of Crude Oil  
during 1976-77

1976-77	'000' Tonnes
April, 76 . . . .	708
May, 76 . . . .	731
June, 76 . . . .	702
July, 76 . . . .	695
August, 76 . . . .	705
September, 76 . . . .	634
October, 76 . . . .	728
November, 76 . . . .	788
December, 76 . . . .	816
January, 77 . . . .	806
February, 77 . . . .	788
March, 77 . . . .	797
Total 1976-77 . . . .	8898

MR. SPEAKER: Instead of 'Sabha' it is better to use the word 'House' because Rajya Sabha is there.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : अपने देश में जो तेल उत्पादित होता है और बाहर से जो तेल आता है उसकी कास्ट आप किस प्रकार से लगाते हैं ? क्या आप दोनों को मिला कर कास्ट लगाते हैं या अपने ही आधार पर कास्ट लगाते हैं ? पिछली सरकार ने एकदम से एक रुपये से ज्यादा कास्ट लगा दी जिससे बाहर से आने वाला तेल महंगा हो गया । आपकी तेल पर कितनी कास्ट आती है और यह जो पर यूनिट आप कास्ट चार्ज करते हैं वह किस हिसाब से चार्ज करते हैं ?

श्री हेमवती नन्दा बहुगुणा : मान्यवर, अपने देश के अन्दर जो तेल उत्पादित होता है उस पर बाहरी तेल के मुकाबले में कम कास्ट लगायी जाती है । दोनों को मिला कर एग्ज निकालते हैं । जो हमारा अपना तेल है उसका दाम लगभग 45 रुपये बैरल का होता है जब कि जो बाहर वाला तेल है उसका लगभग 110 रुपये बैरल होता है । दोनों का भाव मिला कर, फिर जो वेस्ट एग्ज है—हमारा दम मिलियन बाहर का चौदह मिलियन कुल 24 मिलियन का कुल दाम निकाल कर और उसको 24 में भाग दे कर जो भाव निकलता है उस आधार पर रिफाइनरीज को एक दाम पर सब जगह भारत में बांटा जाता है ।

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : आप 10 मिलियन तेल बता रहे हैं । आपका लक्ष्य तेल के मामले में देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाना है । छठी योजना में जितना तेल देश में पैदा करने का आपका लक्ष्य है उस हिसाब से क्या आपने देश में उतनी क्षमता बनाने का भी प्रबन्ध किया है ताकि अपने देश में उत्पादन होने वाला जो तेल है उस

इससे पहले अपने देश में हो सके और कीमतें भी कम हो सकें ?

पहले प्रश्न में मैं एक प्रश्न नहीं कर सका था। देश में तेल की खोज के लिए आप विदेशी कम्पनियों से सौदे करते हैं। क्या यह सही है कि राजस्थान के जैसलमेर जिले में तेल की खोज का काम एक विदेशी कम्पनी को दिया गया था और वही विदेशी कम्पनी पाकिस्तान में भी तेल की खोज का काम कर रही थी, दोनों देशों में कर रही थी ? क्या यह भी सही है कि हमारे साधनों का उपयोग पाकिस्तान में उसने करके वहां पर तो तेल की खोज कर ली लेकिन हमारे यहां हमारे साधनों का उपयोग नहीं किया, पाकिस्तान में किया ? इस तरह से हमारे साधनों का दुरुपयोग न हो इसके बारे में आप क्या सोच रहे हैं। आपको विदेशी एक्सपर्टाइज तो लेना ही पड़ता है लेकिन इस प्रकार से हमारे देश के साधनों का दुरुपयोग न हो जाए, इसका भी आप क्या रखेंगे और इसकी भी आप व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

श्री हेमवती नन्धन बहुगुणा : जहां तक पहले प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है हमारी रिकार्डिंग कंपैसिटी आज 27 मिलियन टन की मौजूद है। 24 मिलियन टन के करीब हम थ्रू पुट डालते हैं। इसलिए हमारी क्षमता बढ़ाने वाले वर्षों में, कुछ सालों में कम होने वाली नहीं है। लेकिन हमने भंडारी कमेटी बनाई हुई है। ताकि छठी योजना में हम अपनी रिकार्डिंग कंपैसिटी को और बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कुछ कर सकते हैं इसका पता लगाया जाए। कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद जो प्राविशेष उस पर हम निर्णय लेंगे।

जहां तक दूसरा प्रश्न है उसकी जानकारी इस बक्स मेरे पास नहीं है कि क्या किसी विदेशी कम्पनी को राजस्थान में काम दिया गया था या नहीं। इसलिए मैं उत्तर नहीं दे सकता हूँ। लेकिन इतना मैं कह सकता हूँ कि

किसी भी विदेशी कम्पनी से जिससे हम इस बक्षत सहायता ले रहे हैं उसको हम नहीं कह सकते हैं कि किसी और के साथ बंधन न करो। लेकिन हम अपने हितों की रक्षा का पूरा बन्दोबस्त करते हैं ताकि हमारी जानकारी का लाभ कोई दूसरा न उठाए। वैसे तो दुनिया के ज्ञान का लाभ सब उठा रहे है। मरी की गैस—

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : हमारे साधनों का लाभ दूसरा न उठा सके—

श्री हेमवती नन्धन बहुगुणा : हमारे साधनों का लाभ कोई दूसरा नहीं उठा सकेगा।

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : मशीनों से—

श्री हेमवती नन्धन बहुगुणा : हमारी मशीनें कोई पाकिस्तान नहीं गई हैं।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: In regard to both on-shore and off-shore drilling, the hon. Minister has stated that he has not visualised the future production of oil so that we may become self-sufficient in petroleum products. The Bhandari Committee has gone into this question and I would like to know when it would submit its report. Is there any special consideration being given by the Bhandari Committee in order that it may explore the possibilities of increasing the production of petroleum products in this country so that we may become self-sufficient in oil?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Sir, since I was answering the questions in Hindi, obviously it looks now that I have not fully been understood, for no fault of Mr. Lakkappa, because obviously there is the language barrier. I can assure him that I have never said that we do not visualise....but some day we will be self-reliant.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** 'Some day' is more hypothetical. Tell us which day?

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** I merely said that at this stage it was not possible to say the date on which we shall become self-reliant; that is my answer; not that we will not try to be self-reliant. We will try our best to be self-reliant as early as possible in fuel and energy as a whole. So far as the Bhandari Committee is concerned, it is concerned with the determining of refining capacity as existing today and expanding it in terms of our future projections and requirements and not with the search for oil or finding oil. But I can assure the hon. Member that the ONGC is aggressively going forth both for on-shore and off-shore exploration. You will be happy to know that in this month we have already a jack-up rig which will be drilling in the west coast of Kerala to find possibilities of hydro carbon; it will again go to Andamans and Nicobar to locate hydro carbon area. Onshore we are already having about 24 locations right now where our rigs are working. We are going ahead with an aggressive programme both onshore and offshore to find oil so that we may become self-sufficient as early as possible.

**SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN:** May I know whether oil drilling projects are not being worked properly? In Golshi and Bokultala areas in Diamond Harbour area in West Bengal they are not going upto the stipulated depth. May I know from the hon. Minister what the position is?

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** It is true that in West Bengal in the Diamond Harbour area we had some trouble when we reached a depth of 644 metres—breaking up of the casing and some technical difficulties. We have overcome them and we have again started to go upto 6000 metres in Diamond Harbour area. The present deadlock arose out of the reasons I explained. I should like to assure the hon. Member and the House that

we are doing our level best to overcome this difficulty and go ahead. West Bengal is a prospective area from the geologist's point of view.

**SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH:** The price formula for the crude oil is defective; it is based on tonnage. When international price is rising don't you think that you are doing an injustice by paying value on tonnage basis?

**MR. SPEAKER:** How does this arise out of this question? The price formula does not arise out of this question.

#### Railway Freight Equalization Policy for Steel and Coal

\*393. **SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether only steel and coal have freight equalisation in the country unlike other commodities like cotton, oil-seeds, etc.;

(b) is it a fact that due to the natural resources of coal and iron-ore in West Bengal and Bihar, these two States suffer very heavy financial loss due to this railway freight policy of the Centre; and

(c) do the Government propose to introduce freight equalisation system throughout the country in respect of other commodities as it is in vogue in case of steel and coal?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):** (a) Railways do not have any system of freight equalisation. Railway freight for all commodities is charged according to the distance carried.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA:** Will the hon. Minister let the House know who was the author of this system to be introduced in India? From Jharia to Calcutta it is only 200 km; from Jharia to the furthest point in

the west of India is about 1200 km. But the freight for carrying one metric tonne of iron and steel from Jharia to Calcutta is Rs. 350/- both ways. The freight from Jharia to the Western end of the country is Rs. 350. At the rate of Rs. 100 for 200 km., six hundred rupees will be for 1200 kms. And if Rs. 600 and Rs. 100 are added, it comes to Rs. 700 and divided equally, it comes to Rs. 350. Will the Minister let the House know as to how they came to this calculation and who is the author of this system?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** There must be some misunderstanding in the mind of the hon. Member or at least I had gathered that impression. In my reply, I have said that railways have not introduced any system of freight equalisation. But there is a scheme of freight equalisation and that scheme at present is being applied to pig iron, steel, cement, petroleum products and nitrogenous fertilizers. But the *modus-operandi* of implementing this scheme is, the concerned Ministries have developed freight equalisation funds. As far as the industry is concerned, they pay up the regular tariff rates and when there is a difference, which is calculated on the basis of average lead, it is from these funds in the hands of the concerned Ministry that the corresponding amount is paid and the freight equalisation is brought about. Therefore, I wish to clarify that the scheme of freight equalisation is there, but it is implemented only by the corresponding Ministries.

**SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA:** But in case of cotton and oil seeds, which are taken by the Eastern part of the country from the Western part, the freight is not equal. They have to pay Rs. 90 for one metric tonne in the case of cotton, oilseeds, synthetic goods, rubber, raw materials, etc. whereas for coal and steel it is only Rs. 50. Why is the disparity? I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has any desire to abolish this system.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** The West Bengal Government and the Tamil Nadu Government had appealed to the Ministry of Commerce to consider this problem in depth and see whether freight equalisation scheme could be applied in the case of raw-cotton also because of the difficulties that the textile mills face. That was the proposal and on their proposal, in 1973, the Commerce Ministry had set up a Committee. The Committee went into this problem in depth and the Committee had finally recommended that there should be no extension of the existing scheme of freight equalisation to raw cotton and as a result of that, that particular proposal has not been implemented.

**डा० राजबी सिंह :** मंत्री जी ने पहले तो यह कहा कि फ्रट इक्वलाइजेशन स्वीकार नहीं करने, उसके बाद कहा कि विभिन्न मिनिस्ट्रीज उसकी क्षतिपूर्ति करती हैं, तो क्या मंत्री जी यह बतायेंगे कि इस प्रकार से पश्चिम बंगाल और बिहार के लोगों को जो बाटा हांता है उसे पूरा करने के लिए विभिन्न मिनिस्ट्रीज की समन्वय समिति बैठकर ऐसा कुछ काम करेंगे जिससे इन प्रान्तों को बाटा न हो, क्योंकि यहाँ जो कोयला उत्पादन होता है उस पर दूसरी जगह भाड़ा कम देना होता है और यहाँ से जो दूसरी चीजें जाती हैं उसमें उनको ज्यादा देना होता है। क्या मंत्री महोदय विभिन्न मिनिस्ट्रीज को बैठकर कुछ ऐसा काम करेंगे जिससे इन प्रान्तों को बाटा न हो ?

**प्रो० मधु दंडवते :** जो सवाल पूछा है उसके सिलसिले में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि 1973 में जो कमेटी मूकरर हुई थी वह कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री की थी और सिर्फ रातकाटन के बारे में विचार करने के लिए थी। 1975 में इंटर-मिनिस्ट्रीयल ग्रुप की कमेटी फार्म की गई थी जिसके अध्यक्ष श्री एस० एस० मराठे थे। इस कमेटी ने पूरे विषय के बारे में अध्ययन किया है और

अपनी सिफारिश यह की है कि यह स्कीम एक्सटेंड करने का सवाल ही नहीं लेकिन जो स्कीम पिग आयरन, स्टील, पैट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स और नाइट्रोजन्स फर्टिलाइजर्स के बारे में है, उसे भी क्रमशः फेजवाइज करना चाहिए, उसको रद्द करना चाहिए और अन्य मार्गों से इस सवाल को हल करने की कोशिश की जाये, यह उनकी सिफारिश है।

### सकरी-हसनपुर रेलवे लाइन

\* 394. श्री राम सेवक हजारी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्व-तर रेलवे पर सकरी से हसनपुर तक नई रेलवे लाइन बनाने सम्बन्धी योजना अनेक वर्षों से अनिर्णीत पड़ी है ;

(ख) क्या गत वर्ष के बजट के अनुसार इस लाइन को बनाने का काम वर्ष 1980 तक पूरा होना था ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो सरकार द्वारा उपरोक्त योजना की उपेक्षा किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Construction of Hasanpur-Sakri line is an approved work included in the budget for 1974-75.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Heavy commitments have been entered into for the construction of new railway lines and it has been decided to concentrate on some of them instead of starting all of them at the same time. Since the construction work on Hasanpur-Sakti line is yet to be started, it is proposed to take it up after the lines which are already in hand make substantial progress.

श्री राम सेवक हजारी : मंत्री महोदय ने इस सदन में कई बार कहा है कि सरकार रिटर्न श्रेणियों को प्राथमिकता देगी। उन्होंने अभी भी कहा है कि वह इस वर्ष काम शुरू करने जा रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस वर्ष किम महीने में वह इस लाइन का कार्य शुरू करने जा रहे हैं। जब वह शुरू करने जा रहे हैं, तो क्या वह इसको प्राथमिकता देंगे ?

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : माननीय सदस्य ने जिस परियोजना के बारे में पूछा है, उस की पूरी लंबाई 74.9 किलोमीटर है और उसका कास्ट प्राक्कन्यमदुक्कन 6.19 करोड़ रुपये है। सर्वेक्षण में पता चला है कि इस की रिटर्न मिफ 2.9 परसेंट है। जब यह रिटर्न है, तो हो सकता है कि यह लाइन आर्थिक दृष्टि से ज्यादा महायक न हो। पिछली मर्तबा जो 28 लाइनें हम ने हाथ में ली थी, उन में से 7 लाइनों का काम पूरा हुआ है। एक लाइन ड्राफ्ट को गई है और तीन एडोशनल लाइन्स ली गई हैं। इस बारे में हमारी स्टूडेंटी और नॉति यह त्नेगी कि जो काम हाथ में लिपे गये हैं, उन्हें पूरा किया जाये, या कम से कम उनमें काफ़ी तरक्की हो जाये, और उसके बाद एक्स्ट्र वक्स का जरूर हाथ में लेंगे।

श्री राम सेवक हजारी : किन याजनामां को पूरा करने के बाद इस योजना को हाथ में लिया जायेगा ?

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : मैंने बता दिया है।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: In the answer given by the Minister he has raised two issues. One is, though it has been included in 1974, it has been thrown into the background and some other works have been taken up, and the second is, he said that because of the lack of econo-



mic viability this has been given a low priority.

Sir, this is in the backward area. If that is so, if a criterion of economic viability is applied to laying lines in the backward areas, they will not see the light of the day. In those circumstances economic viability should not be the criterion whereas it should be the backwardness of the area. Keeping this in mind, may I know whether the hon. Minister will reconsider his decision and see that the work is started as early as possible?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has expanded the scope of this question, but even then I am prepared to answer that because it is a very important question.

Yesterday while replying to the debate on the Railways I have already indicated that so long as there are financial constraints, it will not be possible for us to undertake a large number of schemes and projects in the backward areas. Therefore, I have found out a via media and we are already discussing with the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission one more *modus operandi* to enlarge the scope of our resources. One method would be that if the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry allow us to utilise the surpluses that we have mopped up in the course of the financial year to be utilised as the development fund for the construction of new lines in the backward areas, the problems can be solved to a very great extent. We are continuing those discussions and I hope that with your support we will be able to get success.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH. What about backward areas?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I was referring to that. In the backward areas they were not able to get clearance for a number of years, because they were going by the traditional standard that unless 10 per cent return is there, a line would not be considered for approval. But the new

formula which I am proposing, and which is taken note of, is that we need not wait for the clearance of the Planning Commission on the ground of viability; on the ground of backwardness we can proceed with the project.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: I want to know whether it is a fact that not only the Sakari-Hasanpur line, but all the other lines of the North-eastern Railways, especially the lines falling within the Kosi area, including the restoration lines of Nirmali-Bhaptiaki, Pratap Ganj-Bhimnagar and Biharganj-Bhatiaarpur have not been taken up? As against that, other lines in the State of Maharashtra have been taken up, in the constituency of the Minister himself. Is this not a fact?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have already replied to that question. Unfortunately, the hon. Member wants to cast aspersion on my regionalism. Since he has done it, I want to make that position very clear. It is one of the projects in the south. Firstly, it is not a project in Maharashtra. It is a project which starts in Maharashtra, passes through Goa, goes to Karnataka as a direct link with Kerala and Tamil Nadu. I think if there is one project which can be called really a project of national integration in the South. It is this project. That is my contention. Kindly do not attribute any regionalism. I would be the last person to do it.

One portion of the West Coast Railway line has been cleared by the Planning Commission, in view of the appeal that has been made by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. They wrote to the Planning Commission that they are likely to take up a fertilizer project in that particular region and so they would very much like that the first part, namely, Apta-Roha, should be cleared. Though the matter is still pending, clearance was given to this portion. That was the background for the Planning Commission giving clearance to that line. It has been cleared as a project-oriented line.

**श्री सुबराज :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, सकरी हसनपुर लाइन का जब सर्वे हुआ था और उसके बाद जब इस की स्वीकृति दी गई थी तो क्या इस पर विचार किया गया था कि जो इलाका सभी कम्प्यूनिक्शंस से वंचित है, जहाँ आने जाने का कोई साधन नहीं है और सब से बड़ा गरीब इलाका है जहाँ न कोई रोड की सुविधा है न रेलवे लाइन की सुविधा है, क्या इन समास बातों का सर्वे कर कर यह निर्धारित किया गया था कि वहाँ नई लाइन के निर्माण में प्राथमिकता दी जाये? यदि हाँ, तो जब नई लाइनों के निर्धारण के सम्बन्ध में आपने नई नौति निर्धारित की तो इसको प्राथमिकता न देना क्या उचित था?

**प्रो० मधु दण्डवते :** मैंने इस सवाल का जवाब अभी दिया है अंग्रेजी में, वही हिन्दी में देना चाहता हूँ। माननीय सदस्य अंग्रेजी जानते हैं इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि अंग्रेजी में हिन्दी में अनुवाद की जरूरत नहीं है, लेकिन मैंने जो डेवलपमेंट फंड के बारे में बात कही थी और पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में नई लाइन शुरू करने में प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिए इस के लिए आर्थिक महायन्त्र कैसे मिले इस के लिए जो मुद्दाब मैंने रखा है अगर प्लानिंग कमीशन और फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री इनका मजूर करे तो पिछड़े इलाकों में नई लाइन शुरू करने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी।

**श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :** अभी अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण में यह लाइन लाभप्रद नहीं होगी, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, इसी प्रकार में आप ने बहुत सी लाइनों का सर्वे कराया है और वह सर्वे फाइल का अंग बन कर रह गये हैं, अन्त में उत्तर यही आता है। जब आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण में यह लाइन लाभप्रद नहीं थी, तो फिर आपने सर्वे क्यों कराया था, किस दृष्टिकोण में कराया था?

**प्रो० मधु दण्डवते :** इस सवाल का जवाब मैंने दे दिया है लेकिन फिर देना चाहता हूँ। किसी की नीयत पर मैं हमला नहीं करना चाहता हूँ लेकिन पहले ऐसा हुआ है, यह सफ में इस सदन को बता देना चाहता हूँ कि पहले कई स्कीम और प्रोजेक्ट्स के बारे में ऐसा हुआ है कि सर्वे बन रहा था, उसकी रिपोर्ट अच्छी नहीं थी, यह सब जानते हुए भी कई स्कीम्स शुरू कर दी गई, बाद में मिनिस्टर को पता लग गया कि उस का एकोनामिक सर्वे बहुत बुरा है, इसलिए उन्होंने उस को मुरखबा रखा। इस प्रकार का काम इन सर्वे में भी हुआ है। इस स्काम में भी हुआ है। लेकिन जैसा मैंने माननीय सदस्य को कहा, एडः नई स्कीम पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के लिए मैंने रखी है, उसका स्वादुति हा जाता है तो पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में नई रेल लाइन शुरू करने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी।

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:** So far as the Kondan-West Coast line is concerned, it has been stated that the work will be started from Apta to Roha, but the people of Karnataka are not satisfied with this action of the Railway Minister. The people of Karnataka want the railway line to start from Mangalore to Roha because we have the bitter experience of the Hassan-Mangalore line. As years roll on, the expenditure will be more. So, may I know whether the hon. Minister will start work on the Mangalore-Roha section?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** It is not related to the original question. Anyway, since it has been raised, let me clarify the position.

There has been a general convention that whenever any route is to be started, it is to be started from the rail-head, and since we are likely to get one more fertiliser project, it is very necessary that this particular

line should be taken up. In constructing any route, I would say that the entire route is not taken up at once. It is always constructed in patches. This patch is 62 km. and normally we take up 50 to 60 km. at a stage and therefore, Apta-Roha has been taken up. It is our experience that once you start a particular route, though it may be delayed, it is bound to be completed. The hon. Members may rest assured that as far as the railway administration is concerned, it will show no discrimination between Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. It will make a unified attempt to complete the projects.

**SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR.** Can you repeat that answer facing me that you have not discriminated against Kerala?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE.** Facing you I can make the statement. I have my conscience here.

**श्री लालजी भाई माननीय अध्यक्ष,** महोदय, हनुमुर-मकरी लाइन का सर्वे कर दिया गया है लेकिन माननीय मंत्री महोदय कई बार वार्ग वाकिंग इस लाइन को स्थापित करना चाहते हैं। इस लाइन को बनाने के रास्ते में कोई कारण नहीं आने चाहिए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक इस लाइन पर काम शुरू हो जायगा और कब तक पूरा हो जायगा।

**माननीय मंत्री जी:** हाँ पर समय का आश्वासन दें।

**प्रो० मधु दण्डवते:** मूल प्रश्न का जवाब मैंने दे दिया है, उसमें ज्यादा विस्तार मैं नहीं दे रहा जवाब नहीं दे सकता।

**श्री राम बिलास पासवान माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय,** यह हनुमुर-मकरी लाइन मेरे क्षेत्र से भी सम्बन्धित है और मेरे

यहाँ से इस मील की पूरी पर है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि अभी भी उस इलाके के जो बड़े लोग हैं उन्होंने रेल नहीं देखी है; वह इलाका इतना बैकवर्ड और पिछड़ा हुआ है कि उस इलाके के बड़े लोगों ने अभी तक रेल के दर्शन नहीं किए हैं। वहाँ पर करीब बीस पच्चीस मील का जो एरिया वहाँ पर न तो कोई रोड है और न कोई अन्य यातायात के साधन हैं। आप हैं वहाँ पर माइकिल में भा नहीं जा सकते हैं—रेल की बात तो छोड़ हाँ बाकि। तो इस प्रकार का जो इलाका है वहाँ पर न रोड है और न कुछ और है वहाँ से लिए मुश्किल से एक रेलवे लाइन का प्रोजेक्ट आया है उसमें भी यदि बिलम्ब होगा उसके कार्यान्वयन में, तो मैं समझता हूँ उस क्षेत्र के लोगों के प्रति बहुत बड़ा अन्याय होगा। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे हसनपुर-सकरा लाइन का प्राथमिकता दे कर तुरन्त कार्यान्वित करायेंगे?

**प्रो० मधु दण्डवते:** अध्यक्ष जी, घुमा-फिरा कर फिर वही सवाल पूछा जा रहा है, इस लिए मेरा जवाब भी वही होगा।

**श्री उग्र सेन अध्यक्ष जी,** विगत सरकार के रेल मंत्री ने और इन के विभाग ने पिछड़े इलाकों की बहुत सी रेल-लाइनों का सर्वे कराया था और बे रिपोर्ट इन के यहाँ फाइलों में पड़ी हुई है। मैं रेल मंत्री जी से स्पष्ट तौर से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो सर्वेक्षण पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के पिछड़े इलाकों के सम्बन्ध में कराये गये थे, क्या वे उन की जाच-पड़ताल करके, छान-बीन करा कर, उनमें से दो-चार लाइनों को निकालने की कृपा करेंगे?

**प्रो० मधु दण्डवते:** मैं इस सवाल का जवाब भी दे चुका हूँ—यहाँ भी मेरा वही जवाब होगा।

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### **Inquiry into Defeat of Indian Hockey Team**

\*365. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Hockey team has been routed in the Test Series between India and Pakistan played recently; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to institute an inquiry into the reasons for defeat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) The result of the recent Hockey Test Series between India and Pakistan was 1 to 3 and therefore it is not correct to say the Indian Hockey Team was routed.

(b) No, Sir. The responsibility for the selection and preparation of the team rests entirely with the Indian Hockey Federation which is an autonomous and independent body.

#### **Use of Small Power Tillers for Paddy cultivation**

\*366. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to encourage the use of small power tillers in paddy cultivation; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to popularise their use?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have already taken the following steps:—

1. With a view to reducing their cost,

(i) the excise duty leviable on fully built power tillers has been abolished and the State Governments have been requested to exempt them from the State Sales Tax.

(ii) a number of components used in their production has been standardised and efforts are on to standardise additional components.

(iii) research efforts have been initiated to develop a less costly Power Tiller.

2. Medium term credit facility is available to members of primary agricultural credit societies for purchase of power tillers without having to mortgage their land.

3. Various governmental and other agencies are promoting their use through demonstrations/custom-hiring.

#### **Text Books**

\*367. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIANWALA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has advised the State Governments on the matter of bringing out text-books taking into account the different socio-economic, cultural and linguistic backgrounds of the regions;

(b) if so, the reaction of the States in the matter; and

(c) whether any action in this regard has since been taken?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) In my inaugural address to the delegates of the Fifth

National Conference on School Text-books, organised by the National Council of Educational Research and Training in New Delhi from February 21-23, 1978, the need for taking into account the varied socio-economic cultural and linguistic backgrounds of the children in different regions, was emphasised while developing nationalised text books at the State level.

(b) and (c). Government have not yet received the recommendations of the Conference

**News-item entitled 'Misuse of Russian Assistance at I.I.T., Kharagpur'**

\*368 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:  
Will the Minister of EDUCATION,  
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE  
be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item published by *The Swadhin Patrika*, an English weekly published from Kharagpur, West Bengal, in its issue dated 2nd October, 1977, under the caption "Misuse of Russian Assistance at IIT, Kharagpur";

(b) if so, what are the facts thereof and

(c) the Government's reaction to the same?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,  
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE  
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Statement**

The Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur originally submitted a

proposal for the establishment of a Centre of Advanced Studies in Materials Science and Technology under the Soviet assistance. This Centre was to be developed in three different Divisions: (a) Division of Metals and Alloys; (b) Division of Plastics and Polymers; (c) Division of Ceramics and Cermets. The proposal was later modified and it was agreed that the establishment of an Advanced Centre of Materials Science and Technology can be done in stages, the first stage being the improvement of the Department of Metallurgy (Metals and Alloys).

In order to have an inter-disciplinary approach to research programmes, the Board of Governors, which is responsible for the management of the Institute, decided to establish a separate Materials Science Centre in September 1970, and the Senate was aware of this position. Though in the Indo-USSR Agreement of 1966, improvement of the Department of Metallurgy was envisaged, the equipment received under the Agreement is housed in the Materials Science Centre. The equipment is available to all the Departments of the Institute including the Department of Metallurgy for use. The Materials Science Centre is, at present, adequately staffed and is working satisfactorily. About twenty research projects in Metals and Alloys have been completed and eleven others are in hand. It is the view of the Institute that the Centre should retain its separate entity in order to promote inter-disciplinary research programmes. It is learnt from the Institute that at no stage, the Russian experts left the Institute in anger, nor was the contract rescinded at any time.

To ensure proper linkage of all the Departments of the Institute with the Materials Science Centre, and to ensure maximum benefit, the Institute is being advised to appoint a Committee to look into this matter.

### **Agricultural Extension Programme in Madhya Pradesh**

**\*369. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many agricultural extension programmes have been approved by Government for the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) do these programmes include development of fishery, horticulture, and animal husbandry

(c) how much money would be spent by the State Government out of loan from the World Bank, and assistance from the Union Government for each of the above schemes; and

(d) what is the general policy of Government in planning such agricultural extension schemes for backward and undeveloped areas in the country?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) Only one Agricultural Extension and Research Project for fifteen districts in Madhya Pradesh has been approved.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Total cost of the project on Agricultural Extension and Research in Madhya Pradesh according to Project Report approved by the World Bank is estimated at 20.86 million dollars over a period of five years. Of this, the International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the World Bank has agreed to give a credit of 10 million dollars to the Government of India, who will release Central assistance to the State Government in accordance with the pattern laid down under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Reorganisation

and Strengthening of Agricultural Extension Administration in the States", after considering specific proposals to be submitted by the State Government from year to year. The remaining portion of the cost will have to be found by the State Government from its own resources.

(d) The general policy of the Government is that the reorganised agricultural extension approach should cover all States in the country including backward and undeveloped areas.

### **Demolition in Janakpuri Delhi**

**\*370. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a demolition squad had gone to Virendra Nagar near Janakpuri in New Delhi to demolish certain structures;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any clash between the residents and the squad took place; and

(d) if so, the number of persons injured and the number of persons arrested?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The structure were unauthorised

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Four persons were injured and three persons were arrested.

### **Sale of Sugarcane below prescribed Price in U.P.**

**\*371. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers are being compelled by sugar and khandasari

mills in Uttar Pradesh to sell sugar-cane at a price below the prescribed price; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). All vacuum pan sugar factories in Uttar Pradesh are reported to be paying the State advised prices, which are Rs. 13.50 per quintal for Central and Western regions and Rs. 12.50 per quintal in Eastern Region. Some complaints have, however, been received against some of the khandasari units paying prices less than the minimum notified under law. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have taken action against these units.

#### Drinking Water for Villages of Orissa

\*372 SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether the Orissa State Government has sent detailed scheme for supplying of drinking water to all the villages of Orissa where there is scarcity of drinking water as asked by the Centre; and

(b) if so, the salient points of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa had submitted a proposal for supply of drinking water to 19277 problem villages of Orissa through tube wells and cistern Units within a period of 5 years. The scheme envisaged installation of 1813 cistern Units in 1011 villages (at the rate of one cistern unit for every 1000 population and part thereof) and 42,400 tube wells in 18,266 identified problem villages (at the rate of

one tube well for a population of 200 and part thereof) at a total estimated cost of Rs. 51 crores.

The programme approved by the Central Government under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme 1977-78 consists of tube-wells for 1560 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 151.47 lakhs and cistern schemes for 183 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 100.30 lakhs. Approval of more schemes for Central assistance will depend upon the speedy execution of already approved schemes and the availability of funds in subsequent years.

#### विभिन्न राज्यों में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय

\*373. श्री नाथू सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार विभिन्न राज्यों में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय खोलने का है ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अथवा किसी अन्य एजेंसी ने कभी कोई सिफारिश की है ;

(ग) क्या राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय में परिवर्तित करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) नये विश्वविद्यालयों से सम्बन्धित विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग समिति ने मार्च, 1965 में प्रत्येक राज्य में एक केन्द्रीय

विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने की शिकारिश की थी।

(ग) और (घ). इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

#### Assessment of Agricultural Resources and Development

\*374. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have formed a joint mission with the World Bank to assess the agricultural resources and potential for the future development of agriculture in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir. Only specific projects in the agricultural sector are posed to the World Bank for seeking their assistance.

(b) Question does not arise.

#### Development of Horticulture and Fruit in Ladakh

\*375. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the steps proposed to be taken to develop horticulture and exotic types of various fruit plants like apples, apricots, grapes and pears in Ladakh?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Relevant information is being collected from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

#### Rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped

\*376. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the facilities for the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped, especially the victims of leprosy are inadequate; and

(b) the proposals for making up this deficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) Provision of facilities for the physically handicapped, including victims of leprosy, has so far not been commensurate with the need.

(b) All out efforts are now being made to develop and extend such facilities within the limits of Government's capabilities mainly through schemes providing financial assistance to voluntary organisations working in this field.

#### Weigh-Bridges with F.C.I.

\*377 SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state;

(a) the total number of weigh-bridges with the Food Corporation of India in each State;

(b) the number of weigh-bridges which are out of order in these States, State-wise;

(c) steps taken by the Government to ensure that the weigh-bridges are properly maintained; and

(d) the number of weigh-bridges found to be defective?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) At present all are working.

(c) The weigh-bridges are being maintained by specially trained staff of the firms supplying weigh-bridges under performance guarantee period of one year from the date of commissioning and thereafter in annual servicing/maintenance contract

(d) Nil.

#### Statement

State	No. of weigh-bridges
Uttar Pradesh . . .	7
Maharashtra . . .	3
Kerala . . .	5
Karnataka . . .	1
Tamil Nadu . . .	9
Andhra Pradesh . . .	9
Orissa . . .	5
Bihar . . .	8
West Bengal . . .	11
Assam . . .	4
Haryana . . .	8
Gujarat . . .	2
Jammu & Kashmir . . .	1
Delhi . . .	2
Punjab . . .	42
<b>TOTAL . . .</b>	<b>117</b>

#### तकनीकी शिक्षा

\* 378. श्रीमती चन्नावती : क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) सरकार द्वारा तकनीकी शिक्षा के बारे में क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं, और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा लोगों के लिए उत्पादन प्रधान नौकरियों की व्यवस्था करने हेतु शिक्षा में क्या परिवर्तन किये जा रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख) प्रबन्ध शिक्षा महिन तकनीकी शिक्षा के सभी स्तरों की वर्तमान स्थिति का आलोचनात्मक पुनरीक्षण करने और मौजूदा कार्यक्रमों का पुनर्व्यवस्थापन तथा उनमें सुधार सुझाने एवं अगले दस वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्र की आवश्यकताओं के मद्देन में, विकास के लिए क्षेत्र निर्धारित करने हेतु नवम्बर, 1977 में एक कार्यदल नियुक्त किया गया था ।

इस दल ने (i) तकनीकी जनशक्ति (ii) अनुसंधान और विकास (iii) वर्तमान कार्यक्रम की विविधीकरण तथा पुनर्गठन (iv) कोटि सुधार और (v) उद्योग-संस्थान सहयोग में सम्बन्धित विभिन्न विशेषज्ञ दला के माध्यम से तकनीकी शिक्षा के विभिन्न पहलुओं का गहराई से अध्ययन किया । दल ने, पाठ्यचर्या की सतत समीक्षा और विकास, उद्योग-संस्था सहयोग के बेहतर बनाए गए उपायों द्वारा व्यावहारिक बिबयवस्तु और प्रशिक्षण में सुधार, राष्ट्रीय महत्व की औद्योगिक तथा ग्रामीण विकास समस्याओं की खोज द्वारा जिसमें इन समस्याओं के समाधान

के लिए अनुसंधान कार्यक्रमों पर अधिक बल दिया गया हो, तकनीकी शिक्षा की कोटि सुधारने के लिए अन्ततः विभिन्न उपायों की सिफारिश की है। यह भी सुझाव दिया गया कि समस्या उन्मुख और प्रयोग उन्मुख कार्यक्रम शुरू करने की सम्भावनाओं और क्षमताओं का पता लगाया जाए और ग्रामीण तथा सामुदायिक विकास में उनके पर्याप्त अंशदान का सुझाव बनाने के लिए सहायता दी जाए।

कार्यदल की सिफारिशों को अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद् ने फरवरी, 1978 में हुई अपनी बैठक में सम्मान्यतः स्वीकार किया और अब उन पर सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है।

#### Syllabus prepared by NCERT

\*379. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Board of Secondary Education has introduced a new syllabus prepared by the NCERT for the year 1977-78 the course of which has been divided into 4 parts where under political systems there is a chapter "Dictatorial form of Government Socialist"; and

(b) if so, the salient points written in the Chapter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The syllabus in Political Science, prepared by the National Council of Educational Research and Training has been introduced by the Central Board of Secondary Education in Class XI from the year 1977-78. In the syllabus, however, there is no chapter as "Dictatorial Form of Government Socialist".

The relevant Unit of the syllabus (Unit I) of semester II lists different forms of Government in which Socialistic form of Government stands as a separate item. The forms of Government listed in the syllabus, are reproduced below:—

- (i) (a) Parliamentary
- (b) Presidential
- (ii) (a) Unitary
- (b) Federal
- (iii) (a) Democratic
- (b) Dictatorial
- (iv) Socialist.

(b) The Text-book "Political System" which has been prepared and published by the National Council of Educational Research and Training in accordance with syllabus referred to above also has no chapter "Dictatorial Form of Government Socialist", though it has a chapter "Socialist Government". The full text of this chapter is given below:

#### TEXT OF CHAPTER VI "SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT" OF THE BOOK "POLITICAL SYSTEM" PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

The classification of governments which we have mentioned so far enable us to understand some features of governments in respect of which they differ from other governments. But different features assume importance at different times. As a result, the classification of governments has changed along with times.

#### CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO OBJECTIVES

In more recent times, under the growing influence of the Marxian thought, the economic system and its influence over the political system has assumed increasing importance. The conflict in society between those who own the means of production and

those who do not become a potent cause of social development. The whole philosophy of Marxism is based on a close relationship between the economic system, social relationships and political institutions.

A shift in the economic system would automatically lead to a shift in political power. With the growth of industries and commerce, the influence of the landowning class in the political system would be gradually replaced by the influence of the new industrial and commercial classes. Against such a background, the rise of the Soviet Union as a stable political unit and its emergence as a super power after the end of World War II left a great impact on the political systems then prevailing in the world.

In classifying governments, we now consider the objectives which a government is expected to achieve, and not simply the forms which the governmental system adopted. A system would either have the socialist objective or it would not have that objective. The result would be the establishment of a socialist state or, in the alternative, following the old traditional way leaves the governmental system free to follow any objective, i.e., a bourgeois state.

Even the socialist state is not a uniform pattern. Following the Marxist philosophy, the states that aimed at setting up a socialist state allowed the establishment of dictatorship, not of the proletariat, but of the Communist party of that state. In practice, socialist states of today do not conform to a uniform pattern.

Like democracy, the word 'Socialist' is also being used very loosely these days. A number of governments would like themselves to be called 'socialist' even though the political systems adopted by them and the methods employed by them are not uniform or even similar.

## TYPES OF SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT

We should clearly distinguish between two types of socialist government. One type is represented by systems in the countries which allow only a single political party to operate—the systems prevalent in the USSR, China, Yugoslavia, and the East European states. These states adopt the system known as people's democracies, which are democracies only in name because they do not allow any opposition party to exist and operate. The pattern of the governmental system is more or less uniform. It is a people's democracy led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants. This alliance in effect is represented by the Communist party in that country. It is the dictatorship of the proletariat leading the people's democracy. This is supposed to be only a transitional stage which enables the system to move on to socialism.

Such a state is expected to ensure gradual abolition of exploitation and building up of a socialist society by relying on the organs of the state and the social forces through socialist industrialisation and socialist transformation. The government controls the whole economy and directs it to attain the socialist objective. A unified governmental control of the means of communication and centrally regulated life of the community are other inescapable features of a socialist state of this type.

There are variations even within this type according to the stage of development reached by that country in its socialist transformation. According to these changes, the constitutions of these socialist states are amended. Thus, the Soviet Constitution of 1936 is now being amended. The Yugoslav Constitution which was adopted in 1963 was amended in 1974 in order fully to reflect the changes in the socio-economic order based

on self-managements by the working people. What is common to the constitutional systems of the USSR, China and Yugoslavia is that changes in the socio-economic structures within these countries have already taken place; the constitutions only seek to reflect these changes.

#### SOCIALIST STATES IN DEMOCRACIES

The other type of socialist government is supposed to work in countries like Great Britain and India. These are not people's democracies but parliamentary democracies as we have noted already in an earlier chapter. Opposition parties enjoy freedom to operate in these countries and to propagate their views. The Labour party in Great Britain professes to follow socialist policies like nationalisation of basic industries, provision for social security, increasing amount of government regulation of economic life in order to reduce economic inequalities, and so on. But the opposition parties in Great Britain, viz., the Conservatives and the Liberal, do not profess to follow socialist policies. If the Conservatives win the majority in general elections, they would lay down policies for Great Britain which would not be socialist. It would not be very correct to call British government as socialist, because, at any time, it may or may not be following socialist policies. The British Constitution leaves it open to the party winning a majority in the elections to lay down the policies of the government.

The case is slightly different with regard to India. The India Parliament adopted the goal of establishing a socialist society in India in the early fifties. Under the 42nd amendment of the Constitution, the state as established by the Constitution is now being called socialist in addition to being democratic, secular republic. Thus, the objective of the society is to move towards a socialist stage, though it would be open to the party in power to decide how to attain that objective.

The Government of India has largely adopted a policy of mixed economy with greater reliance on the public sector.

#### TREND TOWARDS SOCIALISM

We have already seen how the influence of socialist ideas has spread since the establishment of the USSR and especially since the Second World War. The fact that a relatively undeveloped country like the USSR could develop itself within thirty years to the extent of becoming a super power in the world, gave a great fillip to the socialist type of reconstruction. The experience of China, which soon emerged as another big power, lent additional support to this trend. Most of the underdeveloped countries, that attained freedom after the end of World War II, realized that their hope lay in adopting socialist methods of reconstruction. Centralized planning has become the main instrument of economic progress. Where political consciousness has already developed in the community, the conflict between planning and democracy has come to the forefront. Otherwise democracy is subordinated to the exigencies of planning. But where such a conflict does take place, some solution has been evolved through a greater role for the central executive within the parliamentary system.

Many of the modern governments can very well be called welfare states. Even when they do not profess to follow socialist policies, they adopt measures calculated to promote the welfare of the citizens. This has meant an increasing amount of regulation of individual life by the government. The nineteenth century was considered to be a period of liberalism when that government was considered to be the best which governed the least. The philosophy of *laissez faire* was dominant. In the present century, most people realize that the pursuit of that philosophy would increase inequality in society and consequent injustice and tension. It

is now generally agreed that on behalf of the society, government should regulate the economic activities in society so as to ensure reduction of inequalities and assuring to all people as fair opportunities in life as possible. Even in the USA, which does not claim any adherence to socialism, government regulation of individual life and of economic activity is not inconsiderable.

**भारतीय चरागाह तथा चारा अनु-संस्थान संस्थान में आग लगने से हुई हानि**

\*380. श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय चरागाह तथा चारा अनुसन्धान संस्थान, झांसी, उत्तर प्रदेश, में 8 अगस्त 8 जनवरी, 1978 को आग लगने से काफी हानि हुई है, यदि हां, तो किनकी हानि हुई है ;

(ख) आग लगने के क्या कारण थे और इन कारणों के बारे में किमने जांच की तथा लापरवाही के लिए कौन लोग दोषी पाये गये;

(ग) दोषी पाये गये व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई; और

(घ) ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) :** (क) आग की दुर्घटना चट्टानी क्षेत्र के चरागाह खण्ड में 8 जनवरी, 1978 को हुई आग में जली बास से होने वाली अनुमानित क्षति लगभग 1000 रु० है।

(ख) और (ग). संस्थान के चार अधिकारियों की एक समिति द्वारा जांच की गई। खण्ड के प्रभारी के अनुसार, यह आग संस्थान की सीमा में सटे हुए गांव के समुदायिक चरागाह क्षेत्र की सीमा की तरफ से लगी थी। उस क्षेत्र में झूटी पर तैनात वाचमैन में खबर मिलने पर आग बुझाने के लिए भ्रमश्रम प्रयत्न किये गये। आग लगने के ठीक-ठीक कारण का अभी तक पता नहीं चला है।

(घ) पूरे 560 हैक्टर फार्म पर जिसमें घास के भण्डार भी शामिल हैं, चौबीसों घण्टे निगरानी और चौकसी करने की व्यवस्था को और अधिक बढ़ा दिया गया है।

**Construction of Houses by Kerala Housing Board with help of HUDCO**

\*381. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala State Housing Board has chalked out a massive programme for constructing one lakh houses for economically weaker sections in rural areas of the State;

(b) whether the Chairman of the State Housing Board had discussions with a team of officials of HUDCO in Trivandrum recently in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details and the conclusion arrived at?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) HUDCO has introduced a scheme to provide loans to the agencies nominated by the State Governments for construction of houses in rural areas. Loans will be available

for construction of low cost houses, the cost not exceeding Rs. 4,000. HUDCO will provide loan to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of the project, the balance being found by the construction agencies from their own sources which can be in the form of the allottees' own contribution in cash or kind, subsidy and/or loan from the State Government. The rate of interest will be 5-1/4 per cent with 1/4 per cent rebate for timely payment.

2. In the light of the guidelines of HUDCO, a scheme for construction of one lakh houses for the economically weaker sections in the rural areas of Kerala is being prepared by the Kerala State Housing Board. The scheme is being drawn up as an aided self-help scheme and the cooperative societies, panchayats and other bodies will be involved in its implementation. 50 per cent of the finance required for the scheme is proposed to be raised as a loan from the HUDCO. It will be possible for the HUDCO to finance the scheme if it conforms to the norms laid down by the HUDCO for rural housing.

#### **Drought Prone Areas on the basis of Rainfall**

\*382. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have divided the drought prone areas into certain categories during the current Five Year Plan on the basis of the average rainfall;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the guidelines issued to State Governments for formulation of district projects under the said plan and the response of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). A

statement on (a), (b) and (c) of the Question is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1866/78].

#### **Mill owners Pressure on Cane Growers**

\*383. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has seen the news item published in the *Financial Express* of February 23, 1978 that the sugar mill owners are using pressure tactics to deprive cane growers of their dues;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the mill owners are taking shelter behind loopholes in order to deny cane growers their dues; and

(c) if so, what steps Government are taking to protect the growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 prescribes the price of sugarcane to be paid by vacuum pan sugar factories. Under Clause 3 of the Order every year the Central Government notifies the minimum prices payable by the sugar factories in the country. No reports have been received of any vacuum pan sugar factory paying a price less than the statutory minimum notified under the Order. In addition to the statutory minimum, sugarcane growers are entitled to 50 per cent share of excess realisations from the sale of free sale sugar. This additional price is determined and enforced by the State Governments. In actual practice sugarcane growers generally get a price much higher than that computed by adding the statutory minimum price with the additional cane price. A

statement of statutory minimum prices and actual cane prices paid in the various States is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

## Statement

(Rupees per quintal)

State	Minimum notified price	Price paid by factories
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	8.50 to 11.00	12.50@ to 13.50
Bihar . . . . .	8.50 to 10.80	12.25 to 12.50
Punjab . . . . .	8.60 to 10.20	13.50
Haryana . . . . .	8.50 to 9.80	13.50
Assam . . . . .	8.50 to 9.10	11.00 * Transport Subsidy
West Bengal . . . . .	9.30 to 9.40	12.50 to 14.50
Orissa . . . . .	8.50 to 8.80	11.00 to 14.20
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	8.50 to 10.20	12.50
Rajasthan . . . . .	8.50 to 10.20	12.25 to 14.25
Maharashtra . . . . .	8.50 to 12.40	9.30* to 16.20*
Gujarat . . . . .	8.50 to 11.80	9.00* to 14.13*
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	8.50 to 10.80	9.50* to 12.00*
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	8.50 to 10.00	@@9.30* to 12.70*
Karnataka . . . . .	8.50 to 11.30	10.60* to 14.60*
Kerala . . . . .	8.50 to 8.60	13.00
Pondicherry . . . . .	8.70	9.30*
Nagaland . . . . .	8.60	11.25
Goa . . . . .	8.60	16.50

NOTE:—@ One factory "Kashi" has reported to have paid Rs. 12.25 per quintal.

\* These are the provisional prices paid as advance mostly ex-field by Co-operative factories.

@@ One factory (Vellore) had started paying initially at Rs. 8.50 per Qtl. but now it is paying Rs. 11.50 per Qtl.

### Violation of Building Bye-Laws by N.D.M.C.

\*384. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:  
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been represented to the Ministry that several violations of building bye-laws have been committed by the New Delhi

Municipal Committee in the construction of underground airconditioned shopping complex in Connaught Place; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Policy for Releasing Foodgrains to States

\*385. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the Government's policy for releasing stocks of wheat and rice to various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): Allocations of wheat and rice to State Governments/Union Territories are made, on a month to month basis, taking into account the requirements intimated by the State Governments/Union Territories, the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of various States/Union Territories, market availability and other relevant factors. The demands of the State Governments for wheat and rice are at present, being met in full.

### Survey of Hasnabad-Sealdah Line

\*387. SHRI M. A. HANNAN AL-HAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what time will it take to complete the survey for a new direct railway line from Hasnabad to Sealdah in West Bengal; and

(b) the reason for delay in the survey and the time likely to be taken to lay this new railway line?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration at present for a direct rail link between Hasnabad and Sealdah which are already connected by a broad gauge railway line.

### Turn Over and Profits of Industrial Houses

\*388. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Un-

starred Question No. 14 on 21st February, 1978 regarding 'Large Scale Industrial Houses' and lay a statement showing:

(a) the turn over and profits of these 45 industrial Houses as in 1972 and 1975;

(b) the factors responsible for unusual growth of these large houses in form of assets; and

(c) what role was and is being played by the MRTP Commission to check this concentration of financial power in a few hands?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Information on the turnover and profit before tax of the 45 houses in question is given in the attached statement.

(b) Apart from the natural growth of individual undertakings, the growth in the assets of large houses is also influenced by the following factors:—

- (i) The M.R.T.P. Act, 1969, itself permits expansion in the assets of undertakings within a limit of 25 per cent at any given point of time.
- (ii) The Central Government have approved several proposals for substantial expansion and setting up of new undertakings under the various provisions of the M.R.T.P. Act and the Licensing Policy of Government.
- (iii) Certain exemptions are also available to individual undertakings under Section 21(4), 23(2), and 23(4) of the M.R.T.P. Act.

(c) According to the provisions of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969, the role assigned to the M.R.T.P. Commission with regard to the prevention of concentration of economic power to the common detriment is recommenda-



tory. While disposing of references received from the Central Government for expansion of undertakings (Section 21), establishment of new undertakings (Section 22), merger, amalgamation and takeover (Section 23) and division of undertakings

(Section 27), due weight and consideration is given by the Commission to the fact that concentration of economic power does not work to the common detriment or is not likely to be prejudicial to the public interest in any other manner.

### Statement

Turnover and Profit before tax of the 45 Industrial Houses referred to in the question.

(Rs. Crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the Industrial House.]	1972		1975	
		Turnover	Profit before tax.	Turn over	Profit before tax.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Tata . . . . .	689.91	48.83	1060.04	75.45
2.	Birla . . . . .	553.46	44.28	936.11	83.99
3.	Mafatlal@ . . . . .	190.16	14.65	337.19	22.16
4.	J. K. Singhania. . . . .	103.65	5.92	198.87	16.38
5.	Thapar@ . . . . .	154.66	11.04	251.85	26.69
6.	Scindia . . . . .	50.65	5.44	90.85	16.83
7.	I. C. I. . . . .	149.07	17.47	238.78	22.88
8.	Shri Ram . . . . .	176.48	10.48	241.03	5.38
9.	A. C. C. . . . .	94.23	4.45	142.15	10.21
10.	Bangur@ . . . . .	142.10	7.40	210.35	8.39
11.	Kirloskar . . . . .	76.05	2.10	181.99	13.93
12.	Larsen and Toubro . . . . .	55.70	4.65	108.92	11.47
13.	Walchand . . . . .	103.27	1.22	162.62	4.34
14.	Malabar (Pentlay) . . . . .	107.71	5.57	193.18	16.66
15.	J. T. C. . . . .	236.56	9.03	367.04	10.19

NOTE : @ Profit & Loss Accounts are not readily available for the year 1972 for the following companies and corresponding figures are not therefore included in the group totals shown above:

1. Mafatlal Gogul Rai & Co. (P) Ltd. in Mafatlal group.
2. Shree Laxmi Packaging & Allied Product Ltd. in Bangur group.
3. Oriental Engg. & Commercial Co. Ltd. in Thapar group.

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Macneill & Magor . . . . .	112.12	4.43	97.68	7.26
17.	Mahindra & Mahindra . . . . .	74.26	3.65	113.91	1.80
18.	Sarabhai . . . . .	98.69	3.75	162.02	2.46
19.	Kasturbhai Lalbhai . . . . .	83.43	9.04	137.09	15.52
20.	T. V. S. Iyengar . . . . .	80.90	7.72	138.87	13.36
21.	Hindustan Lever £ . . . . .	187.85	11.48	201.34	10.73
22.	Bajaj £ . . . . .	78.84	8.35	120.82	8.01
23.	Modi £ . . . . .	94.04	7.36	180.88	6.03
24.	Parry . . . . .	71.31	3.05	149.26	3.26
25.	Dunlop . . . . .	104.48	2.63	181.97	9.43
26.	Bhiwandiwala £ . . . . .	44.92	3.93	47.02	3.89
27.	Caltex . . . . .	120.21	1.27	205.69	0.07
28.	James Finlay . . . . .	52.43	1.05	83.78	6.85
29.	G. K. W. . . . .	62.53	7.79	93.03	6.29
30.	Union Carbide . . . . .	75.49	10.51	119.87	11.64
31.	Bird Heilgers. . . . .	73.20	3.74	103.00	6.04
32.	Killick (Kapadia) . . . . .	60.83	5.26	82.14	(—)5.69
33.	Naidu G. V. . . . .	40.68	4.91	63.82	3.17
34.	Brook Bend. . . . .	103.96	6.31	155.20	8.28
35.	Godrej . . . . .	49.28	1.01	86.25	5.20
36.	Chowgule . . . . .	20.45	(—)0.16	37.53	7.13
37.	Rallis . . . . .	65.12	1.93	109.77	3.68
38.	V. S. Dempo £ . . . . .	11.13	0.03	28.47	8.23
39.	Philips . . . . .	54.16	10.44	65.85	5.25
40.	Simpson . . . . .	47.17	0.83	87.12	6.12
41.	Madura Coats. . . . .	51.14	4.03	58.38	1.80
42.	Escorts. . . . .	49.95	2.34	105.20	7.34
43.	United Breweries. . . . .	45.57	4.21	71.55	5.08
44.	Kamani . . . . .	37.73	2.40	45.60	(—)3.96
45.	Ashok Leyland . . . . .	34.87	1.97	95.40	9.94

£ Turn Over and P.B.T. for the year 1974 in respect of following 5 companies viz. (i) Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd. (Bhiwandiwala), (ii) Modi Rubber Ltd. (Modi) (iii) Hindustan Lever Ltd. (Hindustan Lever), (iv) Mukand Iron & Steel Work Ltd. (Bajaj) and (v) Dempo Bros. Pvt. Ltd. (V.S. Dempo) have been repeated in this year 1975, in conformity with the statement furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Qn. No. 170 answered on 21-2-78.

## रेल दुर्घटनाओं के बारे में सीकरी समिति का प्रतिवेदन

\* 390. श्री रामजीलाल सुमन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल दुर्घटनाओं के कारणों की जांच करने के लिए श्री एस० एम० सीकरी की अध्यक्षता में एक सात सदस्यीय समिति नियुक्त की गई थी ; और यदि हां, तो यह समिति संभवतः कब तक अपना प्रतिवेदन पेश कर देगी ; और

(ख) दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) हां। आशा है कि यह समिति छः माह के अन्दर अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देगी ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

### विवरण

चूंकि रेल कर्मचारियों की गलती गाड़ी दुर्घटनाओं का अकेला सबसे बड़ा कारण है, अतः रेलों के संरक्षा संगठन, गाड़ी परिवालन से सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों में अपेक्षाकृत अधिक सुरक्षा की भावना जागृत करने तथा यह सुनिश्चित करने का अनवरत प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि कर्मचारी अपने काम में नियमों का उल्लंघन न करें अथवा लघु तरीके न अपनायें । मिथाभाय अधि-करण के पंचाट तथा रनिंग कर्मचारियों के लिए 10 घण्टा ड्यूटी नियम लागू करने के लिए गाड़ियां के चालन से सम्बन्धित परि-चालन कोटियों में 10,000 अतिरिक्त पद तथा रनिंग कर्मचारियों के 2,700 अतिरिक्त पद स्वीकृत किये गये हैं ।

मानवीय तत्व पर निर्भरता कम करने के उद्देश्य से उत्तरोत्तर विभिन्न परिष्कृत उपस्कर जैसे पहिया, धुरा और रेल पटरी के लिए अल्ट्रासोनिक प्लां डिटेक्टर, रेलपथ परिपथन, स्वचल चेतावनी प्रणाली आदि का उपयोग किया जा रहा है ।

हाल में, यह निर्णय किया गया है कि 31-3-78 तक मुख्य मार्गों के 50 स्टेशनों तथा 1931 तक शेष 430 स्टेशनों की रन-थू लाइनों के रेलपथ परिपथन का काम पूरा कर लिया जाये । इसके अतिरिक्त 25 दोषपूर्ण स्टेशनों के फाऊलिंग स्थल से अग्रिम स्टार्टर तक के रेलपथ का 313-78 तक तथा आय ऐसे 75 स्टेशनों का अगले डेढ़ वर्ष में परिपथन कर दिया जायेगा ।

अपराधियों का पता लगाने, उन्हें पकड़ने तथा उन पर मुकदमा चलाने के काम में सहायता देने और समय-समय पर विभिन्न स्तरों पर बैठकें आयोजित करके राज्यों की पुलिस के साथ निकट सहयोग और समन्वय बनाये रखने के अलावा, रेलों ने रेलपथ पर गश्त लगाने के लिए, विशेष कर भेद्य क्षेत्रों में, इंजीनियरी विभाग के 14,000 गैंगमैन और रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के 11,000 कर्मचारी भी तैनात किये हैं ताकि तोड़-फोड़ की कार्यवाही की रोकथाम की जा सके ।

### समस्तीपुर-लखनऊ मीटर गेज लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना

\* 395. श्री रामदेव सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समस्तीपुर से लखनऊ तक मीटर गेज लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का कार्य चल रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कार्य की वर्तमान प्रगति क्या है और योजना के अनुसार इस कार्य को कब तक पूरा किया जाना था ?

रेन मंत्री (प्रो० मधुसूदन) : (क) लखनऊ और बाराबांकी के बीच बड़ी लाइन पहले से ही है और समस्तीपुर से सोनपुर तक की लाइन का बड़ी लाइन में बदला जा चुका है। सोनपुर-बाराबांकी खण्ड के शेष भाग में आमान परिवर्तन का काम हो रहा है।

(ख) आमान परिवर्तन का 51 प्रतिशत कार्य पूरा हो गया है और आशा है कि शेष कार्य लगभग दो वर्ष में पूरा हो जायेगा।

#### Annual production and Consumption of Crude Petrol

\*396. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the annual production of crude petrol in the country as compared to annual consumption;

(b) the quantity of crude petrol imported from each country during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) what is the foreign exchange involved during the above period;

(d) what has been the saving in consumption in petrol in the various Ministries during the last three years (year-wise) as a result of measures taken by Government in this direction; and

(e) whether Government propose to review the price policy of petrol in the country as a result of high hopes of petrol production in the Bombay High, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). A statement giving the production throughout and imports of crude oil is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) It is not possible to estimate the saving in consumption of petrol in various Ministries during the last three years.

(e) There is no proposal at present to review the prices of petroleum products.

#### STATEMENT

(Qty. Million tonnes

(C.I.F. Value : Rs./crores)

Crude Oil	1975		1976**		1977**	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(a) Production	8.3		8.6		10.2	
Throughput (Consumption)	21.8		22.8		24.4	
(b) & (c) Imports :						
Iran	5.8	407.22	5.6	447.50	6.7	581.77
Iraq	2.8	211.83	3.1	267.12	3.0	267.13
Saudi Arabia	4.1	280.46	4.3	344.59	2.9	239.94
U.A.E.	1.0	79.69	1.0	84.48	0.9	87.43
Egypt	..	..	..	..	0.3	22.72
U.S.S.R.	..	..	..	..	1.0	85.47
TOTAL	13.7	979.20	14.0	1143.69	14.8	1284.46

\*\* Provisional

### Bogus Enrolment of Votes in Karnataka

\*397. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases have been brought to the notice of Government to the effect that a number of persons enrolled as voters during the recent Karnataka Pradesh elections were bogus; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon and the comparative figures in regard to the number of persons over 21 years of age given by the Census Commission as on the election date in Karnataka Pradesh along with the number of enrolled voters in that State?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Licences for Expansion by Foreign Drug Firms

\*398. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of foreign drug firms have applied for industrial licences for expansion;

(b) if so, the names of these companies and other details; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. 13 foreign drug manufacturing companies have applied for grant of Industrial Licences in the year 1977-78, either for the manufacture of new drug items or for effecting substantial expansion in the manufacture of their existing range of drug items.

(b) A Statement furnishing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) These will be considered in the light of the policy decision on the recommendations of the Hathi Committee.

### Statement

S.No.	Name of the company	Item of manufacture	Proposed Annual capacity in tonnes or otherwise as indicated
2	3	4	
1	M/s. Boehringer Knoll Ltd.	Spironalactone Dragees	40 Lakh Nos.
2	Do.	Alloppurinol Tablets	20 Lakh Nos.
3	Do.	Alpha Methyl Dopa	25'0
4	Do.	Vinca Rosca Extract	60'0
5	Do.	Metronidazole	10'0
6	Do.	Lanitop Tablets	240 lakh Nos.
7	M/s. Ciba Geigy of India Ltd.	Oxyphenbutazone	25'0
8	Do.	Trimethoprim	10'0
9	Do.	Bromolin	10'0

1	2	3	4
10	M/s. Ciba Geigy of India Ltd.	Lynestrenol & its derivatives	Within the overall licensed capacity granted to them for Ethisterone & derivatives;
11	M/s. E. Merck	Vitamin 'K' & its derivatives	6.0
12	M/s. Geoffrey Manners	Xanthotoxin	0.5
13	M/s. Glaxo Labs.	1. Oxyphenbutazone 2. Norethisterone 3. Sotalol Hcl 4. Perphenazine 5. Amitreptyline Hcl 6. Nandralone Esters 7. Chlorpheniramine Maleate 8. Norethendrolone 9. Isopropamide Iodine 10. Buphenine Hcl	14.67 0.18 1.90 0.41 1.42 0.06 0.62 0.16 0.33 0.16
14	M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Reagents for diagnosis	1.50 Lakh units
15	M/s. Pfizer Ltd.	Tinidazole	25.00
16	M/s. Roche Products Ltd.	Substantial Expansion in the manufacture of Vit. 'A'.	From 15 to 100 MMU.
17	M/s. Suhrid Geigy Ltd.	Ganrilon Tablets	8.4 crore Nos.
18	Do.	Substantial Expansion in the manufacture of Oxyphenbutazone	30.0
19	Do.	Depsonil PM Capsules (Imipramine Pamoate Capsules) Terbutaline Sulphate	20 Million Nos. 0.5
21	Do.	Xylocaine (Substantial Expansion)	From 1.0 to 5.0
22	Do.	Clonidine Hcl	0.05
23	M/s. Searle (I)	Norpace Chemicals	1.0
24	M/s. Smith Kline & French	Formulations of Tagamet (Medicine for the treatment of Peptic Ulcer).	1. Tablets—12 Mill Nos. 2. Liquids—1200 Lit. 3. Injectables—3 Lakh Nos.
25	Do.	Poultry Vaccine Animal Vaccine	1200 lakh Doses 11 Lakh Doses
26	M/s. Synbiotics	Epicillin	5.0
27	M/s. Bayer (I) Ltd.	Clotrimazole.	2.5

**S.C./S.T. Posts in National Fertilizer Ltd.**

\*399. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that National Fertilizer Ltd. has been advertising the post of Traffic Managers and Personnel Administrative Manager reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes separately;

(b) is it also correct that against the latest Advertisement No. 16/77 dated 4th November, 1977 no Scheduled Caste officer has been appointed so far;

(c) what were the qualifications and experience required for the post and what were the maximum qualification and experience of the candidates belonging to S.C./S.T. who applied;

(d) why the posts have not been filled up when qualified officers belonging to SC/ST were available; and

(e) what action Government propose to take against (anti SC/ST) officers who deliberately ignored the rightful claim of SC/ST?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement giving the required information is enclosed.

(d) One scheduled caste candidate with the requisite qualifications and experience was selected for the post of Traffic Manager. However, he declined the offer. For the post of Manager (P&A), no suitable scheduled caste candidate with the requisite experience at the appropriate level was available.

(e) In view of (d), this does not arise.

**Statement**

The qualifications and experience required for the post of Traffic Manager and Personnel Administrative Manager *vis-a-vis* maximum qualifications possessed by the applicants belonging to S.C./S.T. are indicated below:—

**Traffic Manager:**

*“Qualifications:* Degree in Arts/Science/Engineering/MBA.

*Experience:* Approximately 12 years' experience in a senior managerial position; at least 3 years in a position responsible for independently handling traffic functions in a large Company/Government Department in connection with formulation of transportation plans and their execution, coordination with Railways/customs/carriers/ clearing agencies/insurance companies on all matters, particularly, relating to claims shortage, damaged materials, demurrage, wharfage etc. Preference was to be given to those having experience of coordination, scheduling and construction of railway siding, shunting and marshalling yard etc. Weightage was to be given to those who had experience of handling transportation and dealing with Railway authorities for raw materials and products of a Fertilizer Plant/Heavy Chemicals Industry.

*Maximum qualifications and experience possessed by the applicants belonging to S.C./S.T.*

“B.A. with 11 years experience as Class-I IRTS Officer in the Indian Railways of which 7 years was in the capacity of Divisional Traffic Superintendent—against the required experience of 12 years in senior managerial position out of

which 3 years as Head of Traffic functions."

*Manager (Personnel & Administration):*

"Qualifications: Degree in Arts/Science/Engineering/Law with Post-Graduate degree or equivalent professional qualification in Personnel Management/Business Administration/Public Administration/Industrial Relations/Labour and Social Welfare.

*Experience:* Approximately 15 years experience in a senior managerial position; at least 5 years in a position responsible for independently handling personnel, industrial relations and administration functions and should also possess experience in Public Relations work, management of estate and other allied matters, formulations of personnel policies and procedures in a large Company/Government Department. Weightage was to be given to those who had rendered similar functions in a large Fertilizer Plant/Heavy Chemicals Industry."

*Maximum qualifications and experience possessed by the applicants belonging to S.C./S.T.*

"B.A., LLB, Diploma in Personnel Management and in Industrial Law. Four years experience in managerial positions of which 2 years and 2 months in the appropriate level of responsibility against the required experience of 15 years and 5 years respectively."

### Increase in Capital of Monopoly Houses

\*400. SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN:  
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Monopoly Houses increased their capital during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of the first 70 big business houses; and

(c) the total complaints received by the Monopoly Commission against these business houses and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). Presuming that the reference is to the capital employed by companies which is reflected in their assets, information in respect of large industrial houses which are registered under Section 26(2) of the M.R.T.P. Act has not yet become available for the years 1976 and 1977. A statement showing the value of assets in the years 1972 and 1975 of the first 45 Houses is annexed. It is seen that the assets have increased in 1975 as compared with 1972.

Similar information for the remaining houses is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Inquiries were instituted by the M.R.T.P. Commission on the basis of complaints received by it in 54 cases about undertakings belonging to the large industrial houses registered under Section 26(2) of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969. Out of these final orders were made in 25 cases.



## Statement

Total assets in 1972 and 1975 of the first 45 large industrial houses.

Serial No.	Name of the Industrial House	Assets (Rs. Crores)		% increase in 1975 over 1972
		1972	1975	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Tata . . . . .	634.84	909.68	43.3
2	Birla . . . . .	572.17	858.81	50.1
3	Mafatlal* . . . . .	183.74	244.23	32.9
4	J. K. Singhania . . . . .	121.45	209.56	72.5
5	Thapar . . . . .	136.16	197.90	45.3
6	Scindia . . . . .	107.73	183.05	69.9
7	I. C. I. . . . .	135.21	178.34	31.9
8	Shri Ram . . . . .	120.77	166.16	37.6
9	A. C. C. . . . .	134.36	160.05	19.1
10	Bangur@ . . . . .	118.87	158.63	33.4
11	Kirloskar. . . . .	97.93	148.65	51.8
12	Larsen & Toubro . . . . .	79.03	137.69	74.2
13	Walchand . . . . .	99.47	126.78	27.4
14	Khatau (Bombay)@@ . . . . .	63.77	119.03	86.6
15	I. T. C. . . . .	74.65	116.80	56.2
16	Macneill & Magor** . . . . .	106.21	114.40	7.7
17	Mahindra & Mahindra . . . . .	58.49	114.08	95.0
18	Sarabhai . . . . .	85.35	111.13	30.2
19	Kasturbhai Lalbhai . . . . .	78.61	108.16	37.6
20	T. V. S. Iyengar . . . . .	50.32	102.04	102.8

\*First B/S of one company viz. M.G. Consultancy Services Ltd. is for the year 1975-76.

\*\*Does not include the assets of Binny Ltd. for the year 1975 as it is no longer interconnected with this group.

@Assets for the year 1974 in respect of one company viz. Shreeniwas Trading Corpn. Ltd. have been repeated in the year 1975.

@@Assets for the year 1974 in respect of four companies viz. (i) Keming Tools Pvt. Ltd., (ii) Mani Traders Pvt. Ltd., (iii) Phoenix Distributors Pvt. Ltd. and (iv) Precision Printers Pvt. Ltd. have been repeated in the year 1975.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
21	Hindustan Lever $\text{₹}$ . . . . .	77.87	98.62	26.6
22	Bajaj $\text{₹}$ . . . . .	59.11	98.09	65.9
23	Modi $\text{₹}$ . . . . .	58.05	96.80	66.7
24	Parry . . . . .	66.64	90.26	35.4
25	Dunlop . . . . .	41.56	88.82	113.7
26	Bhiwandiwala $\text{₹}$ . . . . .	45.91	88.19	92.1
27	Caltex . . . . .	28.75	77.86	170.8
28	James Finlay . . . . .	70.65	74.29	5.1
29	G. K. W. . . . .	49.86	72.81	46.0
30	Union Carbide . . . . .	48.62	70.57	45.1
31	Bird Heilgers . . . . .	48.10	67.48	40.3
32	Killick (Kapadia) . . . . .	45.95	66.82	45.4
33	Naidu G. V. . . . .	47.00	64.22	36.6
34	Brooke Bond . . . . .	47.20	63.82	35.2
35	Godrej . . . . .	37.74	60.87	61.2
36	Chowgule . . . . .	57.52	60.64	5.4
37	Rallis . . . . .	32.14	60.05	86.8
38	V. S. Dempo $\text{₹}$ . . . . .	20.98	59.61	184.1
39	Philips . . . . .	62.33	58.14	(—)6.7
40	Simpson . . . . .	42.81	57.94	35.3
41	Madura Coats . . . . .	34.52	56.33	63.2
42	Escorts . . . . .	40.32	54.74	35.8
43	United Breweries . . . . .	35.53	51.73	45.6
44	Kamani . . . . .	56.00	51.31	(—)8.4
45	Ashok Leyland . . . . .	29.03	50.21	72.9

$\text{₹}$ Assets for the year 1974 in respect of following 5 companies viz. (i) Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd. (Bhiwandiwala), (ii) Modi Rubber Ltd. (Modi), (iii) Hindustan Lever Ltd. (Hindustan Lever), (iv) Mukand Iron & Steel Works Ltd. (Bajaj) and (v) Dempo Bros. Pvt. Ltd. (V.S. Dempo) have been repeated in the year 1975, as their balance sheets were not readily available.

NOTE : Balance Sheets of Oil India Ltd. are not available from 1970 onwards due to certain disputes in the management of the company. Therefore Oil India Group has not been taken into account.

### Location of Fertiliser Plant in Alibag Taluka

\*401. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation of Bombay "Bachao" Committee met the Minister with regard to the setting up of giant fertilizer and petro-chemical complex on the Bombay's door step in Alibag Taluka;

(b) whether Government have conducted studies on the pollution aspect of the plant and reached some conclusions; and

(c) whether it is not against the declared policy of Government which is to set up big projects away from the Metropolitan cities?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) No communication had been received from 'Bombay Bachao Committee' for meeting the Minister in deputation in regard to setting up of the fertilizer plants in West Coast based on Bombay High gas for which Rewas is one of the many sites proposed.

However, the question regarding putting up of a West Coast gas based Petro-chemical complex, if any, is, itself, still under consideration of the Government.

(b) Yes Sir. Nevertheless as a measure of abundant caution, a high power Task Force has been set up to investigate into the environmental impact of the proposed Fertilizer Plants in order to arrive at the correct location for these plants.

(c) The Government will certainly keep in mind every aspect of the problem including the enunciation contained in the Industrial Policy resolution referred to in part (c) of

the question, while deciding about the location of the said fertilizer plants.

### Advertisements issued in Souvenirs/Bulletins of Political Parties by certain Companies

\*402. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some companies of which Shri J. C. Shah, Ex-Chief Justice of India, Shri H. M. Patel, Union Minister of Finance and Shri N. A. Palkhivala, present India's Ambassador to USA were directors had issued advertisements in the Souvenirs/Bulletins brought out by political parties during 1975, 1976 and 1977;

(b) if so, the details of the same and the action in the matter;

(c) whether any of these Companies or its directors have been issued show cause notices under the Companies Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statement I showing the names of relevant companies is laid on the table of the House. This statement is prepared on the basis of the information received in the Department of Company Affairs upto 31-12-1977, and covers the period upto 31-3-1977 only. As regards the action in the matter, please see answer to parts (c) and (d) below.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Show cause notices have been issued by the concerned Registrar of Companies only to companies which made payments of Rs. 1 lakh or more each. Statement II showing the names of such companies is laid on the table of the House. Copies of show cause notices have been sent to the Director of these companies except in the case of Shri N. A. Palkhivala;

(e) Does not arise

### Statement I

Name of Director	Names of companies which had issued advertisements under reference.
Shri J. C. Shah . . .	1. Asian Cables Corporation Ltd.
Shri N. A. Palkhivala . . .	1. The Associated Cement Companies Ltd. 2. Indian Hotels Co. Ltd. 3. National Organic Chemicals Industries Ltd. 4. Tata Chemicals Ltd. 5. Tata Engineering & Locomotive Co. Ltd. 6. Tata Exports Ltd. 7. Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd. 8. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. 9. Tata Sons Ltd. 10. Voltas Ltd. 11. The Svadeshi Mills Co. Ltd.
Shri H. M. Patel . . .	1. Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. 2. New Standard Engineering Co. Ltd. 3. Gujarat State Fertilizers Ltd. 4. Gujarat Machinery Manufactures Ltd. 5. Ahmedabad Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd.

### Statement II

Name of Director	Names of the companies to which show cause notices were issued.
Shri J. C. Shah . . .	1. Asian Cables Corporation Ltd.
Shri N. A. Palkhivala . . .	1. The Associated Cement Companies Ltd. 2. Indian Hotels Co. Ltd. 3. National Organic Chemicals Industries Ltd. 4. Tata Chemicals Ltd. 5. Tata Engineering & Locomotive Co. Ltd. 6. Tata Exports Ltd. 7. Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd. 8. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. 9. Tata Sons Ltd. 10. Voltas Ltd.
Shri H. M. Patel . . .	1. Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.

**Drilling by O.N.G.C. in West Bengal**

\*403. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state whether all the areas in West Bengal recommended by Indo-Soviet team in 1975-76 have been surveyed or a programme of such intensive work has been taken up?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): The Indo-Soviet Team recommended that seismic surveys be carried out in Sunderbans area and in the areas of already noticed structural indications in the regions to the East as well as West of the Hinge zone. A programme of intensive work as recommended by the Indo-Soviet Team was commenced by the ONGC in 1975-76 and is in progress.

**Extension of Dadar-Nagpur Express upto Bokaro and additional travel facilities therefrom**

\*404. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for extending Dadar-Nagpur Express upto Bokaro to provide much needed travel facility to Bokaro Steel City passengers;

(b) if so, what progress has been made in this regard so far and how soon a final decision could be expected;

(c) what additional travel facilities are proposed to be extended to the passengers from Bokaro Steel City travelling towards Bombay via Tatanagar and Nagpur; and

(d) whether Government propose allocation of quota of berths for I and II class for passengers from Bokaro Steel City at Tatanagar Railway Station for Howrah-Bombay Mail

Express and Geetanjali Express, Howrah-Ahmedabad Express towards Bombay and decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Extension of 39/40 Dadar-Nagpur Express to and from Bokaro Steel City is neither justified nor operationally feasible.

(c) The through passengers from Bokaro to Bombay can avail of 3/4 Bombay-Calcutta Mail from Gomoh and passengers bound for Nagpur area etc. can avail of Bombay-Howrah via Nagpur train services at Tatanagar. On the Bombay-Howrah-Nagpur route 59/60 Geetanjali Express has been introduced from 4-11-77 and is now running on 4 days in a week.

(d) There is no proposal at present to allot quota in first and second classes to Bokaro Steel City station by these trains. Demands received at Bokaro Steel City are met, at present, by sending messages to Reservation Controlling points.

**Iranian Transport Minister's talks with Minister of Railways**

\*405. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Iranian Minister of Transport visited our country and held talks with the Railway Minister recently;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Iranian delegation visited important railway yards, locomotive

and coach manufacturing units at Varanasi and Perambur and also the research centre at Lucknow, with a view to gaining first-hand knowledge of the progress made by the Indian Railways in various spheres. The visit provided opportunity to discuss matters of mutual co-operation and the possibility of Indian Railways' increased participation in the development of the Iranian State Railways.

#### Promotion to the Posts of Assistant Engineers

3474. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a stalemate in deciding about the quota to be fixed between non-graduate and graduate Junior Engineers working in Central P.W.D. for promotion to the post of Assistant Engineer; and

(b) if so, why Government do not make suitable uniform policy in all the Engineering Departments under Government of India to avoid frustration and disgruntlement among Engineers?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SKANDAR BAKHT): (a). There is no stalemate. The Government has decided not to fix separate quotas for promotion of non-graduate and graduate Junior Engineers.

(b) In the C.P.W.D. promotion is made from only one source, namely Junior Engineers. In some other Ministries the promotion is made from more than one source. There are also some other differences in the nature of duties and responsibilities. Hence uniformity is not possible.

#### Estimate of Central Circle of Archaeological Survey of India

3475. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the estimate in the Central circle of Archaeological Survey of India is being prepared by manipulating the schedule of rate of Madhya Pradesh P.W.D. since 1975;

(b) whether the increase of 100 to 150 per cent of A.C.L.R. under labour charges of the estimate are fictitious as it is not permissible under any P.W.D. analysis of rates; and

(c) whether it is a fact that due to this fictitious data a colossal loss has been done to the Government and if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Archaeological conservation is a highly specialized one, and the nature of the work differs from that of the P.W.D. Estimates on repairs to the monuments, therefore, are not always based on P.W.D. schedule of rates and as such are to be prepared on the analysis of rates based on the actual execution. The items of work, which are available in the P.W.D. schedule, are based on those rates.

(b) No, Sir.

Approved Collector's Labour Rates, as admissible, are adopted for labour charges in the analysis of rates in estimates.

(c) Does not arise.

बन्धु पक्ष, परिवर्धन का समाप्त हो जाना

3476. श्री बबाराय झाकड़ : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि त्रिकुहेडिह डक, मोहैन कोरस, पहाड़ी कोयल तथा ग्रेट

इण्डियन बस्टर्ड पक्षियों की जाति समाप्त हो गई है और बारहसिंगो, हिरणो, कस्तूरी मृगो (मस्क डीयर) तथा 'घामिन' मृगो की संख्या दिन प्रति दिन कम होती जा रही है, और

(ख) यदि हा तो उपरोक्त पशु-पक्षियों की जाति का बनाए रखन के लिए सरकार न क्या उपाय किया है ?

कुछ और सिर्षार्थ सत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (र) कवन पिक् हेडिड डक और जेडन करजा नातिया विलुप्त मानी जाती है । ग्रेट इण्डियन बस्टर्ड, कस्तूरी मृग घामिन मग कश्मीरी बारहसिंगा और दनदनी मृग (स्वैम्प डीयर) खतर म पड़ी हुई जातिया है जिनका वन्यप्राणि (संरक्षण) अधिनियम 1972 की अनुसूची 1 क प्रनगत प्णत संरक्षण दिया गया है । पहाड़ी कायन नाम का ता काई पक्षी नहीं है परन्तु हिमालय का कायल अवश्य हे जा चिन्तुन विलुप्त नहीं बरिक् काफी आम है । व्यापार के लिए अत्याधिक उपयोग किए जाने के कारण कस्तूरी मृग की संख्या कम होने की सूचना मिली है । घामिन मृगा की संख्या में उनके अपन एक मात्र प्राकृतिक निवास स्थल मणिपुर म थोड़ी कृत्रि हुई है ।

(ख) उपरोक्त खतरे म पड़ी हुई जातिया म म कुछ का अर्थात ग्रेट इण्डियन बस्टर्ड कस्तूरी मृग घामिन मृग और कश्मीरी बारहसिंगा तथा स्वैम्प डीयर को वन्य प्राणी (संरक्षण) अधिनियम 1972 की अनुसूची 1 के तहत किसी भी प्रकार के उपयोग से पूर्ण संरक्षण प्रदान किया गया है । इनमे से कुछ जातियों को और अधिक संरक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए कई वन्य-प्राणी आरक्षित क्षेत्र स्थापित किए गये है । उदाहरणार्थ गडवाल मे केदारनाथ आश्रय स्थल और सिक्किम मे कांचनजंघा राष्ट्रीय पार्क की स्थापना, अन्यो के साथ-साथ कस्तूरी मृगो की सुरक्षा

के लिए की गई है । घामिन मृग की रक्षा के लिए मणिपुर मे केबुल सामन्तजो राष्ट्रीय पार्क की स्थापना की गई है । कश्मीरी बारहसिंगो का रक्षण कश्मीर के डाबीगाम आश्रयस्थल मे किया जाता है और स्वैम्प डीयर का रक्षण दुदबा राष्ट्रीय पार्क तथा कान्हा राष्ट्रीय पार्क मे किया जाता है । चर्चि ग्रेट इण्डियन बस्टर्ड भ्रलग-भ्रलग तथा काफी विस्तृत क्षेत्र मे फैले हुए हे अत खतरे म पड़े हुए इस पक्षी के लिए भ्रलग म विशेष आरक्षित क्षेत्र बनाना सम्भव नहीं हा मका है ।

#### Accommodation for Central Govt. Employees in West Bengal

3477 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there are large number of Central Government employees placed in the State of West Bengal who have not been provided accommodation in Government estates,

(b) if so, the total number of such wait listed employees belonging to Class III and IV for Government quarters as on 31st January, 1978, separately,

(c) what steps have been taken to undertake housing projects in the State for such Central Government employees, and

(d) what is the total number of Government quarters at present available to Central Government Class III and IV employees area-wise in the State of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Yes Sir

In West Bengal General Pool accommodation is available only in Calcutta

(b) Class III and IV (Group C and D) Officers are normally provided with Types I, II and III quarters on the basis of their emoluments. Applications were invited during the current allotment year on a restricted basis depending upon the availability of accommodation. Total number of employees in the waiting list as on 31st Ja-

nuary 1978 for Types I, II and III was 20,983 and 450 respectively.

(c) 2104 Type I, II and III quarters are under construction in Calcutta. It is proposed to take up construction of another 2,000 houses of Types I, II and III in Calcutta during 1978-79.

(d):	Area	Type I	Type II	Type III
	Tollygouge . . . . .	176	..	..
	Dover Lane . . . . .	20	2,	16
	Nizam Palace . . . . .	1'	..	..
	Behala Estate . . . . .	16	..	325
	Dalhousie Square and Esplanade East. . . . .	102	..	..
	Narkeldanga . . . . .	..	103	80
	Lake Area. . . . .		189	101
	Santaquachi (General Pool) . . . . .		416	16
	TOTAL . . . . .	346	815	538

#### Preservation of Raj-Bari of Cooch Bihar

3478. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have so far been taken to preserve Raj-Bari (Raja) of Cooch-Bihar taking in view the aspirations of the people, especially the Scheduled Caste community of the area, to preserve the palace as a National Memorial; and

(b) if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The question of declaring the Palace as of national importance under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1958, is being examined.

#### Execution of Irrigation Projects of Tribal areas in Orissa

3479. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry issued guidelines to the Government of Orissa to include and take up for execution the Medium Irrigation Projects of tribal areas under Sub-Plan by earmarking allocation from Irrigation Department of that State for the years 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(b) if so, the names of the projects prepared submitted for clearance and the stages of execution; and

(c) the budget provision by the State for these areas for irrigation projects?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The



Ministry of Home Affairs has issued guidelines for preparation of Integrated Tribal Development Projects in which it has been laid down that medium irrigation projects should be identified urgently in the project area and provision made for them.

(b) and (c). Under the State Plan of Orissa, by the end of 1976-77, Upper Kolab Major Irrigation Project and 9 Medium projects namely, Pitamahal, Khaokoi, Kalo, Remal, Sunei, Pillasalki, Nesa, Jharbandh and Sarapgarh have been under execution in the Tribal Sub-plan areas. During the current year i.e. 1977-78 two medium schemes namely Badanala and Kanjhari are being taken up in these areas. Expenditure of Rs. 614.63 lakhs has been incurred for these projects in the first three years of the Fifth plan and the anticipated expenditure during the current year is Rs. 803.00 lakhs. The outlay proposed by the State Government for the year 1978-79 is Rs. 905.00 lakhs.

#### Housing Projects for Employees belonging to Private Sector

3480. SHRI SIJARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken Housing projects for employees belonging to Private Sector in the cities like Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Bombay;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) why Government are not encouraging employees cooperatives for building up houses for private sector's employees with provisions of loans, subsidies and cheap lands etc; and

(d) steps being taken to maximise the Housing Project Development Schemes?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). This Ministry has not undertaken any housing project exclusively for employees belonging to Private Sector in big cities. However, they can derive considerable benefits especially from the following housing schemes:—

(i) Low Income Group Housing Scheme;

(ii) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme; and

(iii) Rental Housing Scheme.

(c) The Government are encouraging formation of Cooperative Housing Societies, which can obtain financial assistance from the Apex Co-operative Housing Finance Societies as well as HUDCO.

(d) The main highlights of the proposed programme in the field of housing are:—

(i) Adoption of a housing programme aimed at clearing the backlog and meeting the additional demand due to population growth and replacement of unusable houses over a period of 20 years.

(ii) Restricting utilisation of public funds for low income households so that larger number of dwelling units are constructed with the resources allocated to this sector.

(iii) Provision of incentives to the private sector for taking up housing on a large scale.

#### Holding of World Book Fair in 1980

3481. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 1980 the World Book Fair would be held in Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SMT. RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI):** (a) and (b). Government proposes to organise the 4th World Book Fair in 1980. No final decision as to the venue of the Fair has so far been taken.

**बिहार में विश्वविद्यालयों को अनुदान**

3482. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारागत तीन वर्षों में बिहार में प्रत्येक

विश्वविद्यालय को कितनी राशि के अनुदान दिये गये, और

(ख) क्या ऐसे विश्वविद्यालयों के अनुदानों की राशि को बढ़ाया जायेगा जिन्हें कम अनुदान दिया गया अथवा बिल्कुल नहीं दिया गया ?

**शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र खन्ना) :** (क) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार, 1974-75 में 1976-77 के दौरान बिहार के विश्व-विद्यालयों को निम्नलिखित अनुदान दिये गये थे :—

क्रम संख्या	विश्वविद्यालय का नाम	1974-74 रु०	1975-76 रु०	1976-77 रु०
1.	बिहार	12,46,000	11,09,407	6,27,570
2.	भागलपुर	15,28,025	9,32,812	21,78,975
3.	मगध	14,77,801	3,45,604	16,47,027
4.	पटना	15,19,715	14,13,821	47,92,211
5.	रांची	17,84,455	35,32,640	22,21,510
6.	मिथिला	—	—	81,245
7.	के०एम०डी० मस्कुन	10,500	1,35,000	5,34,500

(ख) आयोग द्वारा नियुक्त निरीक्षण समितियों की सिफारिशों पर 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए अनुमोदित विकास कार्यक्रमों तथा वार्षिक अनुमोदित योजनाओं पर दृष्टि रखने की प्रवृत्ति के आधार पर भी विश्वविद्यालयों को आयोग द्वारा अनुदान दिये जाते हैं

#### Children Year

3483 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

children whether Government have taken a decision to celebrate it in be-fitting manner for the children of India; and

(a) in view of the U.N. declaration to celebrate 1979 as the year for

(b) if so, the details and the out-lines of the plan?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKA-TAKI):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the 'National Plan of Action' to observe '1979 International Year of the Child' are being worked out.

#### **Excavation at Omkareshwar in East Nimar**

**3484. SHRI PARMANAND GOVIND-JIWALA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Department has undertaken any survey or excavation programme at Omkareshwar in District East Nimar M.P.;

(b) whether it is a fact that large number of statues and rare archaeological things are lying open in Omkareshwar; and

(c) whether Government have made any plan or programme for preserving the ancient sites at Omkareshwar?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** (a) The Archaeological Survey of India has undertaken the survey of Omkareshwar-Mandhata in District East Nimar, M. P. in the year 1958 but no excavation has been undertaken except a small-scale clearance in 1977 around Mamleshwar temple, for exposing its lower mouldings.

(b) A few sculptures are lying in the open within the protected limits and are under regular watch-and-ward. Proposal for building a sculpture-shed is under consideration.

(c) Some of the important monuments have been protected.

**Proposal from Bihar regarding project on River Parwan, Bakra and Kankai**

**3485. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the enormous damage and hardship being caused to agriculturists in general and town people in particular as a result of erosion and flood water by rivers Parwan, Bakra and Kankai in the district of Purnea in Bihar;

(b) whether any Project to arise the fury of the above rivers, sponsored by the Government of Bihar is under the consideration of the Government; and

(c) if so, the action taken and proposed to be taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) The rivers Parwan, Bakra and Kankai rise in the hilly terrain of Nepal and as they enter India, in the Purnea district of Bihar, emerge into the plains. These rivers carry heavy silt and being alluvial in nature in India, meanders along their courses eroding the concave banks of the loops and depositing along the convex sides. During heavy rains, the flood flows of these rivers join together and inundate large areas.

(b) and (c). The Government of Bihar have formulated schemes on two of these rivers. The schemes for construction of embankments on the Kankai river was prepared in 1973 estimated to cost Rs. 471 lakhs and those of Parwan in 1976 at a cost of Rs. 1860 lakhs. These have been scrutinised in the Ganga Flood Control Commission and based on their comments, the State Government has been requested to modify the schemes which are awaited. It will be necessary to extend the embankments into Nepal territory to contain flood spills within Nepal coming into protected

areas in India. This question was brought out during the Indo-Nepal discussions during February, 1977, when it was decided that topographic surveys in their respective areas and case study of Lohandra and Singhi in Nepal and Parwan in India would be taken up with a view to evolve suitable measures for protection of flooding by these streams. Bihar Government has been asked to carry out these surveys.

### Students/Teachers in Kendriya Vidyalaya, Port Blair

3486. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students at Kendriya Vidyalaya, Port Blair and the total number of Teachers separately;

(b) the total amount sanctioned for the building of Kendriya Vidyalaya last year and this year; and

(c) what is the total amount sanctioned for the construction of School buildings in Andaman and Nicobar Islands run by Government for 30,000 students last year and this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI): (a) Total number of students—449

Total number of teachers—29(including Principal)

(b) 1976-77 Rs. 3.50 lakhs

1977-78 Rs. 17.00 lakhs

(c) According to Demand for Grants the following provisions were made for the construction of school buildings in Andaman and Nicobar Islands:

1976-77 Rs. 3.63 lakhs

1977-78 Rs. 2.81 lakhs

### Land holdings above Ten Acres and Distribution of Surplus land

3487. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Land holdings above ten acres in each State during 1968 to 1976, year-wise;

(b) the acres of surplus Lands distributed amongst the landless and low peasantry holding two acres of land in each State during 1968 to 1976, yearwise;

(c) the acres of surplus land not distributed in the States during the above period; and

(d) whether Government possess the figure of total acres of benami lands in each State above ceilings in the respective States?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Statement I appended to this answer indicates the percentage of holdings above 4 hectares (roughly equal to 10 acres) in each State. The information is based on data collected during the Agricultural Census conducted in 1970-71. Information for each of the years between 1968 to 1976 has not been collected.

(b) Ceiling laws were enacted in the 1960's and were revised on the basis of National Guidelines issued in 1972. The area of ceiling-surplus land distributed in each State under the pre-revised and revised Ceiling laws is indicated in Statement II appended to this answer. Yearwise break-up of this area is not available.

(c) Determination of Ceiling-surplus lands is still continuing and it is accordingly not possible to indicate the extent that would ultimately be declared surplus. However, at the end of 1976, an area of 6,92,693 acres declared surplus under the revised ceiling laws and taken possession of remained undistributed. Similarly, an area of nearly 5,82,450 acres taken pos-

session of under pre-revised ceiling laws remained undistributed at the end of June, 1976.

(d) No, Sir. The ceiling laws were given retrospective effect and provided for disregarding of transfers made before a certain date (the 24th January of 1971 in most cases). Whether or not a particular transfer is benami has to be decided by competent authorities under the law. Where a transfer is declared void, the land transferred is reckoned in the ceiling of the transferor.

### Statement I

State	Percentage of operational holdings of 4 hectares and above to total operational holdings.
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	17.0
2. Assam . . . . .	5.1
3. Bihar . . . . .	9.0
4. Gujarat . . . . .	34.3
5. Haryana . . . . .	31.3
6. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	7.4
7. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	2.6
8. Karnataka . . . . .	23.7
9. Kerala . . . . .	1.4
10. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	31.8
11. Maharashtra . . . . .	35.2
12. Manipur . . . . .	1.2
13. Meghalaya . . . . .	4.8
14. Nagaland . . . . .	45.2
15. Orissa . . . . .	10.8
16. Punjab . . . . .	28.6
17. Rajasthan . . . . .	38.6
*18. Sikkim . . . . .	N.A.
19. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	7.2
20. Tripura . . . . .	2.8
21. West Bengal . . . . .	4.8
22. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	5.4
23. Union Territories . . . . .	28.9
INDIA . . . . .	19.2

\*No Agricultural Census was conducted in Sikkim.

### Statement II

#### Distribution of Ceiling Surplus Land

State/Union Territories	Area distributed under pre-revised ceiling laws (in acres)*	Area distributed under revised ceiling laws till end of 1976 (in acres)	Total area distributed (in acres)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	875	63,043	63,918
Assam . . . . .	79,951	2,45,027	3,24,978

1	2	3	4
Bihar . . . . .	1,173	99,063	1,00,836
Gujarat . . . . .	43,899	..	43,899
Haryana . . . . .	5,618*	29,000	84,618
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	292*	4,141	4,433
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	4,50,000	..	4,50,000
Karnataka . . . . .	..	1,383	13,383
Kerala . . . . .	..	26,271	26,271
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	33,676	18,188	51,864
Maharashtra . . . . .	1,60,20	2,30,660	3,91,186
Manipur . . . . .	..	..	..
Orissa . . . . .	..	47,252	47,252
Punjab . . . . .	74,200	3,773	77,973
Rajasthan . . . . .	1,93,099	99,235	2,92,334
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	49,923	36,796	86,719
Tripura . . . . .	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	1,73,548	1,10,292	2,83,840
West Bengal . . . . .	5,66,417	34,900	6,01,317
Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	..	1,178	1,178
Delhi . . . . .	101	..	101
Pondicherry . . . . .	..	362	362
	18,83,298**	10,62,564	29,45,862

\*According to information collected till end of September, 1977.

\*\*Includes 1,30,110 standard acres.

गुजरात में सूबाग्रस्त होने वाले क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत नए जिले

3488. श्री बर्षे सिंह भाई पटेल :  
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) गुजरात के कितने तालुकों में इस समय सूबाग्रस्त होने वाले क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है और क्या गुजरात सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार से कोई मांग की

है कि 27 तालुकों को सूबाग्रस्त होने वाले क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सम्मिलित किया जाये और यदि हा, तो कब और किन-किन नए तालुकों को सम्मिलित करने के लिए मांग की गई है और उसके लिए क्या आधार बताये गये हैं ;

(ख) इन 27 नए तालुकों को कब सूबाग्रस्त होने वाले क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम क्षेत्र में सम्मिलित किया जायेगा ;

(ग) किन सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार नए तालुकों को सूबाप्रस्त होने वाले क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम योजना में सम्मिलित किया जाता है; और

(घ) सूबाप्रस्त होने वाले क्षेत्र योजना कब से गुजरात में चल रही है और छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान सूबाप्रस्त होने वाले क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम योजना में गुजरात के कितने नए तालुक सम्मिलित किये जाने हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागु प्रसाद सिंह) : (क) फिलहाल सूबाप्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत गुजरात के 10 जिलों में 41 तालुकों को लिया गया है। राज्य सरकार ने 31 जनवरी, 1978 को सूबाप्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत निम्न प्राधारों पर 27 नये तालुकों को शामिल करने के लिए अनुरोध किया है :—

(1) इन क्षेत्रों में 1970 से 1975 तक लगातार प्रचण्ड सूखा परिस्थितियों का अनुभव किया गया है ,

(2) सिंचाई आयोग, 1972 ने 58 तालुकों को सूबाप्रस्त के रूप में पहचाना था जिसमें से केवल 31 तालुकों को सूबाप्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लिया गया है। शेष 27 तालुकों, जो सूबाप्रस्त हैं, को भी सूबाप्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लिया जाना चाहिए ;

(3) पहले राज्य सरकार द्वारा सूबाप्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत तालुकों को पहचानने के लिए आधार रिपोर्टों पर आधारित था जो अब किंचित पुराना हो गया है। शामिल किए जाने वाले

नए तालुकों के नाम संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

(ख) फिलहाल सूबाप्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत नए क्षेत्रों को शामिल करने पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है, अतः इसका प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) गुजरात में सूबाप्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम 1970-71 से चल रहा है। तथापि, इसे ग्राम निर्माणकार्य कार्यक्रम के रूप में शुरू किया गया था और तत्पश्चात् 1972 से सूबाप्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के रूप में नामो-विष्ट किया गया। वर्तमान संकेत के अनुसार छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान सूबाप्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत गुजरात में कोई नया तालुक शामिल नहीं किया जाएगा।

#### विवरण

राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित नए तालुकों की सूची

क्रम संख्या	जिला	तालुक
1.	मेहसाना	(1) बनावसा (2) पाटन (3) कादी (4) कलोल
2.	अहमदाबाद	(5) डोलका (6) सनन्द
3.	कैरा	(7) काम्बे (8) मादर (9) मेहमदाबाद

1	2	3
4. बड़ोच	(10) जम्बूसार	
	(11) बाघरा	
	(12) हंसोत	
5. कच्छ	(13) मुन्ना	
	(14) मांडवी	
6. जामनगर	(15) जोदिया	
	(16) कालाबाड़	
7. राजकोट	(17) मालिया	
	(18) मोरवी	
8. भावनगर	(19) भावनगर	
	(20) वालमीपुर	
	(21) बोताड	
	(22) गरियाधार	
	(23) कंठला	
9. धमरेली	(24) धमरेली	
	(25) जाफराबाद	
	(26) बाबरा	
	(27) लिलिवा	

#### Soyabn Production

3489. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the steps taken during the last year to increase the production of soyabean, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Steps were taken during 1977-78 to increase the production of soyabean, mainly in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Soyabean Development. These steps included:—

(i) Extension of soyabean cultivation over an area of 1.80 lakh

hectares in Madhya Pradesh and 0.54 lakh hectares in Uttar Pradesh.

(ii) Use of improved seeds and other improved package of practices.

(iii) Free distribution of mini-kits, each containing seeds of new varieties, sufficient for half hectare.

(iv) Large scale demonstrations of farmers' fields in order to popularise the adoption of scientific methods of cultivation.

Apart from the above steps, in order to overcome the problem of marketing of soyabean by farmers, Government have announced a support price of Rs. 145/- per quintal, inclusive of a promotional premium of Rs. 10/- per quintal, for soyabean of fair average quality, for 1977-78 season. Support price operations have been entrusted to the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED).

#### I.T.I. Students Union's Demand

3490. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the I.T.I. Students Union has pleaded to Government that all I.T.I.s all over the country should be brought under his Ministry; and

(b) if so, what are the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The All India Council for Technical Education has recommended that the tasks of Planning and organising technical education from the level of craftsmen to that of technologists be brought under a sin-



gle national agency, both at the Centre and the States to ensure balanced development through an integrated approach. This recommendation is under consideration of the Government.

#### Shortage of Milk of DMS

2491. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of DMS milk in the city of Delhi; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have so far taken to ensure adequate supply of milk at fair prices, to meet the resultant acute shortage of milk particularly for the persons belonging to the weaker section of the society?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Delhi Milk Scheme is handling about 375 lakh litres of milk per day, which is its installed capacity and there is no scope for further expansion. In order to meet the shortage of milk supply, a second dairy with a handling capacity of 4 lakh litres of milk daily has been established in Delhi. The Government is already supplying a limited quantity of double toned milk on subsidised rate to the weaker section of the society.

गुजरात में सम्पर्क गांवों के निर्माण के लिए आचार डांचा

3482. श्री खीरुभाई पालित : क्या कुचि और लिचार्ड मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात के ग्रामीण तथा शहरी बासी क्षेत्रों में सम्पर्कों के निर्माण के लिए ग्रामीण आधारेणृत डांचा विकास योजनाओं

के सम्बन्ध में 1972-77 के दौरान कितनी प्रगति हुई और उस बारे में जिलावार, ज़ीरा क्या है ;

(ख) इस योजना पर व्यय के बारे में केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार का कितना-कितना योगदान था ;

(ग) अब तक कितना व्यय किया गया है और तत्सम्बन्धी ठोस उपलब्धियाँ एवं ज़ीरा क्या है ; और

(घ) ग्रामामी बचों में गुजरात में कितनी राशि व्यय करने का विचार है और गुजरात के प्रत्येक जिले में कितने ग्रामों में यह सुविधा उपलब्ध की जानी है और तत्सम्बन्धी ज़ीरा क्या है ?

कुचि और लिचार्ड : नंबालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) चौबी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त, अर्थात् मार्च 1974 तक ग्रामीण सम्पर्कों के निर्माण के लिए स्वतः कोई-कैन्द्रीय योजना नहीं थी। तथापि, गुजरात सरकार द्वारा सूचित की गई ज़िलावार प्रगति संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ख) राज्य लोक निर्माण कार्य विभाग द्वारा ग्रामीण सड़कों का निर्माण करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा 1972 से 77 तक कोई योगदान नहीं दिया गया था।

(ग) ज़ीरे संलग्न विवरण में दिष्ट गए हैं।

(घ) जैसा गुजरात सरकार द्वारा सूचित किया गया है, 1978-79 के दौरान व्यय की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित धनराशि 10 करोड़ रुपये है। 1978-83 के पांच बचों की अवधि के लिए सम्मान्य परिम्य 93.00 करोड़ रुपये है। प्रत्येक जिले में जोड़े जाने वाले गांवों की संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

गुजरात में ग्रामीण सड़कों का विकास

क्रम सं०	जिले का नाम	किया गया व्यय (लाख रु० में)	वर्तमान ग्रामीण सड़कें किलोमीटरों में ( कि० मी० )										सभी मौसमों के अनुकूल पड़चपावों से जोड़े गए/ जोड़े जाने वाले 1500 तथा उस से अधिक धारावाही बाले बांधों की संख्या	
			1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	31-3-75	31-3-76	31-3-77	31-3-77	संभवत को जोड़े गए से जोड़े जाने वाले	1977-78	10		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
1	अहमदाबाद	.	16.45	8.59	12.95	870	883	941	143	108				
2	अमरेली	.	24.05	7.51	12.46	1016	1024	1106	96	52				
3	अनूपरा	.	10.09	13.24	13.68	1147	1158	1125	85	72				
4	बड़ोदा	.	15.95	12.29	15.70	1400	1396	1403	162	54				
5	भावनगर	.	12.29	8.34	13.75	1636	1638	1761	124	82				
6	दांडी	.	17.10	8.59	15.40	1126	1110	1125	103	46				
7	गुजरात	.	10.70	6.55	16.83	1105	1171	1171	176	110				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1
8	डांगल	.	—	—	691	691	691	2	—
9	बांसी नगर	.	—	—	160	161	164	28	15
10	बागलपुर	.	5.24	8.63	777	777	794	77	72
11	बुलढ	.	6.20	9.16	1130	1137	1217	187	87
12	कण्ड	.	7.42	8.21	1398	1371	1391	76	47
13.	खेडा	.	24.12	7.51	1054	1056	1149	313	164
14	मेहसाना	.	6.53	15.24	698	735	747	127	281
15	पंचगहुल	.	17.09	16.91	2133	2112	2117	157	130
16	रायकोट	.	25.50	7.75	1516	1525	1543	136	71
17	साबरकान्वा	.	23.47	7.41	930	969	1017	65	117
18	सूरत	.	13.40	13.28	1320	1341	1341	125	82
19	सुरेश नगर	.	18.93	9.42	608	643	675	63	39
<hr/>									
	जोष	.	253.63	168.63	221.76	20897	20938	21578	2245 1627

**Use of Unused Fertile Land**

**3498. SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the action Government propose to take for proper utilization of the reported three crore acres of fertile land which is lying unused in the country?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** According to 1970-71 Agricultural Census Report, an area of 12.4 million ha. (approximately 3 crore acres) was found to be lying unutilised in the operational holdings. This included fallow lands other than current fallows, culturable waste lands and other uncultivated lands. The State Governments have been addressed to take suitable steps to bring such lands lying uncultivated within the operational holdings and enact suitable legislation if considered necessary for the purpose.

**Time Provided for Collection of Milk Tokens of D. M. S.**

**3494. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the month of December, 1977, DMS distributed milk tokens to the people and gave a short period of less than one month to collect tokens;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of the people could not collect their tokens in time due to the shortage of time; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to direct DMS to give tokens at least to those who were sanctioned tokens but could not collect the same?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) Yes, Sir. In genuine cases, tokens were issued upto 10th January, 1978 also.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

**Reallocation of Government Accommodation to the Persons owning Houses**

**3495. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:**

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:**

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many Government Servants owing residential houses in Union Territory of Delhi vacated Government accommodation in pursuance of a Government order dated 9th September, 1976;

(b) what is the present policy for these Government servants who have vacated Government accommodation but have not been able to get the recovery of possession of their own houses due to prolonged and delayed litigation; and

(c) will Government be willing to provide accommodations for these of its servants who had to vacate their Government accommodation but so far have not obtained possession of their own houses due to prolonged litigation resulting from lacunae as well as interpretation of the law?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):** (a) The number of house owning officers who have vacated General Pool accommodation under the control of Directorate of Estates in Delhi/New Delhi is 3034.

(b) All house owning officers are now eligible for allotment of Government accommodation and they have to take their turn.

(c) No special preference could be given to such employees.

**Grants to Sangeet Natak Akademi**

**3496. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHAR:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many applications of Sangeet Natak Akademi are pending for grants; and

(b) if so, how many applications from such institutions were received by Government and among the institutions who were not sanctioned grants and the reasons thereof and state-wise amount involved?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** (a) No application received by Sangeet Natak Akademi for financial assistance during 1977-78 is pending.

(b) Out of 207 applications received for grant during 1977-78, 94 institutions were not sanctioned financial assistance requests are examined having regard to the standing of the institution and the nature of the projects proposed to be undertaken.

Following statements are enclosed.

(i) List (Annexure I) of Institutions not sanctioned grants during 1977-78—state-wise is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1867/78].

(ii) Amount of grant sanctioned during 1977-78—state-wise (Annexure-II) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1867/78].

**ईरान की सहायता से राजस्वान नहर का निर्माण**

**3497. श्री जोग प्रकाश त्यागी :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या ईरान द्वारा की गई वित्तीय सहायता से राजस्वान में कितनी लम्बी

नहर बनाये जाने की संभावना है और क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना का व्यौरा क्या है?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला):** (क) ईरान के शहनशाह ने पेट्रोलियम निर्यातक देशों के संगठन (ओपेक) के मूल्यांकन पर प्रतिवर्ष प्रतिरिक्त कच्चे तेल की सप्लाई उध्दार पर करने की पेशकश की है। इन किस्तों की समतुल्य रूपया—राशि को स्वीकृत परि-योजनाओं के वित्त-पोषण के लिए प्रयोग किया जा सकता है। राजस्वान नहर स्कीम चरण-दो उन परियोजनाओं में से एक है जिनके लिए यह राशि इस्तेमाल की जा सकती है। बहरहाल, इसके लिए कोई विशिष्ट स्कीम तैयार नहीं की गई है और न ही ईरानियों को धन की व्यवस्था के लिए प्रस्तुत की गई है।

(ख) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

**खेती योग्य भूमि के लिए सिंचाई सुविधायें**

**3498. श्री रामलाल तिवारी :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) देश में राज्यवार कितने एकड़ ऐसी जमीन है जिस में खेती होती है;

(ख) इस में से कितने प्रतिशत भूमि में सिंचाई सुविधायें हैं; और

(ग) बिना सिंचाई के खेती योग्य जमीन में सिंचाई सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यक्रम है?

कुछि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला): (क) और (ख). वर्ष 1974-75 के लिए निचल बुधई क्षेत्र, निचल सिंचित क्षेत्र और निचल बुधई क्षेत्र की तुलना में निचल सिंचित क्षेत्र की प्रतिभतता के राज्यवार धीरे का विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) वेश मे इस समय बहुव/मध्यम और लघु सिंचाई स्कीमो के द्वारा 107 मिलियन हेक्टेयर (सकल) की कुल सिंचाई शक्यता

सृजित होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है जिसमें से 1977-78 के धस्त तक 54 मि० हेक्टेयर (सकल) की शक्यता सृजित की जाने की सभावना है। इस तरह से शेष रही सिंचाई शक्यता को धगले 15 वर्षों में सृजित करने का उद्देश्य है और धर्तल, 1978 से धारम्भ होने वाली पंचवर्षीय योजना में 17 मि० हेक्टेयर की धनिरिक्त सिंचाई शक्यता को सृजित करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

### विवरण

वर्ष 1974-75 के लिए निचल बुधई क्षेत्र, निचल सिंचित क्षेत्र और निचल बुधई क्षेत्र की तुलना में निचल सिंचित क्षेत्र की प्रतिभतता के राज्य-वार, धीरे का विवरण

(हजार हेक्टेयर)

क्रम संख्या	राज्य	निचल बुधई क्षेत्र	निचल सिंचित क्षेत्र	निचल बुधई क्षेत्र की तुलना में निचल सिंचाई क्षेत्र की प्रतिभतता
1	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	11492	3346	29.1
2	असम	2543	572(ख)	22.5
3	बिहार	8344	2523	30.2
4	गुजरात	7942*	1371(घ)	17.3
5	हरियाणा	3519	1779	50.6
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	544	91	16.7
7	जम्मू और कश्मीर	694	295	42.5
8	कर्नाटक	10306	1267	12.3
9	केरल	2208	465	21.1
10	मध्य प्रदेश	18516	1635	8.8
11	महाराष्ट्र	18206	1012	8.9
12	मणिपुर (ख)	140	65	46.04
13	मेघालय	174	43	24.7
14	नागालैंड	112	37	33.0

क्रम संख्या	राज्य	निबल बुधई क्षेत्र	निबल सिंचित क्षेत्र	निबल रुपाई क्षेत्र की तुलना में निबल सिंचाई क्षेत्र की प्रतिशतता
15	उड़ीसा	5719	927	16.2
16	पंजाब	4892	3183	77.8
17	राजस्थान	13958	2847	19.0
18	विश्वकर्म	— उपलब्ध नहीं —		
19	तमिलनाडु	5554	2438	43.9
20	मिजोरम	240	39(ब)	12.5
21	उत्तर प्रदेश	17161	7793	45.4
22	पश्चिम बंगाल	6420*	1489(ब)	23.2
23	सब वांछित प्रदेश	480	122	26.5
	मिलित भारत	138344	32730	24.4

(ब) वर्ष 1953-54 से सम्बन्धित

(क) वर्ष 1973-74 से सम्बन्धित

(ग) टी आर एस आकड़ों पर अनुमानित

(घ) वर्ष 1967-68 से सम्बन्धित

(च) तदर्थ अनुमान

\*—अनुमानित

#### World Book Fair

2499. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Third World Book Fair has resulted in a loss of about Rs. 13 lakhs;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor;

(c) whether it has been alleged that favouritism was shown to a few publishers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) The Third World Book Fair was organised to promote the interest of the public in books and not as a commercial venture. However, the excess of expenditure over receipts is about Rs. 13 lakhs;

(b) The total expenditure is estimated at about Rs. 24,44,000 against an estimated revenue of Rs. 11,44,000. The main sources of revenue for the book fair were the rental of stands from publishers and collections through sale of tickets from the visitors. To enable maximum parti-

cipation from publishers the rents for stalls/stands were not fixed on a commercial basis. Similarly, the entry fee was also nominal i.e. 50 paise for adults and 25 paise for children, to encourage more visitors in keeping with the objective of making people more book-minded;

(c) No such allegation has been received by Government;

(d) Does not arise.

#### Delhi School Teachers' Co-operative House Building Society

3500. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1586 on the 28th November, 1977 and state:

(a) whether the information required in part (b) of the above question has since been collected;

(b) if so, the full details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for inordinate delay and the time by which it would be made available?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Registrar, Cooperative Societies has ascertained the position from the Society and it is as under:—

Year	Teacher	Non-teacher	Total
1961	98	9	107
1962	10	2	12
1963	30	9	39
1964	68	64	132
1965	183	59	242
1966	307	125	432
1967	91	67	158
1968	15	8	23
1969	47	82	129
	24	14	38
	74	182	256
	29	22	51
	11	6	17

The society was registered in the Year 1961 but membership claims are from the year 1960. The above information is based on the claims made by persons for membership of the society. The membership issue is yet to be decided and is a subject matter of two writ petitions in the Delhi High Court.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Diversion of Surplus Waters of West flowing Rivers to Tamilnadu

3501. SHRI K. A. RAJU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present position of the problem of diversion of surplus waters of West flowing rivers to the State of Tamilnadu; and

(b) whether there is any time bound programme for this and when will it become a reality?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A Technical Committee under the Chairmanship of Member (Water Resources), Central Water Commission was set up by the Government of India in December, 1976 to study the feasibility of eastward diversion of west flowing rivers of Karnataka and Kerala. It has not been possible for the Committee to meet so far as the Government of Kerala have not nominated their representative on the Committee.

(b) Further action would be taken after the report of the Committee has been received and examined.

#### F.C.I. Godowns in Maharashtra

3502. SHRI R. K. MAHALGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of open godowns of Food Corporation of India in Maharashtra district-wise and their storage capacity;



(b) the nature of damage done in the last rainy season in the said godowns and amount involved; and

(c) what precautions are likely to be taken to avoid the damage and the loss thereby in ensuing rainy season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHR BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The details of open godowns (CAP Storage) in Maharashtra are as under:—

Name of District	Name of Centre	Capacity (in '000 (tonnes))
Greater Bombay	Bombay	4.70
Poona	Sangli	2.00
Poona	Kolhapur	1.50
Poona	Dhu Road	580.00
Kalyan	Kalyan	150.00
Manmad	Manmad	28.10
TOTAL		766.30

(b) A quantity of 58,790 tonnes of foodgrains was affected due to heavy rains during 1977-78. The salvaging of affected stocks is in progress and a quantity of 2863 tonnes valued at Rs. 38.6 lakhs has been segregated as damaged and unfit for human consumption till 31-1-1978. However, final quantity rendered unfit for human consumption will be known after salvaging operations are completed.

(c) The following steps are taken to avoid loss:—

(i) The stocks are stored on wooden crates and covered with specially fabricated polythene covers to protect them from rains.

(ii) Nylon ropes are provided for proper lashing of polythene covers to prevent blowing off of covers due to high wind velocity, storms etc.

(iii) Monofilament nets and cover tops are also provided in major CAP complexes for additional protection against the vagaries of weather.

(iv) Periodical replacement of polythene covers is arranged to ensure protection of foodgrains.

(v) Aeration of stocks by lifting the covers is meticulously done to avoid damage due to condensation.

(vi) Special attention is paid to regularly inspect and preserve the stocks stored under CAP. Large stocks of foodgrains even after storage for nearly two years in CAP, are in very good condition. In fact, the CAP storage technique adopted by the FCI has saved lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains which would have been otherwise completely damaged as there was no storage space available to keep the stocks.

(vii) Various steps have been taken to increase storage capacity to replace CAP storage. These include making the optimum use of the existing storage capacity by raising the height the stocks, hiring of covered space from all available sources, construction of godowns on a large scale by the FCI and encouraging construction of godowns by private parties under guarantee scheme as per the FCI's specifications.

**Relaxation in Admission extended to Employees of Central School Organisation**

3503. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Central Schools in the country (State-wise);

(b) total number of employees employed by the Central Schools Organisation throughout the country in various cadres (including teaching and other staff);

(c) total number of employees of this organisation whose dependent children are on the roll in various Class of the various Central Schools this year;

(d) whether some relaxation in the admission procedure is being extended to the employees of the Schools/Organisation; and

(e) if so, the details of such facilities available in Central School Organisation/Central School employees?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKA-TAKI):** (a) A statement is attached.

(b) to (e). According to the information furnished by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, total number of employees of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (Central Schools Organisation) both teaching and non-teaching, is 11,532. The children of these employees get preference in admission along with the children belonging to transferable Central Government employees including defence personnel. The exact number of the employees whose children are on the rolls of various Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools), is however, not available.

#### Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	10
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
4.	Assam	13
5.	Bihar	19
6.	Chandigarh	2
7.	Delhi	12
8.	Goa	1

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools)
9.	Gujarat	9
10.	Haryana	8
11.	Himachal Pradesh	3
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	6
13.	Karnataka	12
14.	Kerala	6
15.	Madhya Pradesh	17
16.	Maharashtra	20
17.	Manipur	1
18.	Meghalaya	2
19.	Orissa	8
20.	Pondicherry	1
21.	Punjab	12
22.	Rajasthan	13
23.	Sikkim	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	14
25.	Tripura	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	35
27.	West Bengal	13
TOTAL		243

#### Withdrawal of National and States Awards

**3504. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether awards are given by Government to individuals in different walks of life in recognition of the meritorious services rendered in the wider interest of national life i.e. for writing books, high quality printing and employers and employees of handicapped education etc.; and

(b) what are the reasons as also the circumstances of withdrawing the National and the State awards for meritorious services rendered by individuals in the field of education?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir. Details are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) No such proposal has been withdrawn, so far as national awards are concerned.

#### Statement

Awards are given to individuals for:

#### 1. WRITING BOOKS:

(i) Books in Indian Languages other than Hindi, Sanskrit and author's mother-tongue.

(ii) Books in Hindi by authors whose mother-tongue is not Hindi.

(iii) Standard works at University level in Indian languages. It is proposed to award prizes covering original books published upto 31-12-1972 in any of the Indian languages.

(iv) Under the National Prize Competition of Manuscripts for Neo-Literates, cash prizes of Rs. 1000/- each are awarded to authors whose manuscripts are selected for award. The competition is organised in all the main languages of the country (except Sanskrit) on themes of national significance and on subjects of relevance to neo-literate adults. Apart from cash prize to prize-winning authors, the Ministry also purchases 1500 printed copies of each of the prize winning manuscripts.

Since 1954, 19 such competitions have already been organised. Since the 19th competition, Department of

Family Welfare is also collaborating in this competition. About 65 prizes are awarded under the competition of which 25 prizes are earmarked for manuscripts on family welfare topics.

(v) Sahitya Akademi, an autonomous organisation, gives awards every year to the most outstanding books of literary merit published in any of the major Indian languages recognised by the Sahitya Akademi.

#### 2. AWARD OF CERTIFICATE OF HONOUR TO SANSKRIT/PERSIAN/ARABIC SCHOLARS:

Under this scheme, every year, six Sanskrit Scholars and one scholar each in Persian and Arabic are selected for Award on Independence Day. Every Scholar is awarded a certificate of merit with monetary grant of Rs. 3,000 per annum till his death.

#### 3. AWARDS FOR CHILDREN LITERATURE OF OUTSTANDING MERIT:

National Council of Educational Research and Training conducts a National Prize Competition for Children's Literature in 17 Indian Languages. Eighteen Prizes are awarded to books of outstanding merit. Two prizes are meant for books in Hindi and one each for books in the remaining 16 languages. The Children's books invited for the competition are meant for the age group 5-15 years.

#### 4. NATIONAL AWARDS FOR TEACHERS:

Every Year about 115 National Awards are given to teachers of primary, secondary and higher secondary schools and teachers of Sanskrit pathshalas and madrasas run on traditional lines for their meritorious services.

#### 5. EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES OF HANDICAPPED:

National awards are given to outstanding employers of the handicap-

ped and the most efficient handicapped employees every year. There are 18 awards for the employees and 9 awards for the employers in various categories. The awards are given to promote employment and economic rehabilitation of physically handicapped (blind, deaf and orthopaedically handicapped) in Government Sector, Public Sector and Private Sector.

#### 6 SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

(i) **Arjuna Awards** Arjuna awards are given to encourage the development of games and sports in the country. They are given to such sportsmen and women as have shown outstanding performance consistently for the previous three years at National/International level with excellence for the year for which the award is given.

(ii) **National Awards in Physical Efficiency.** This scheme has been launched with a view to awakening general awareness of the need and value of physical fitness and to arouse enthusiasm among the people for higher standards of physical efficiency and achievement. The National Awards are given every year to not more than 20 Three Star Winners who reveal proficiency of a very high order at an All India Competition organised annually.

(iii) **National Awards for Literature on Physical Education and Sports.** The Ministry's scheme for Promotion of Popular Literature on Physical Educational and Sports, with the object of encouraging production of qualitative literature, provides for an All India National Prize Competition for published Literature on Physical Education and Sports and Games. The Competition offers three categories of the National Awards as under—

(i) National Award (Category I) of Rs. 5,000. One Award

(ii) National Award (Category II) of Rs. 2,500. Two Awards

(iii) National Award (Category III) of Rs. 1,500. Two Awards

The Rules of the Competition also provides that in case no entry is found suitable for the Awards of Category I or II the amounts earmarked for these Awards can be utilised for giving a larger number of Awards under Category III or II.

#### Book Entitled "Sampoarak Samagri"

3505 SHRI PURNA SINHA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commissioner Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan which is controlled by the Ministry of Education published a book entitled "Sampoarak Samagri" to be used as a Text Book in praise of 20-Point Programme of the period of Emergency under inspiration of the then Prime Minister and her son,

(b) if so what action Government propose to take with regard to the improper compilation and publication of this book for the use of the teachers and for the students of Kendriya Vidyalayas of the country, and

(c) if not, action is intended, the reason why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATKI) (a) The pamphlet entitled "Sampoarak Samagri" was published by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan not as a text book for students but as a supplementary material for use primarily of the teachers with the intention of acquainting them with the various developments that had taken place in the country in recent years in social, economic and political fields. The pamphlet also deals with various aspects of the 20-Point Programme of

the previous Central Government. The pamphlet also had a Foreward by the previous Commissioner of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, who has since been relieved of his responsibilities in the Sangathan;

(b) and (c). The pamphlet, which is placed in the libraries of the Kendriya Vidyalayas, is being withdrawn and necessary instructions are being issued to the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to this effect.

#### Foreign Exchange on Import of Fertiliser and Requirement of Potash

3506. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange spent in importing fertilisers since April 1, 1977 together with the names of countries and quantity imported therefrom;

(b) whether the requirements of potash are still met entirely through imports; and if so, steps taken to remedy the situation; and

(c) the action proposed or taken to reduce the gap between production

and consumption in the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Foreign exchange worth Rs. 255.12 crore was spent on import of fertilizers during the period from 1-4-1977 to 28-2-1978. Details of the countries involved, quantities imported and the value thereof are given in the Statement attached.

(b) Yes Sir. The entire requirement is met through imports as there is no known reserve of potash in the country.

(c) The Government have taken steps to:

(i) ensure the maximum utilization of the capacity of the existing fertilizer units;

(ii) implement programmes for improvement in the capacity/capacity utilization of existing units; and

(iii) implement a programme for creating new capacity for fertilizer production.

#### Statement

Statement showing quantities of fertilizers imported from different countries with value during the period from 1-4-1977 to 28-2-1978 in respect of Part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 3506 for Answer in Lok Sabha on 20-3-1978.

S. No.	Countries	Commodity	Quantity in lakh tonnes	Foreign exchange spent in crores of rupees
1	2	3	4	5
1	Holland	UREA	1.10	13.9
2	Norway	UREA	0.24	2.77
3	Indonesia	UREA	0.71	8.45
4	Taiwan	UREA	0.16	1.94

1	2	3	4	5
5	Saudi Arabia . . . . .	UREA . . . . .	0.50	6.25
6	Kuwait . . . . .	UREA . . . . .	1.35	17.34
7	South Korea . . . . .	D.A.P. . . . .	0.63	9.44
8	Qatar . . . . .	UREA . . . . .	0.32	3.88
9	Canada . . . . .	M.O.P. . . . .	2.49	18.23
10	U.S.A. . . . .	UREA . . . . .	2.39	28.49
		D.A.P. . . . .	2.65	39.63
11	West Germany . . . . .	M.O.P. . . . .	2.43	15.13
		S.O.P. . . . .	0.10	1.11
12	G.D.R. . . . .	UREA . . . . .	0.16	1.67
		M.O.P. . . . .	3.11	19.31
13	Bulgaria . . . . .	UREA . . . . .	0.99	11.02
14	Poland . . . . .	UREA . . . . .	1.74	22.43
15	Romania . . . . .	UREA . . . . .	0.66	7.11
16	DPRK (N. Korea) . . . . .	UREA . . . . .	0.14	1.67
17	USSR . . . . .	UREA . . . . .	1.85	22.12
		M.O.P. . . . .	0.58	4.24
TOTAL . . . . .			24.30	255.12

### Prohibition

3507. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

SHRI MADHAVRAO  
SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate and implement broad national policy for total Prohibition of all alcoholic and allied drinks in the country;

(b) if so, when and how;

(c) the salient features of such a policy;

(d) the total estimated loss of revenue to the Union and States Exchequer on this account; and

(e) the expenses expected to be incurred on the enforcement (of prohibition) machinery for the whole country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) to (c). The national policy has been formulated. Total prohibition is to be introduced in the country within a period of four years. Implementation lies within the jurisdiction of State Governments as per Entry 8 of the State List.

(b) The estimated loss of revenue of States from the excise duties on

alcoholic drinks according to the budget estimates for the years (1977-78) was approximately Rs 450 crores. The Central Government does not levy excise duties on alcoholic drinks

(d) It is premature to estimate the expenses expected to be incurred on enforcement

1971 के भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध के बाद भारत में पाकिस्तानी शरणार्थी

3508. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी :  
क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 1971 के भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध के बाद भारत में रह रहे पाकिस्तानी शरणार्थियों की मर्यादा के बारे में कोई अनुमान लगाया है,

(ख) यदि हाँ तो राजस्थान में उनकी संख्या क्या है,

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इन्हें नगरिकता देने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है, और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में निर्णय कब तक लिये जाने की संभावना है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किशोर) (क)जी, हाँ ।

(ख) राजस्थान में उनकी संख्या 48,524 है ।

(ग) और (घ) मामले पर सरकार द्वारा ध्यान दिया जा रहा है और आशा है कि शीघ्र ही निर्णय ले लिया जाएगा ।

राज्यों में नगर पालिकाओं के चुनाव

3509. श्री नरहर लाल बी० चरवार :  
क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या राज्यों में नगर पालिकाओं के चुनाव कराने के सम्बन्ध में लम्बे समय से चली आ रही भाग के सम्बन्ध में उन्हें कोई पत्र भ्रमवा जापन प्राप्त हुआ है ,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक राज्य में नगरवार ये नगर-पालिकाएँ कब भंग हुई थी ,

(ग) क्या केन्द्र ने इन नगरपालिकाओं के शीघ्र चुनाव कराने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश दिये हैं, और

(घ) तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) :  
(क) जी, हाँ । इस बारे में एक पत्र उपाध्यक्ष, अखिल भारतीय महापौर परिषद् से प्राप्त हुआ था ।

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य में उन नगर निगमों के नामों, जिनके स्थान पर कोई अन्य संस्था बना दी गई है । उन्हें समाप्त कर दिया है तथा अन्य संस्था बनाने/उन्हें समाप्त करने की तारीख दर्शाने वाला विवरण सलग्न है । अन्य स्थानीय निकायों के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) और (घ) राज्य सरकारों को मामले पर विचार करने को सलाह दी गई है और उन्हें उन स्थानीय निकायों का चुनाव करवाने के लिये कहा गया है जहाँ ये अपेक्षित हैं ।

## बिबरन

उन नगर निगमों की राज्यवार सूची जिन के स्थान पर दूसरी संस्था बना दी गई है।

राज्य	निगम	किस तारीख से निर्वाचित निकाय के बगैर है।
असम	गोहाटी	26-8-75
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	हैदराबाद	3-8-70
हिमाचल प्रदेश	शिमला	27-7-69
कर्नाटक	बगलोर	9-1-75
	हुबली-धारवाड	23-8-75
केरल	त्रिवेन्द्रम	8-12-75
	कालीकट	10-5-74
मध्य प्रदेश	भोपाल	26-8-67
	ग्वालियर	24-9-73
	इन्दौर	6-7-70
	रायपुर	26-8-67
	जबलपुर	4-6-76
	उज्जैन	11-1-76
महाराष्ट्र	काल्हापुर	15-12-72
तमिल नाडु	मद्रास	1-12-73
	मदुरई	1-11-74
पश्चिम बंगाल	कलकत्ता	23-3-72
	चन्दर नगोरे	1972
उत्तर प्रदेश	आगरा	1-7-73
	इलाहाबाद	1-7-73
	कानपुर	1-7-73
	लखनऊ	17-9-74
	वाराणसी	1-7-73
पंजाब	अमृतसर	1-4-77
	जालंधर	23-7-77
	लुधियाना	1-4-77



### Accommodation for Accredited Correspondents

3510. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the list of Accredited Correspondents who are on waiting list for accommodation;

(b) whether this list was altered during the Emergency; and

(c) if not, whether a number of Accredited Correspondents have been provided accommodation immediately after the revocation of Emergency according to the original list?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The current waiting list (statement) of Accredited Correspondents for allotment of accommodation from the Press Pool is enclosed.

(b) There was no waiting list of Accredited Correspondents prior to February, 1978 with this Ministry and, therefore, the question of altering the list during that period does not arise

(c) Does not arise in view of the answer given to part (b) above.

### Statement

1. Shri Pauly V. Prakash
2. Shri J. M. Deb
3. Shri M. L. Kotru
4. Shri I. Gopalakrishnan
5. Shri H. K. Dua
6. Shri Narayan Swamy
7. Shri Madan Lal Seth
8. Shri O. V. Vijayan
9. Shri M. G. Tapaswi
10. Shri Mohan Ram
11. Shri Chetan Chadha
12. Shri M. C. Ramaswamy

13. Shri V. S. Sanghvi
14. Shri P. K. Vardarajan
15. Shri T. V. R. Shenoy
16. Shri Sadhan Mukherjee
17. Shri Dipta Sen
18. Shri H. Ranganathan
19. Shri C. N. Reddy
20. Shri S. L. Das
21. Shri K. L. Vyas
22. Shri N. Gopinathan Nair
23. Shri G. K. Pandey
24. Shri P. Neelakantiah
25. Shri Swaminathan S. Aiyer

### Out of Turn

26. Shri T. R. Chopra
27. Shri Manu Hari Pathak

### Child Development Programme

3511. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the efficiency of the integrated Child Development Programme launched in 1975 and the working of the 30 pilot Projects started thereunder; and

(b) if so, the results thereof and the lessons drawn therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATKI): (a) At present 33 "Integrated Child Development Services" projects are functioning throughout the country on an experimental basis. Continuous monitoring of the programme is being done by the Department of Social Welfare. For this purpose monthly progress reports are obtained from each project, progress reviewed and corrective action taken. Detailed evaluation of the scheme is being done by the Programme Evaluation

Organisation of the Planning Commission. In addition, monitoring and evaluation of the health and nutrition aspects of the scheme, is being done by the medical colleges attached to the projects under the overall guidance of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

(b) Continuous monitoring has shown that the impact of the scheme has been good. However, the overall impact of the scheme would be known only when the final evaluation reports are received.

**गुजरात सरकार की चीनी के कोटे में वृद्धि करने की मांग**

3512. श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने चीनी के कोटे में वृद्धि करने की मांग की है, यदि हा, तो किस तारीख से और कितनी मात्रा में वृद्धि करने की मांग की है ,

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार का निर्णय क्या है ;

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश का चीनी का कोटा 10870 टन से बढ़ा कर 20864 टन कर दिया गया है, और

(घ) गुजरात का चीनी का कोटा यद्यपि वर्तमान कोटा आवश्यकता से कम है, न बढ़ाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार उसमें तत्काल वृद्धि करेगी ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भाग्य प्रताप सिंह) :** (क) जी हा । गुजरात सरकार ने दिसम्बर, 1977 से आगे अपना लेवी चीनी का मासिक कोटा बढ़ा कर 634.5 मीटरी टन करने के लिए कहा था ।

(ख) से (घ). राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या के आधार पर लेवी चीनी के मासिक कोटों के आवंटन के लिए 27-10-1977 को लिए गए निर्णय के अनुसार, राज्यवार कोटे पुनः निर्धारित किए गए थे ताकि दिसम्बर, 1977 से 1-4-1978 को प्रायोजित जनसंख्या के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति 425 ग्राम चीनी की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित की जा सके । राज्य सरकार का पहले का कोटा 14,031 मीटरी टन था जिससे कथित जनसंख्या के लिए 447 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति की उपलब्धता थी । प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता 425 ग्राम के सिद्धान्त से अधिक होने के बावजूद भी उनका कोटा कम न करने और दिसम्बर, 1977 में आगे उसी स्तर पर 14,031 मीटरी टन पर बनाए रखने का निर्णय किया गया था । ये तथ्य गुजरात सरकार को बता दिए गए हैं और कोटे में वृद्धि करने के उनके अनुरोध का पूरा न करने के लिए खेद व्यक्त कर दिया गया है ।

2. जहां तक मध्य प्रदेश के लेवी चीनी के मासिक कोटे का सम्बन्ध है, नीति निर्णय के अनुसार 1-4-1978 का प्रायोजित जनसंख्या के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति 425 ग्राम की उपलब्धता के आधार पर दिसम्बर, 1977 से 20,825 मीटरी टन निर्धारित किया गया था जब कि पहले 13,833 मीटरी टन चीनी का कोटा आवंटित किया जाता था ।

#### Exemption of Marginal Farmers from Payment of Agricultural Loan

3514. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the marginal cultivators are almost on the path of ruin due to improper and unscientific price of Paddy and Jute which have been fixed by the Government;

(b) in view of the above fact whether the Government are considering

to exempt the marginal farmers from repayment of the agricultural Government loans; and

(c) if not, what other steps have been taken by Government to save the poor cultivators from complete ruin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

एक राज्य में बनाई गई चीनी का दूसरे राज्यों में बेचा जाना

3515. श्री रामजीवन सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या कोई ऐसी नीति है जिसके अन्तर्गत एक राज्य में बनाई जाने वाली चीनी दूसरे राज्य में बेची जाती है और दूसरे राज्यों में बनाई गई चीनी इस राज्य विशेष को बेची जाती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो चीनी को आवश्यक रूप से इधर उधर लाने से जाने में क्या प्रोत्साहन है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). चीनी उत्पादक अधिशेष राज्यों के मामले में राज्य में ही फैक्ट्रियों से मासिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए लेबी चीनी आवंटित की जाती है। कमी वाले राज्यों के मामले में, निकटतम चीनी उत्पादक अधिशेष राज्यों में उनकी अपनी जरूरतों को पूरा करने के बाद इन राज्यों में उपलब्ध फ़ालतू चीनी को ध्यान में रख कर लेबी चीनी का आवंटन किया जाता है। यदि किसी राज्य में, जोकि अन्ततः आमूखी अधिशेष होता है, फैक्ट्रियां

बंद हो पिराई करती हैं जिससे मौसम के झुक में उपलब्धता कम हो जाती है, भारत में लेबी चीनी निकटवर्ती अधिशेष राज्यों से आवंटित की जाती है लेकिन जब उत्पादन बढ़ने लगता है, तब सारी जरूरतें राज्य में फैक्ट्रियों से पूरी की जाती है।

2. जहां तक खुली बिक्री की चीनी का सम्बन्ध है, चीनी फैक्ट्रियां निर्यात मात्रा को भारत में किसी भी स्थान पर लाइसेंस-शुदा व्यापारी को बेच सकती है।

Central aid sought for Cyclone relief in Tamilnadu

3516. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have not given the full help that the State Government of Tamil Nadu had asked for cyclone relief, if so, the amount given last year;

(b) how much has been utilised by the State Government out of that so far;

(c) how much they had demanded during the current year and how much has been given and how this will be utilised by them; and

(d) whether State Government is not happy over the Union Government's aid which is much less than the actual need?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Government of Tamil Nadu had not asked for any assistance for cyclone relief during 1976-77. However, the State Government had requested for Central assistance of Rs. 1354.64 lakhs (Rs. 875.79 lakhs under Plan and Rs. 478.85 lakhs under non-Plan) for flood relief during 1976-77. Government had released on advance Plan assistance of Rs. 305.00 lakhs to Tamil Nadu for this purpose during 1976-77.

(b) The State Govt. have utilised an amount of Rs. 297.00 lakhs upto the 31st March, 1977 out of the advance Plan assistance of Rs. 305.00 lakhs sanctioned during 1976-77.

(c) During 1977-78, the State Government had requested for an assistance of Rs. 128.06 crores. Central Govt. have allocated advance Plan assistance of Rs. 29.31 crores. In addition, 10,000 tonnes of wheat and 10,000 tonnes of rice have been offered for free distribution as gratuitous relief. Short-term loan of Rs. 2 crores has also been made available after the occurrence of cyclone. The State Government are expected to utilise the funds for the purpose for which these have been sanctioned.

(d) The State Government appreciated the promptness with which Central assistance was given. However, they have also requested for additional Central assistance for various purposes like (i) irrigation houses and roads, (ii) huts and (iii) revenue losses. Their request is under consideration.

#### Working of D.M.S.

3517. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Milk Scheme is running at a loss, if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether any subsidy is granted by Government to this undertaking; if so, the total amount of subsidy extended during the last three years; and

(c) whether it is proposed to examine the working of this undertaking with a view to eliminating these losses, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Delhi Milk Scheme has been incurring losses every year since its inception, except for the year 1969-70

and 1970-71, when the Scheme earned some profit. The principal reason for the loss is that the sale prices of milk marketed by the Scheme have been lower than the actual cost of production.

(b) No direct subsidy is granted by Government. All expenditure on the D.M.S. is met out of general revenues. Its receipts are likewise credited to the general receipts of the Government of India.

(c) A proposal for revision of the sale price of milk marketed by the D.M.S. is under consideration of the Government. Besides, the proposals to streamline the working of the D.M.S. are also under consideration.

#### Admission in M.A. in Delhi University

3518. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 40 per cent marks as minimum are required for seeking admission in M.A. in most of the subjects like Political Science, Philosophy, Hindi etc. in the Delhi University whereas 45 per cent marks as minimum are required for seeking admission in M.A. History in the same University;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for discrimination;

(c) whether Government are aware of great resentment among the students seeking admission in M.A. History on this account; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to prescribe 40 per cent marks for admission in M.A. in History?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Eligibility requirements for admission to a course are determined

by the Academic Council of the University every year keeping in view the number of seats available in the course requirements.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

सेक्टरल ट्यूबर फॉय रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, त्रिवेन्द्रम के सम्बन्ध में प्रतिवेदन

3519. श्री उपसेन : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को सेक्टरल ट्यूबर फॉय रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, त्रिवेन्द्रम (केरल) के बारे में वर्ष 1971 का लेखापरीक्षा समिति का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है ;

(ख) तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं; और

(ग) इंस्टीट्यूट ने उक्त सिफारिशों की क्रियान्वित कहां तक की है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (ग). माननीय सदस्य सम्भवतः केन्द्रीय कद फसल अनुसन्धान संस्थान, त्रिवेन्द्रम के सम्बन्ध में 1971 में प्राप्त कार्यसम्पादन लेखापरीक्षा समिति की रिपोर्ट का हवाला दे रहे हैं। कार्यसम्पादन लेखापरीक्षा समिति की प्रमुख सिफारिशों और उन पर भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही सम्बन्धी विवरण मंगल है।

#### विवरण

केन्द्रीय कद फसल अनुसंधान संस्थान, त्रिवेन्द्रम के सम्बन्ध में कार्य संपादन लेखा-परीक्षा समिति की प्रमुख सिफारिशें

#### सिफारिशें

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही

(1) समिति ने यह महसूस किया कि डा० मगून का केन्द्रीय कद फसल अनुसंधान संस्थान से भासी तबादला करना कार्य के हित में नहीं है। अतः समिति ने सुझाव दिया है कि डा० मगून का तबादला फिर वही किया जाये अगर इसके लिए निदेशक का ग्रेड बढ़ाना भी पड़े, तो उसे बढ़ा दिया जाये।

(2) समिति ने यह सुझाव दिया कि डा० चाको का, जो कि एक सूक्ष्म जीव विज्ञानी हैं, नारियल अनुसंधान संस्थान, कयान-गुलम में तबादला किया जाये तथा डा० पी० शान्ता के द्वारा, जो कि एक विषाणु विज्ञानी है, तत्काल टैपियोका मौजेक की समस्या पर, जिससे कि कन्द की फसल 33 प्रतिशत घटती है, जाच-पड़ताल करने की आवश्यकता है।

इस सिफारिश पर भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा विचार किया गया था परन्तु यह निर्णय किया गया था कि डा० मगून का केन्द्रीय कद फसल संस्थान, त्रिवेन्द्रम में वापस तबादला न किया जाये। डा० मगून का बाद में निधन हो गया।

डा० पी० शान्ता का केन्द्रीय कद फसल अनुसंधान संस्थान, त्रिवेन्द्रम में तबादला कर दिया गया है। डा० चाको के तबादले का प्रश्न परिषद् के विचाराधीन है।

- (3) समिति ने संस्थान की विस्तार योजना सभी पद भर दिये गये हैं।  
के अन्तर्गत स्वीकृत रिक्त स्थानों को तत्काल भरने के लिए जोरदार सफा-रिश की है।
- (4) समिति ने संस्थान के भवन का शीघ्र निर्माण करने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया है। सन् 1974 में भवन बनकर तैयार हो गये।
- (5) समिति ने यह अवलोकन किया कि निकट भविष्य में प्रचुर खाद्य उत्पादन और खाद्यान्न की आसानी से उपलब्धता के कारण टैपियोका स्थानीय जनता की आवश्यकता से अधिक हो सकता है, और इसलिए तत्काल ही टैपियोका का उत्पाद के उपयुक्त परिवहन तथा भंडारण की आवश्यकताओं की समस्याओं की जाँच पड़ताल करने के लिए कदम उठाये जायें जिसे कि औद्योगिक कामों के लिए उपयोग में लाया जा सकता है। टैपियोका और अन्य कन्द फसलों के भंडारण, ससाधन और उपयोग के गहन अनुसन्धान करने के लिए एक प्रौद्योगिकी प्रभाग का गठन किया गया है।
- (6) समिति ने सुझाव दिया है कि संस्थान के तकनीकी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कई छोटी और लम्बी अवधि वाली अनुसन्धान प्रयोजनाएँ शामिल की जायें। कई छोटी और बड़ी अवधि वाली प्रयोजनाएँ शामिल की गई हैं।
- (7) समिति ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि कद फसलों (आलू को छोड़कर) पर अखिल भारतीय समन्वित अनुसन्धान प्रयोजनाओं का विस्तार दूसरे राज्यों के, जहाँ कि यह महत्वपूर्ण फसल है, अनेक केन्द्रों में किया जायें। इसके लिए समिति ने सुझाव दिया है कि केन्द्रीय कद फसल अनुसन्धान संस्थान के निदेशक विस्तृत प्रस्ताव बनाने से पहले बुनियादी आकड़े एकत्रित करें। चौबीसवर्षीय योजना में चार केन्द्रों की व्यवस्था थी और पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में पांच और केन्द्र शामिल किये गये हैं।
- (8) समिति ने सुझाव दिया है कि इन फसलों पर अनुसन्धान को और बढ़ाने के लिए डाक्टरेट के बाद दी जाने वाली अनु-सन्धान शिक्षावृत्ति चालू की जायें। डाक्टरेट के बाद शिक्षावृत्तियों की व्यवस्था अभी से कर दी गई है।

**Clearance of Slums from Old Chandrawal, Delhi**

3520. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUP-TA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the localities in Delhi which have been declared as slum clearance areas;

(b) what progress has been made in the last one year;

(c) is it a fact that the case of old Chandrawal near Kamlanagar, Jawaharnagar, Delhi has been pending for the last 50 years; and

(d) when the people of this area will be resettled properly?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1868/178].

(b) 852 slum tenements are likely to be completed by the end of March, 1978. Total expenditure on the Slum Clearance Scheme during the current year is likely to be Rs. 125 lakhs

(c) and (d). A scheme for re-development of the area was prepared by the Ad-hoc Slum Improvement and Clearance Committee of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi in 1964, which was revised in 1966. However the scheme was not approved by the M.C.D. The work pertaining to Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme is being transferred to M.C.D. w.e.f. 1st April, 1978. The M.C.D. will consider the claim of Old Chandrawal for re-development alongwith other similar cases.

**मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय स्कूल खोलना**

3521. श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) आगामी तीन वर्षों से मध्य प्रदेश में कितने केन्द्रीय स्कूल खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव है, और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों ने ऐसे स्कूल खोलने की मांग की है और यदि हा, तो कहाँ-कहाँ ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रंजिता देवी बड़कटकी) (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार इस समय मध्य प्रदेश में, होशंगाबाद रायगढ़, टीकमगढ़ तथा सिहोर में, केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (सेंट्रल स्कूल्स) खोलने हेतु चार प्रस्ताव हैं। क्योंकि एक सैलिक बर्थ में सिविल स्टेशनो पर कुल 4 केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (सेंट्रल स्कूल्स) ही खोले जा सकते हैं, आखिल भारतीय स्तर पर तैयार की गई प्राथमिकताओं के आधार पर अन्य अनुरोधों के साथ-साथ इन पर भी विचार किया जाएगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त संगठन को मध्य प्रदेश-स्थित (मालन्ज खण्ड कोरवा, महेन्द्र गढ़, भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि०, भोपाल तथा कन्हन क्षेत्र) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उप-कर्मों के परिसरों में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (सेंट्रल स्कूल्स) खोलने से सम्बन्धित 5 प्रस्ताव भी प्राप्त हुए हैं।

### Grievances of Inmates of Refugee Camps

3522. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of refugees who came to Delhi from various refugee camps and rehabilitation sites for redressal of their grievances by the Rehabilitation Department since the formation of the Janata Government;

(b) the nature of their grievances;

(c) the Department which dealt with their grievances;

(d) whether any special cell has been set up for meeting grievances of such refugees; and

(e) whether a Committee of the higher officials of the Central Government will be formed to go round the refugee camps and the rehabilitation sites of the refugees for reporting to the Government regarding meeting the grievances of the refugees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) No such statistics have been maintained.

(b) Their grievances mainly relate to the various problems of their relief and rehabilitation, such as re-admission in camps, provision of adequate relief assistance, allotment of additional agricultural land, grant of loans, provision of drinking water and irrigation facilities etc.

(c) Department of Rehabilitation has been dealing with these grievances which are examined in detail in consultation with the various State Governments/authorities concerned and suitable action taken where necessary.

(d) A complaint Cell has been set up in the Department of Rehabilitation to deal with complaints received from refugees.

(e) As officers of the Department visit these camps and sites from time to time and necessary remedial action on their observations is being taken, Government consider that no further action, as suggested, is necessary.

ऋण-प्राप्त गन्ना उत्पादकों से गन्ना खरीदने को प्राथमिकता

3523. श्री डा० महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गन्ने के विकास के लिए अनेक गन्ना-उत्पादकों को सरकार द्वारा ऋण दिया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इन गन्ना उत्पादकों से गन्ने की खरीद को प्राथमिकता देगी; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस आवश्यकता को कब पूरा किया जायेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी नहीं । प्रमुख गन्ना उगाने वाले राज्यों में गन्ना-उत्पादकों को सरकारी ऋण नहीं दिए जाते । तथापि वे सहकारी समितियों वैंकों से फसल सम्बन्धी ऋण लेते हैं ।

(ख) और (ग), प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।



**"All India day against repression on Students"**

3524. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Students Federation observed February 28, 1978 as "All India day against repression on students"; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). According to information available, at the call of the All India Students Federation, a meeting was organised on February 28 at Delhi to protest against alleged repressive activities against students.

**Educational Qualification of Teaching Staff Member in J. N. University**

3525. SHRI YUVRAJ: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

- |                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Dr. B. V. Rangarao     | M. Sc. in Pure Physics and Ph. D. in Nuclear Physics from London University in 1956.  |
| 2. Dr. Dharendra Sharma   | M.A. (London); Ph. D. in Philosophy from London University in 1961.   |
| 3. Dr. (Mrs.) A. Vasantha | M.A. and Ph. D. from Delhi University in Education (Vocational Psychology) in 1961.   |
| 4. John Pulparampil       | M.A. (Pol. Science); M. Phil from Jawaharlal Nehru University in Pol. Science in 1974.<br>Ph. D. thesis submitted to the Centre of Science Policy, Jawaharlal Nehru University in 1977.   |
| 5. Prabir Kumar Mitra     | Bachelor of Engg. Jadavpur University in 1966; Master of Engg. University of Roorkee in 1970. Mr. Mitra has been a senior research fellow at the IIT Bombay and CSIR New Delhi 1971-75 and Lecturer in the Faculty of Humanities, BITS, Pilani 1975-77. |

(a) what are the educational qualifications of the teaching staff members in the science policy centre of the School of Social Science of Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi;

(b) reasons why the students admitted to this centre have to work with teachers out side the Centre for their Ph.D work; and

(c) what steps are being taken to improve the working of the said Centre?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to the information furnished by the Jawaharlal Nehru University, the educational qualifications of the teaching staff members in the science policy centre of the School of Social Science of the University are as follows:

(b) Science Policy study is a new area and involves inter-disciplinary research between various science, technology and social science disciplines. It is not possible to provide the needed expertise to guide research in such a wide-ranging field within the Faculty. Accordingly, sometimes collaborative research work is undertaken with the help of other institutions.

(c) The Centre and the School of Social Sciences of the University are making constant efforts to make progress in this new field of research and study.

**सरकार के पास छायाओं का भण्डार**

3526. श्री चन्द्रबेन प्रसाद वर्मा .  
क्या कुछ और सिबाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार के पास छायाओं का 220 लाख मीटरी टन से भी अधिक भण्डार है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो भण्डार में कौन-कौन से भ्रजाज हैं और कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में ?

कुछ और सिबाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री जगु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकारों सहित सभी सरकारी एजेंसियों के पास 1-2-1978 को छायाओं का कुल स्टॉक लगभग 170.7 लाख मीटरी टन था । इसमें से, भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से लगभग 143.4 लाख मीटरी टन का स्टॉक था जिसमें 55.7 लाख मीटरी टन चावल, 87.4 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूँ और 0.3 लाख मीटरी टन मोटे भ्रजाज थे ।

### Revision of Pay Scales of Instructors in Mana Camp

3527. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the representations of the Heavy Vehicle Mechanic-cum-driver course Instructors in regard to their legitimate claims of revision of pay scales are not being forwarded to Government by the Mana Camp authorities in spite of the directions from the Officers of Ministry; and

(b) if so, details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The representations of the Heavy Vehicle Driving/ General Instructors for revision of pay scales were forwarded by the Mana Camp authorities in May, 1977 to this Department.

The representationists wanted their pay scale to be on par with that of Crafts Instructor (Junior). Industrial Training Institute, Mana. This was examined and could not be agreed to in view of the lower pre-revised scale and lower qualifications prescribed for their posts as compared to that of Craft Instructor, Mana.

Further representations have also been forwarded by Mana Camp authorities on the same issue in October, 1977. Some representations have also been received by this Department directly on the same subject in January, 1978, alongwith copies of representations made to Chief Commandant, Mana. by some of them in the same month. These representations are being disposed of soon.

### नीहर सिंचाई योजना और सोधमुख नहर योजना

3528. श्री वीरत राम सारन : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान, और संयुक्त पंजाब प्रमथा हरियाणा सरकार के साथ हुए समझौते के अन्तर्गत नीहर सिंचाई योजना और सोधमुख नहर योजना को पानी सप्लाई करने का निर्णय किया गया था और क्या भारत सरकार और योजना आयोग ने इन योजनाओं को अपनी स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी है ;

(ख) इन योजनाओं को कार्यरूप देने में क्या कठिनाई है, और

(ग) क्या इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत आने वाली भूमि उपजाऊ है और क्या पाने के पानी की अत्यधिक कमी है तथा वहां बार बार प्रकाल पड़ता है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला): (क) और (ख). जैसा कि राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा सूचित किया गया है, नीहर क्षेत्रों को जल सप्लाई करने के बारे में राजस्थान और हरियाणा के बीच एक समझौता हुआ है, परन्तु सोधमुख परियोजना के बारे में अभी तक कोई समझौता नहीं हुआ है। केन्द्र को राजस्थान सरकार से नीहर सिंचाई परियोजना तकनीकी जांच और अनुमोदन के लिए प्राप्त हो गई है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार द्वारा सूचित किया गया है कि इस स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत आने वाली भूमि उपजाऊ है और इस क्षेत्र में प्रायः प्रकाल की स्थिति रहती है।

### Jute Production

3529. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of raw jute and jute stick production in the country during 1972-76 (year-wise);

(b) whether we have no proper system of inventory in the country for real assessment of jute and jute stick production;

(c) do Government think it essential to establish a proper and strong jute inventory for actual and very actual assessment of the annual jute production and jute stick production, every year; and

(d) Government know that millions of tonnes of jute stick are wasted every year causing a huge economic loss to the nation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). Estimates of production of raw jute are given below for the years 1972-73 to 1976-77:

Year	Production of raw jute (lakh bales)
1972-73	49.78
1973-74	62.20
1974-75	44.71
1975-76	44.40
1976-77	53.47

Normally the production of jute stick is taken at two and a half times the production of jute. Arrangements exist for estimating the production of jute on the basis of area sown and per hectare yield of the crop. Estimates of area under jute for major jute producing States are obtained on the basis of complete field-to-field enumeration sample surveys, the per

hectare yield of jute is obtained on the basis of crop cutting experiments by the random sampling method. At the all-India level, 98 per cent of the production of jute is based on the results of crop cutting experiments. Continuous efforts are being made to effect improvements in the system of collection of statistics of area and production of principle crops, including jute.

(d) Bulk of the jute stick production is used as cheap fuel, for fencing and cover for betel leaves, leaving only a small portion for consumption for other purposes.

### कृषि के काम आने वाले आदानों के मूल्य

3530 श्री अर्जुन सिंह अदौरिया : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार कृषि के काम आने वाले आदानों के मूल्यों में कमी करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख) : प्रत्येक प्रमुख कृषि आदान के विषय में स्थिति नीचे स्पष्ट की गई है। (1) उर्वरक : उर्वरकों के मूल्य 1 जुलाई, 1975 से लेकर छः बार कम किये जा चुके हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त अनेक वित्तीय रियायतें दी गई हैं जिनमें फासफोरिक एसिड पर आयात-शुल्क में कमी करना सिंगल तथा ट्रिपल सुपर फासफेट के उत्पाद शुल्क में कमी करना, पी<sub>2</sub> ओ<sub>5</sub> आदि के मामले में फासफेट मुक्त उर्वरकों पर 1250 रु० प्रति टन राज-सहायता दी गई है ताकि किसानों को उर्वरकों का कम मूल्य भुगतान करना पड़े। इस समय उर्वरकों

के मूल्यों में घीर कमी करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। (2) बीज : देश में बीज सप्लाई करने वाले प्रमुख संगठन राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम द्वारा पिछले 2-3 वर्षों के दौरान प्रमाणित बीजों के मूल्यों में अनेक बार कमी की जा चुकी है। अन्य संगठन राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम के मूल्यों से अपने मूल्यों का तालमेल स्थापित कर रहे हैं। बीज के मूल्यों में घीर कमी करने के बारे में इस समय सरकार के पास कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि यह देखते हुए कि लिनहनी, दालो, कपास और पटसन के अच्छी किस्म के बीजों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि होने की आशंका है, सरकार ने हाल ही में उनके उत्पादन पर राज सहायता देने की योजना शुरू की है।

(3) कीटनाशी दवाइयाँ : सरकार के प्रयासों के परिणामस्वरूप आम-तौर से उपयोग में आने वाली कीटनाशी दवाइयों के मूल्यों में विनिर्माताओं द्वारा 2 प्रतिशत से 12 प्रतिशत तक कमी कर दी गई थी। कीटों के उन्मूलन के विषय में महामारी क्षेत्र योजना तथा मुख्य योजना की एक उपयोजना के अन्तर्गत खरपत बार नाशक दवाइयों की लागत और विशिष्ट फसलों के कीटों के लिए सतही तथा हवाई छिड़काव करने हेतु उचित राज-महायता भी दी जा रही है।

### Construction of Slum Tenements

3531. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct slum tenements at the place of Chowk Shah Mubarak near Turkman Gate of Delhi, which was got vacated during emergency in August, 1976;

(b) if so, when and whether the original slum dwellers will be shifted to these tenements;

(c) if so, the alternative site in nearby area where tenements are proposed to be constructed for them; and

(d) whether tenements for them will be constructed alongwith Turkman Gate tenements or nearby, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir Alternative accommodation was provided by the D.D.A. to those who were willing to shift from the properties which were in a dangerous condition

(b) to (d). Do not arise

#### Drinking Water Supply Sewerage Scheme in Punjab with World Bank Assistance

3532. SHRI CHITTA BASU. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to finance a drinking water supply sewerage scheme in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the terms and conditions for the World Bank finance?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b) The negotiations are still on with the World Bank.

#### Rate of Interest on Cooperative Agricultural Credit

3533. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHA-WA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to

reduce the rate of interest on the Cooperative agricultural credit; and

(b) if so, when decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India and the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC) have set up committees to go into the details of margins and feasibility of reducing rates of interest in cooperative credit institutions. Meanwhile, the State Cooperative Banks have agreed to pass on the benefit of the abolition of the tax on interest announced in the Union Budget for 1978-79 to the ultimate borrowers wherever this tax had earlier been included in the interest rate charged by them. The Reserve Bank of India had also agreed to reduce its rate of interest on refinance provided to the short-term and medium-term loans by 1 per cent and thus, in turn, will result in appropriate reduction in rate of interest charged from the ultimate borrowers.

उत्पादकों को कृषि उत्पादकों के लिये  
दिए जाने वाले मूल्यों और उपभोक्ताओं  
द्वारा इनके लिए दिए जाने वाले  
मूल्य में अन्तर

3534. चौधरी रामगोपाल सिंह :  
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की  
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि  
विभिन्न कृषि उत्पादों के उत्पादकों को दिए  
जाने वाले मूल्यों और उपभोक्ता द्वारा उनके  
लिए दिये जाने वाले मूल्यों में भारी अन्तर  
है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या  
कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) :** (क) से (ग). मण्डाई तथा माग की स्थिति के अनुसार बाजार में मूल्य समय-समय पर घटते बढ़ते रहते हैं। उत्पादकों द्वारा प्राप्त किये जाने वाले तथा उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा अदा किये जाने वाले मूल्यों के बीच सामान्य रूप से कुछ अन्तर की आशा तो की ही जाती है। इसका कारण यह है कि उत्पादक द्वारा बिक्री के स्तर में लेकर उपभोक्ता द्वारा खरीद के स्तर तक खर्च करने पड़ते हैं, जिसमें अधिप्राप्ति, परिवहन, दुलाई की लागतें, भंडारण की हानियाँ, ब्याज, मंडी की फीस, कर आदि लागतें शामिल हैं। सरकार विभिन्न कृषि जिन्सों के मूल्यों पर निरन्तर निगाह रखती है और उत्पादकों द्वारा प्राप्त किये जाने वाले तथा उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा अदा किये जाने वाले मूल्यों के बीच के असामान्य रूप से भारी अन्तर की राकड़ाम करने के लिए आवश्यक-तानुसार उपयुक्त उपाय किये जाते हैं। इनमें ये उपाय शामिल हैं—मार्बजनिङ वितरण प्रणाली में खाद्यान्नों तथा चीनी की निर्मुक्ति को बढ़ाना, स्टॉक को सीमाएँ निर्धारित करना, मण्डाई तेज करने के लिए आयात करना राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ, राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता सहकारी संघ आदि मार्बजनिङ सहकारी एजेंसियों के माध्यम से जिन्सों की खरीद और बिक्री करना। उत्पादकों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए प्रमुख कृषि जिन्सों के न्यूनतम साहाय्य/अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य निर्धारित किये जाते हैं।

**Integrated system of handling and movement of foodgrains by FCI**

3535. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has plans to introduce the

integrated system of handling and movement of foodgrains in bulk;

(b) if so, what are the main details of the same;

(c) the total cost of expenditure involved in implementing the scheme; and

(d) whether any loan will be given by the World Bank in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have approved a project for establishing 3.5 million tonnes of grain storage including one million tonnes of bulk warehouses and provision for introducing bulk grain movement system on a pilot scale from intensive procurement areas to the distribution centres

In order to evaluate the various technical and economic aspects of an integrated system of handling, storage and movement of grain in bulk, the project proposals covers—

(a) Setting up of a few modern grain procurement centres equipped with facilities for mechanical handling of the grain brought by farmers to the markets;

(b) establishing bulk grain terminals located in the procurement and the distribution areas;

(c) road vehicles for transportation of grain in bulk from procurement centres to the nearby rail-head terminals,

(d) Hopper bottom railway wagons enough for one unit train and modifications to existing ordinary wagons to transport bulk grain; and

(e) establishment of terminal facilities for loading and unloading bulk rail wagons.

(c) The pilot project is estimated to cost about Rs. 7.00 crores.

(d) The World Bank has agreed to provide assistance equivalent to 50 per cent of the total project outlay.

### त्रिभाषीय कल्याण कार्यक्रम

3536. श्री छवि राम शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) समाज कल्याण विभाग के त्रिभाषीय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत देश में किये जा रहे कल्याण कार्यों का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) समाज कल्याण विभाग के त्रिभाषीय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पिछड़े राज्य मध्य प्रदेश को वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान योजना आयोग द्वारा कितनी राशि आवंटित की गई और उस राशि में से मध्य प्रदेश के समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा समाज कल्याण स्वनम अवश्यता कार्यक्रम विशेष रूप से पोषण आहार कार्यक्रम, समाज शिक्षा, सामुदायिक श्रवण केन्द्र, युवा कल्याण, क्रीडा तथा अन्य विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के लिए कितनी राशि व्यय की गई कितनी राशि खर्च नहीं की जा सकी, और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान त्रिभाषीय कार्यक्रम के लिए अधिक राशि उपलब्ध कराने का है; और यदि हा, तो तन्मन्वन्त्री व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बड़कटकी) : (क) इस देश में कल्याण उपायों हेतु केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण विभाग का कोई त्रिभाषीय कार्यक्रम नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

### Applications pending for aid, to colleges in Kerala

3537. SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN:

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) how many applications are pending before the University Grants Commission from the different colleges of Kerala for aid; and

(b) which colleges applied for aid and for how long they are pending before U.G.C. and how many of them were sanctioned and paid in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, there applications for assistance from Colleges in Kerala are, at present, pending with the Commission

(b) An application from Mar Thoma College, Tiruvalla is pending since November 1976; one from Vimala College, Trichur since 14-11-1977, and the third from M.E.S Mampad College. Mampad from 29-11-1977.

The number of colleges which have been paid grants during the last 3 years (1974-75 to 1976-77). under various programmes is as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of colleges which have been paid grants
1.	College Science Improvement Programme	2
2.	College Humanities & Social Sciences Improvement Programme	9
3.	Development of Undergraduate Educational Facilities	64
4.	Development of Teachers Training Colleges	4
5.	Student's Aid Fund	202
6.	Book Bank Scheme	96
7.	Construction of Gymnasium	1
8.	Development of play-fields	31
9.	Development of P.G. Studies	42

**Milk Booth in Palam Colony,  
New Delhi**

3538. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Welfare Association of Palam Colony, New Delhi, had made a representation for opening of a Milk Booth in Palam Colony, New Delhi;

(b) whether any assurance was given to the representatives of the association by officers of the Ministry in February, 1976, for opening the Milk Booth;

(c) whether a survey of the site was conducted and the same was approved by the D.M.S. officials; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not opening the Milk Booth so far and when the proposal would be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such assurance was given as per information available in this Ministry.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) For the economic and viable running of D.M.S. milk depots, each depot should sell at least 300 bottles of milk either in the morning or evening shift. Since the residents of Palam Colony are not holding milk tokens for the requisite quantity of milk it has not been feasible for D.M.S. to open milk depot in Palam Colony.

**Rural water supply scheme during  
1977-78**

3539. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan has been sent to the Central Government by the

State of Bihar for accelerating rural water supply programme; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Rural Water Supply schemes to provide safe drinking water to 103 problem villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 114.29 lakhs were approved and grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 240 lakhs released to the Government of Bihar for execution/completion thereof under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during 1977-78. Another proposal seeking approval of some more schemes for providing safe drinking water to problem villages was received in February, 1978, which has been sent back for revision.

**Closure of stone quarries in Gujarat**

3540. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation against closing of stone quarries in the backward areas of district Panchmahals of Gujarat by the Archaeological Department

(b) do Government realise that the closing of quarries will arrest Rural Development and render thousands of Adivasis unemployed in this backward area; and

(c) if so, what steps Government intend to take?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration.



### Increase in storage losses of foodgrains

3542. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the losses during the storage of foodgrains are on the increase during the last three years;

(b) if so, the major causes of the losses;

(c) the number of causes detected in which the officials are involved in the losses; and

(d) the steps taken against the officials responsible for the losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The storage losses of the Food Corporation of India during the last three years are as follows:—

	Figures in M. Tonnes	Percent- age to quantity sold
1974-75	57,689	0.5
1975-76	26,175	0.3
1976-77	68,254	0.6

The increase in losses during the year 1976-77 was due to longer period of storage and due to cyclone damage to stocks stored under CAP conditions.

(b) The major causes of the losses are as under:—

(i) Deterioration due to long storage;

(ii) Driage;

(iii) Spillage etc. during the handling and transport;

(iv) losses due to rodents|birds; inspite of all possible efforts for scientific post management; and

(v) Theft, pilferage shortage etc. to a negligible extent.

(c) Ten cases of theft, pilferage, shortage etc. have been detected in which officials are alleged to be involved.

(d) The departmental proceedings/criminal prosecution have been initiated against them.

### Sheep breeding farm at Challakeva in Karnataka

3543. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHA-RIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that that development of centrally sponsored sheep breeding farm at Challakeva in Karnataka is retarded due to shortage of finance; and

(b) if so, whether the Central Government propose to grant additional finance for the development of the Challakeva farm?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, if required.

दिल्ली में पुरातत्वीय स्मारकों की रक्षा के लिए प्रबन्ध

3544. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में पुरातत्वीय स्मारकों की रक्षा के लिए उचित प्रबन्ध नहीं है ;

(ख) दिल्ली में हाल में ऐसी कितनी घटनाएँ हुई हैं जिनमें स्मारकों को क्षति पहुँची है; और

(ग) इन घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) यह स्थिति का सही विवरण नहीं है।

(ख) हाल में ऐसी किसी घटना की सूचना नहीं मिली है जिसमें किसी स्मारक को क्षति पहुँची हो।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

#### Lack of Basic Amenities in DDA Colonies

3545. CHAUDHURY BRAHM PERKASH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state,

(a) whether Government are aware that urbanised villages in Delhi which fall under the jurisdiction of DDA are lacking in basic civic amenities like water, sewage, roads, sanitation etc.; and

(b) whether there is a proposal to provide basic civic amenities there so that the poor villagers could lead a human life?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority is concerned with development works in 62 Urban Villages falling in its development area. Water Supply work has been completed in 28 villages, Sewer work has been completed in 21 villages and development works in 9 villages are under progress. The development works for provision of civic amenities in the remaining

villages will be undertaken as funds become available.

#### Knowledge of Hindi of the Staff working in the Ministry

3546. SHRI D. G. GAWAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many gazetted officers and dealing Assistants have working knowledge of Hindi in each Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation;

(b) how many of them got training in Hindi and also got additional increment etc. after passing Hindi examinations;

(c) whether it is a fact that majority of Hindi knowing officers are not doing noting and drafting in Hindi;

(d) whether it is also a fact that enough Hindi typewriters and standard Hindi drafts are not available in these departments; and

(e) the steps taken by his Ministry to ensure that all Hindi knowing officers and staff do their daily work in Hindi?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

#### Running of 'Bar' in Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad

3547. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad is running a 'Bar' inside the College;

(b) is it permissible to other Institutes and Colleges; and

(c) if not, steps taken against those who run 'Bar' inside the College?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** (a) to (c). The Government of India do not approve of alcoholic bars inside educational institutions and have, therefore, advised the Administrative Staff College of India to close down the bar inside their campus. The Court of Governors of the College, which is responsible for its management, have since decided to close the bar in deference to the advice of the Government.

**Promotion of Principals to post of Education Officer in Delhi**

3548. **SHRI RAM DILARI SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain Principals of Higher Secondary Schools of Directorate of Education, Delhi who were given seniority by the Ministry in consultation with the Deptt. of Personnel and Administrative Reforms were not considered for promotion to the grade of Education Officer by the Directorate of Education;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these Principals made an appeal to Ministry if so, how many are such and whether these appeals were taken as simple representation and were rejected without the consent of Deptt. of Personnel and Administrative Reforms Education during Emergency; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to review the cases of such appellants to restore their seniority and promotions?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATA-KI):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) The representations received from some Principals about fixation

of their seniority were duly considered by the competent authority, namely, the Delhi Administration, in accordance with the Recruitment Rules.

(c) Does not arise.

**Working of the Co-operative House Building Society, Delhi**

3549. **SHRI RAM NARESH KUSH-WAIIA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1710 on the 28th November, 1977 and state.

(a) what are the valid reasons for not laying on the Table of the House the Reports of Enquiries ordered in 1963, 1966 and 1972 into the affairs of Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi;

(b) the main conclusions, findings, observations and recommendations of the Enquiry Officer in the Enquiry Report made available to Government in November, 1974 relating to the enquiry ordered in 1972; and

(c) the action taken thereon so far by the Central Government and Delhi Administration to ensure that interests of all those who have invested in the Society for many years are safeguarded to the full extent?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):** (a) All the reports are old. Moreover, under Section 55(4) of the Delhi Co-operative Societies Act, 1972 only a gist of the Report is to be communicated to the Society. In these circumstances, Government do not propose to lay these Reports on the Table of the House.

(b) These are furnished in the attached Statement.

(c) These are furnished in the financial irregularities was referred to the Crime Branch of the Delhi Police.



**Agricultural Marketing Scheme**

3551. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated comprehensive agricultural marketing schemes for 1977-78 and details such as nature of schemes formulated areas covered financial outlay etc. and achievements in operation for Maharashtra State in particular;

(b) what is the tentative outlay proposed/approved for central marketing schemes for 1978-79 in Maharashtra State and details thereof,

(c) latest physical and financial progress of the scheme in operation in Maharashtra State, and

(d) the action taken to accelerate the programme performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) To improve the agricultural marketing system, the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection of the Government of India promote grading and standardisation of agricultural produce, training of personnel in agricultural marketing, market research and survey. The Government of India also provide assistance for the development of selected regulated markets. During 1977-78, a new scheme of Central assistance for development of rural markets was introduced. No specific Statewise allocation was earmarked under these schemes. These schemes are expected to supplement the programmes undertaken by the State Government and various Market Committees. So far, three markets in Maharashtra have been selected for assistance during 1977-78. The Central assistance for these markets is Rs. 8 lakhs.

(b) The Central marketing schemes do not have break-up of Statewise outlays as they are related to commodities and suitability of areas.

(c) Under the Central scheme of assistance for development of markets six markets have so far received assistance amounting to Rs. 15.5 lakhs.

(d) The Government of Maharashtra has been advised to prepare a large plan of development of markets and form the State Agricultural Marketing Board to coordinate, plan and review comprehensively the development of agricultural marketing in the State.

**जयपुर में रेगिस्तान पर विचार  
गोठी**

3552. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या रेगिस्तान का बढ़ने से रोकने और उसे मानव निवास योग्य बनाने के उपायो तथा उसमें सम्बन्धित अन्य समस्याओं पर विचार करने के लिए हाल में संयुक्त राष्ट्र के सहयोग में जयपुर में एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विचार गोठी आयोजित की गई थी और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके मुख्य निष्कर्ष क्या हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) केन्द्रीय मरुभूमि अनुसंधान और विकास पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंगोटी केन्द्रीय मरुभूमि अनुसंधान मस्थान, जायपुर में हुई थी न कि जयपुर में। यह मंगोटी 14 फरवरी से 18 फरवरी 1978 तक आयोजित की गई थी और इसके तत्वावधान में की गई थी (1) संयुक्त राष्ट्र जैविक, वैज्ञानिक एवं सांस्कृतिक संघ (यूनेस्को) (2) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् (भा० कृ० प्र० प०) तथा (3) विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (डी एम टी, भारत सरकार)।

(ब) प्रमुख सिफारिशें थीं :—

- (1) इस सगोष्ठी ने, नैराशों में 21-25 अगस्त, 1977 को आयोजित विज्ञान सभा के परिमवाद द्वारा सस्तुत मरुक्षेत्र के फैलाव के भौतिक, जैविक तथा सामाजिक संकेतकों की पहचान के भारी महत्व तथा उनको विकसमशील पद्धति और उनके चर्नादा क्षेत्रों में उपयोग करने से सम्बन्धित सस्तुतियों का पृष्ठांकन किया था । (ii) सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रों में अपने अनुभव का ध्यान म रग्नत हुए, केन्द्रीय मरुक्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान, जाधपुर का मरुक्षेत्रीय फैलाव के संकेतकों का गथापन करने तथा उनका विवेकपूर्ण सामाजिक संकेतकों का उपयोग करने में राष्ट्रीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर समर्थन किया जाना चाहिए, (iii) इस प्रकार के संकेतकों के उपयोग की वैधता की जांच करने के लिए पश्चिमी राजस्थान चर्नादा क्षेत्रों में से एक हाना चाहिए तथा केन्द्रीय मरुक्षेत्र अनुसंधान संस्थान को इस क्षेत्र में मरुक्षेत्रीय फैलाव का नियन्त्रित करने के लिए मुविधाएँ तथा प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिए । (iv) अनुसंधान और विकास में प्राथमिकताओं का निर्धारण का जन सांख्यिकीय अध्ययन, सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक कारणों द्वारा अधिक अधिक निकटता में मचानित एवं सम्बन्धित होना चाहिए , (v) वर्षाश्रित क्षेत्रों में, जल मचयन तकनीक तथा जल विभाजन प्रबन्ध तथा रिमने में होने वाली क्षति को कम करने के लिए मचित जल-

मरुक्षेत्र के प्रकार और अभिक्रिया पर अधिक बल दिया जाना चाहिए; (vi) उनके युक्तिसंगत तथा सचय सम्बन्धी विकास की सुसाध्य बनाने के लिए भूमि-जल स्रोतों तथा भूमि-जल के शेष को अनुमान लगाया जाना चाहिए; (vii) लवणीय जल का सिंचाई हेतु उपयोग करने वाले क्षेत्रों में, लवणीय जल से सिंचाई करने पर मुर्दा मरचना तथा फसल उपज तथा गुणवत्ता पर होने वाले प्रभावों तथा प्रतिमनों के विकास पर मिट्टी के लवणीयता के निर्माण का निर्धारण के आगे के अध्ययनों पर अधिक बल दिया जाना चाहिए, (viii) प्राकृतिक अवक्षेपणों अथवा लवणीय या मोटा युक्त जल का उपयोग करके लवण प्रभावित भूमियों के फिर से मुधारने की प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास , (ix) गर्मी सह सकने वाली किस्मों पर आधार्तर तथा पशु-उत्पादनों के लिए निम्न-वोषण चारे के मचयन की कार्यक्षमता पर आधार्तर पशुधन-प्रजनन कार्यक्रम, (x) देसी तथा विदेशी चारे तथा फलों के क्षेत्र में, जो कि मरुक्षेत्रीय वातावरण के अनुकूल हो, पर सचन अनुसंधान, (xi) मृदा प्रबन्ध तथा फसल उत्पादन पर अनुसंधान गतिविधियों का सचनीकरण, पारस्परिक प्रणालियों, मूलभूत ज्ञात संरक्षण तथा वैकल्पिक शक्ति स्रोतों में सुधार , (xii) राष्ट्रीय मरुक्षेत्रीय उद्यानों और अन्य जीवन संरक्षण की प्राथमिकता के आधार पर स्थापना तथा (xiii) अधिक वर्षा वाले वर्षों में अतिरिक्त चारा उत्पादन के मक्षम एवं मितव्ययी संरक्षण पर अनुसंधान ।

### Rent arrears due from Ex-M.Ps.

3553. SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HABILITATION be pleased to state: HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-

(a) the number and the names of those Ex-M.Ps. who have not cleared the arrears or rent of Government flats and bungalows so far; and

(b) the reasons as to why Government have failed to realise the rent from them even after one year and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a): 393 Ex. MPs. have not

cleared the arrears of rent of Government flats and bungalows so far. Their names are mentioned in the list laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1869/78].

(b) The final amounts due from the Ex-M.Ps. are intimated to respective secretariat of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha for recovery. from their final dues. If any amount is left over, individual requests are made to the Ex-M. Ps. concerned for payment. If the payments are not received, action for recovery is taken under the provisions of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act 1971. The break up of the cases and action taken is given in the Table below:—

'A'	(i) Total No. of cases of outstanding Blances of Vth Lok Sabha.	285
	(ii) Quarters not vacated, either whole or part	12
	(iii) Disputes of furniture etc. under reconciliation with C.P.W.D. Lok Sabha Sectt.	22
	(iv) Final Demands sent to Lok Sabha Sectt. etc.	251
	TOTAL	285
'B'	Upto ivth Lok Sabha including Ex-M.Ps. of Rajya Sabha.	
	(i) Total No. of Cases	108
	(ii) Referred to the Collector for recovery under the provisions of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act 1971	59
	(iii) Cases under process under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 and at different stages of hearing etc.	25
	(iv) No. of cases where Ex-M.P.s. have accepted the liability and are paying in instalments	22
	(v) Cases taken up with J. & K. Govt. and Ministry of Health	2
	TOTAL	108

असिचित भूमि में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करने की योजना

3554. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में कृषि योग्य भूमि का कुल क्षेत्र कितना है तथा कितनी भूमि कृषि योग्य बनाई जा सकती है ।

(ख) सिंचित तथा असिंचित क्षेत्र, अलग-अलग कितना है ;

(ग) क्या देश की बढ़ती हुई जन-संख्या को देखते हुए सरकार ने असिंचित भूमि में सिंचाई करने और ऊसर भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिए पहले ही एक "मास्टर प्लान" तैयार की है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसी योजना कब तक बनाई जाएगी और क्या उसको क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई यंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) :** (क) भारत में कृषि योग्य कुल क्षेत्र लगभग 1639 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि का अनुमान है, जिसमें बोया गया निवल क्षेत्र चालू परती भूमि और चालू परती भूमि के घलावा परती भूमि शामिल है। उपज के लिए सुधारी जा सकने वाली भूमि का क्षेत्र उपज योग्य परती भूमि के अन्तर्गत आता है जो लगभग 173 लाख हेक्टेयर बताया गया है और यह सुधार की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में है।

(ख) कुल (निवल) सिंचित क्षेत्र लगभग 3.37 लाख हेक्टेयर और निवल असिंचित क्षेत्र लगभग 10.46 लाख हेक्टेयर है।

(ग) में (ङ) मिचार्ड राज्य का विषय है और सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का आयोजन, तैयारी, जाच-पड़ताल और निष्पादन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है। अतः मिचार्ड के विकास के लिए 'मास्टर प्लान' की तैयारी का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकारों का है, तथापि केंद्रीय सरकार ने अधिक से अधिक क्षेत्रों का मिचार्ड सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उच्च-प्राथमिकता दी है। बड़ी मध्यम और लघु सिंचाई निर्माण कार्यों के माध्यम से देश में कुल सिंचाई सम्भाव्यता 1070 लाख हेक्टेयर का जायजा लिया गया है जिसका तुलना में 1977-78 के अन्त में 510 हेक्टेयर की सम्भाव्यतासृजित हानि का सम्भावना है। अप्रैल 1978 में शुरू होने वाली पंचवर्षीय योजना में 170 लाख हेक्टेयर अतिरिक्त सिंचाई सम्भाव्यता का अनुमान लगाया जाता है जिसमें बड़ी/मध्यम परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से 80 लाख हेक्टेयर और लघु सिंचाई के निर्माण कार्यों से 90 लाख हेक्टेयर की सिंचाई की सम्भावना है। सरकार का विचार है कि शेष सिंचाई सम्भाव्यता का आगामी 15 वर्षों के दौरान सृजित किया जायगा।

अधिकतम भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिए कोई मास्टर प्लान नहीं है तथापि कृषि के क्षारीय भूमि, ऊबड़-खाबड़ भूमि तथा दूसरी फालतू भूमि का कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिए केंद्रीय तथा राज्य स्तरों के अन्तर्गत योजनाएं चल रही हैं। अनुमान लगाया गया है कि लगभग 250 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि और लगभग 10 लाख हेक्टेयर की ऊबड़-खाबड़ भूमि का खेती करने के लिए सुधारा जा सकता है। अब तक लगभग 28000 हेक्टेयर क्षारीय भूमि और 11000 हेक्टेयर भूमि को सुधारा गया है। यन्त्रों में सम्भवता आगामी योजना के दौरान भी चालू रखी जायेंगी।

#### Funds to States to Control Floods

3555 SHRI RANJIT SINGH Wal the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Central funds were provided for the control of flood after the monsoons of 1977 to different States in the country

(b) if so allocations made State wise

(c) whether Central Government have received any report from the Himachal Pradesh Government with regard to the loss of property human lives and cattle wealth and

(d) if so will the report of the Himachal Pradesh Government be placed on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) and (b) Flood control forms part of State Sector and providing funds therefor is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments. Central assistance to State Governments for the State Plans is given in the shape of block loans and grants unrelated to any particular head of development or scheme. Perhaps the honourable Member desires to know the Advance Plan assistance



allocated to various States by the Government of India towards expenditure necessitated due to floods of 1977. The Advance Plan assistance allocated/

released so far to various States for flood/cyclone relief measures during the current financial year (1977-78) is as under:—

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	State	Calamity	Advance Plan Assistance	
			Allocated	Released as on (16-3-1978)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Cyclone	56.52	25.00
2	Assam	Floods	3.23	3.00
3	Gujarat	Floods	10.43	3.00
4	Haryana	Floods	11.00	3.00
5	Himachal Pradesh	Floods	2.70	1.00
6	Kerala	Cyclone	3.64	2.00
7	Orissa	Floods	8.52	2.00
8	Rajasthan	Floods	7.97	2.00
9	Tamil Nadu	Cyclone	29.31	16.00
10	Uttar Pradesh	Floods	10.00	3.00
11	West Bengal	Floods	4.41	4.00

(c) & (d) A Memorandum was received from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for us by the Central Team which visited the State from 13th to 16th October, 1977. This Memorandum being an inter-Governmental communication, it is not considered desirable in public interest to place it on the Table of the House.

#### Aid given by W.H.O. to U.P. for Drinking Water Schemes

3556. SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of aid given for providing drinking water to U.P. hill areas by the World Health Organisation;

(b) whether Government expect to receive more aid for this purpose; and

(c) if so, what is the amount allocated for the Garhwal Division and the amount used so far for the drinking water schemes in Pauri Garhwal?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c): World Health Organisation does not give any monetary assistance for implementation of drinking water schemes.

#### Construction of Community Hall by M.C.D.

3557. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to whom a Community Centre site at Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi measuring 2 acres has been

allotted several years ago has done nothing to build up a Community Hall so far?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): The possession of the site was taken by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi on the 17th September, 1976, with squatters. The land can be put to use for the purpose after it is got cleared from the squatters.

#### Recommendation of World Bank on National Seeds Corporation

3558. SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR:

SHRI G. M. BANAIWALLA:

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 17th February, 1978 that recommendation of the World Bank has brought serious financial troubles to the National Seeds Corporation and its future as a viable organisation is threatened; and

(b) steps Government propose to take to set right the affairs of the National Seeds Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware of the news item.

(b) The accounts for the year 1976-77 of National Seeds Corporation have only recently been finalised and they show a loss of Rs. 1.11 crores. The causes of these losses are being examined.

#### Survey by National Bureau of Soil Survey and land use planning

3559. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the areas surveyed by the National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning during 1976-77 and in the first ten months of 1977;

(b) in what manner the information collected by the Bureau in 1976-77 was being utilised by the areas that had been surveyed;

(c) whether any survey has been planned for the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh in the near future, and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not doing so?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The areas surveyed during the field year (October 1976 to June, 1977) are given in the Statement attached.

(b) The information contained in the Soil Survey Reports and Soil and Land use Maps has been utilized by the Agricultural Universities, ICAR Research Institutes and the State Departments of Agriculture for the preparation of Resources Inventory documents for the Integrated Rural Development Districts in the different States; planning and implementation of Seed Development Programmes in the State farms; Planning of Scientific Land Use for the hilly areas, Operational Research Projects, Soil Conservation in shifting cultivation projects and Water Use Management in N.E. Region. In addition, the Soil Survey Report and Soil Maps supplied to State Governments are being used by them in different ways.

(c) Soil Surveys have been initiated in the hill Districts of Uttar Pradesh viz. Tehri-Garhwal and Almora for demonstrating scientific land use in the

hilly areas through an Operational Research Project.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Statement

*Details of the area surveyed during field year (Oct. 1976 to June 1977) by National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning.*

Area in hectares

State	Districts	Reconnaissance Survey	Detailed Survey
Punjab	Hoshiarpur	3,91,253	..
U.P.	Almo Mathura Baharanchi	..	3100
<i>North Eastern Region.</i>			
Assam		..	3614
Arunachal Pradesh		5757	2104
Meghalaya		..	3900
Manipur		8,56,270	161
Tripura		..	2527
Mizoram		..	3500
West Bengal	24 Parganas	..	2224
Maharashtra	Nagpur	94,109	..
	Munednagar	2 11,482	..
	Phana	68,800	..
	Chandrapur	6,30,459	..
	Ratnagiri	..	1295
	Parbhani	..	1740
Gujarat	Rajkot, Surendra Nagar, and Kutch	5 79,000	..
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	..	85
Karnataka	Bijapur	3,11,183	..
	Hassan	53,000	..
	Mysoor	1,20,000	..
Kerala	Cannanore	3,26,000	..

वर्ष 1978-79 में शूक की क्षति वाली  
सिंचाई योजनाएं

3560. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री :  
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की  
कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में विभिन्न राज्यों में वे  
जिले कौन-कौन से हैं जहां 5 प्रतिशत कृषि  
भूमि भी सिंचित नहीं है, और

(ख) ऐसे जिलों में कृषि मृत्विद्या,  
बढ़ाने के लिए 1978-79 में कान- कान  
सी सिंचाई योजनाएं शुरू की जायेंगी।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत  
सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख)  
बाएं जा सकते हैं वे निचले क्षेत्र का तुलना  
में निम्न सिंचित क्षेत्र की प्रतिशतता जिन-  
जिन जिलों में 5 प्रतिशत से कम है उन  
जिलों और निर्माणाधीन बृहद् और मध्यम  
सिंचाई परियोजनाओं तथा उन जिलों का  
नाम पहचान वाली 1978-79 के दौरान  
हाथ में ली जाने वाली प्रस्तावित परियोजनाओं  
को दिखाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर  
रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा  
गया दस्तावेज संख्या एन-टी-1870  
78]।

#### Irregularities in Stores of Delhi Milk Scheme

3561 SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSO-  
NIA. Will the Minister of AGRICUL-  
TURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) is it a fact that serious irre-  
gularities such as pilferage of  
skimmed milk powder, caustic soda,  
empty bottles, diesel oil etc was  
detected and court had sentenced  
a few officials at the instance of the  
CBI;

(b) whether still corruption is  
rampant in CTO Pusa godown of the

D.M.S. and no physical verification of  
the stores is done regularly and if so,  
reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps have been taken to  
introduce regular verification of  
stores? a/

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE  
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT  
SINGH BARNALA): (a) Two officials  
of the DMS were prosecuted for pil-  
ferage of skimmed milk powder and  
were sentenced by the Court on the  
24th May 1977. No case of pilferage  
of caustic soda and empty bottles has  
come to notice so far. Regarding  
diesel oil, a case has recently been  
reported by the D.M.S. to the Police  
when some water was found mixed up  
with diesel in the underground diesel  
tank. The police investigation report  
is awaited.

(b) Only Balancing Station Equip-  
ment is at present stored in the C.T.O.  
godown. No physical verification is  
required to be done of this equipment.  
The godown remains locked and the  
chowkidars have been posted to look  
after the security of the godown.  
Periodical checks of godown are con-  
ducted. No case of corruption has  
been noticed.

(c) A physical verification Unit of  
the DMS was set up in the year  
1970 and physical verification of  
stores is being done by this Unit  
regularly. Surprise checks of stores  
are also conducted by the Stores Of-  
ficers of the DMS.

#### Pachnad Dam

3562 SHRI RAM CHARAN Will the  
Minister of AGRICULTURE AND  
IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pachnad Dam is pro-  
posed to be constructed on the  
Yamuna since between Jalaun and  
Etawah districts in Uttar Pradesh, and

(b) if so, when construction work  
thereon will commence?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) The Government of Uttar Pradesh have intimated that the proposal to construct a dam across river Yamuna downstream of confluence with the river Chambal, Sind, Kunwar and Pahuj on the boundary of Jalaun and Etawah Districts is still being investigated.

(b) As the proposal is yet in the stage of investigations, it is not possible to indicate any definite schedule of commencement of work.

**हरिजन और पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों के लिए प्रौढ शिक्षा**

3-63. श्री राम प्रसाद देशमुख : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने का काम करेंगे कि

(क) सरकार का विचार हरिजन और अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को प्रौढ शिक्षा देने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार करने का है, और

(ख) क्या सरकार हरिजन महिलाओं का किसी हुनर में प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार कर रही है जिसमें वे अपना जीवन-निर्वाह कर सकें ?

**शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) :** (क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीय प्रौढ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम में, जिसे 2-10-1978 से आरम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है, 15-35 आयु-वर्ग के लगभग 10 करोड़ निरक्षर व्यक्तियों के लिए प्रौढ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के आयोजन की परिकल्पना है। कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन में हरिजनों और अन्य पिछड़ी जाति के लोगों और महिलाओं को और विशेष ध्यान दिया जाएगा।

4204 LS—

**बेदखली के लिए मुआवजा।**

3564. श्री हरमोचन्द बर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में जहांगीरपुरी में बेदखल किये गये लोगों ने अपनी भूमि के बदले मुआवजे के रूप में भूमि देने की मांग की है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने उस पर कोई निर्णय किया है ?

**निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बहन) :** (क) जो, हा।

(ख) अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

**मुजतानपुरी पुनर्वास कालोनी में बिजली की सप्लाई**

3565. श्री के० लक्ष्मण : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली की पुनर्वास कालोनी मुजतानपुरी में बरेलू तथा वाणिज्यिक उपयोग के लिए बिजली की सप्लाई करने हेतु सम्बन्धित एजेंसी की किननी राशि आवंटित की गई है ;

(ख) क्या बिजली की सप्लाई दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण करेगा अथवा दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय सत्थान ;

(ग) उक्त एजेंसी को कुछ माह पूर्व जारी किए गए सरकारी आवेशों अथवा अनदेशों का ज्वीरा क्या है ;

(घ) उस कालोनी में यह सुविधा कब उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी, और

(ङ) क्या वरिष्ठ अधिकारी इस कालोनी का निरीक्षण कर चुके हैं परन्तु इस सम्बन्ध में कोई उद्भूत कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बन्त) :

(क) कोई निर्दिष्ट नहीं दी गई है।

(ख) बिजली की व्यवस्था दिल्ली विद्युत् वितरण मस्थान द्वारा की जाती है

(ग) कोई आदेश या हिदायत जारी नहीं की गई है।

(घ) और (ङ) अनारम प्राक्कलन तैयार करने के लिए दिल्ली विद्युत् वितरण मस्थान न इस कालोनी का प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण किया था। इस प्रोजेक्ट की वित्त व्यवस्था की पट्टी के बारे में अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

#### Use of the Brand Name of Horlicks by Hindustan Milk Foods

3566. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that when granting the Industrial licence for the Rajamundry unit of Hindustan Milk Foods, the Government had stipulated that the use of the brand name 'Horlicks' was to be discontinued three years after the Rajamundry unit started production; and

(b) why such a restriction was stipulated by Government?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Before grant of industrial licence to M/s. Hindustan Milk Food Manufacturers' Ltd., the Government wanted this company to dilute its foreign equity from 70 to 49 per cent.

The Company was, however, not agreeable to this suggestion. The Government finally agreed to the counter proposal of the Company to bring down foreign equity to 51 per cent and also to switch over to an Indian brand name within three years of commencement of production, in lieu of the earlier proposal of the Government for dilution of foreign equity

#### मशरूम का उत्पादन

3567. श्री भारत भूषण : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मशरूम का उत्पादन देश के किन-किन स्थानों पर होता है,

(ख) मशरूम उत्पादकों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं;

(ग) वर्ष 1977 में वितनी राशि के मशरूम का निर्यात किया गया, और

(घ) वर्ष 1977 में मशरूम का कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ है तथा वर्ष 1978 में उस के उत्पादन की क्या सम्भावनाएँ हैं?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश जम्मू और कश्मीर, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा पंजाब

मशरूम (बुम्मी) पैदा करने वाले प्रमुख राज्य हैं :

(ख) मशरूम के उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में कोई केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना नहीं है। तथापि, राज्य सरकारें उत्पादकों को तकनीकी जानकारी दे कर और कवकजाल (स्पान) की खरीद के लिए सहायता प्रदान करके मशरूम के उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहन दे रही हैं। कुछ राज्य उत्पादकों को ऋण की सुविधाएं भी देते हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश में सितम्बर, 1977 से संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम की एक विशेष परियोजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। इस परियोजना की मुख्य बातें निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(1) मशरूम के अनुसंधान तथा विस्तार, उत्पादन, विपणन और परिमंकरण के सम्बन्ध में समेकित सेवा की व्यवस्था करना ;

(2) उत्पादकों को सलाह करने के लिए माता मे कम्पोस्ट का भारी बिनिर्माण शुरू करना ;

(3) मशरूम के उत्पादन में रुचि रखने वाले लघु तथा सीमांत कृषकों और बेरोजगार स्नातकों को आवर्ती तथा अनावर्ती खर्च के लिए राज सहायता प्रदान करना ; और

(4) प्रति यूनिट पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए आधुनिक टेक्नालोजी के विकास हेतु विदेशी विशेषज्ञों की सेवाएं उपलब्ध करना ;

(ग) वर्ष 1977 के दौरान 182.50 लाख रु० के मूल्य के सुखाये हुए मशरूम का निर्यात किया गया ;

(घ) वर्ष 1977 के लिए मशरूम के उत्पादन के अनुमान तथा 1978 के लिए

इसकी सम्भावनाओं के विषय में जानकारी अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

# Expenditure on Tours by Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad

3568. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in the year 1976-77 out of the total income of Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad, 12.60 per cent i.e. Rs. 18,47,000 had been spent for the purpose of tours;

(b) if so, the reasons for spending such a huge amount of money when there are branches in different parts of the country; and

(c) what are the reasons for incurring double the money in comparison to 1970-71 expenses?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 18,47,000 on tours in 1976-77, the College had recovered a sum of Rs. 9,12,000 from the various clients who had sponsored consultancy and research assignments. The net amount spent by the College on tours during the year is Rs. 9,35,000 which is only 680 percent of its net income.

(b) and (c). The increase in tour, expenditure during the period from 1970-71 to 1976-77 is due to diversification of the activities of research and consultancy, which are not necessarily undertaken at places of branch offices. The increases in the rates of rail fares, air fares, taxi charges and hotel tariffs have also added to the cost on tours.

### Requirement of Fertilizer

3569. SHRI AHMAD M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total requirement estimated of fertilizer in the country, State-wise; and

(b) whether any target has been fixed when India will be self-sufficient to produce fertilisers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The requirements of fertilisers are assessed separately for the Kharif and Rabi seasons after holding Zonal Conferences with the State Governments before the commencement of each

crop season. For 1978-79, we have so far assessed the requirements for the Kharif season which are indicated in the statement attached. The requirements for Rabi 1978-79 will be assessed in the month of July, 1978.

(b) A large scale programme for setting up additional capacity for the manufacture of fertiliser is under implementation. Even with the completion of this programme, the gap between the consumption and production is expected to be about 12 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 6 lakh tonnes of P O in 1983-84. Action is in hand to set up additional fertiliser capacity to reduce this gap and move towards self-sufficiency. As far as the third nutrient viz. potash (K O) is concerned, the entire requirement is imported as there is no known domestic reserve of potash.

### Statement

Gross requirements Kharif, 1978

(Tonnes)

State/Union/Commodity Boards	Gross Requirements				
	N	P	K	N+P+K	
1	2	3	4	5	
1 Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	189515	82975	20007	292497	
2 Tamil Nadu . . . . .	122200	40097	43097	214394	
3 Karnataka . . . . .	111277	41424	34549	187250	
4 Kerala . . . . .	22000	12000	16000	50000	
5 Pondicherry . . . . .	2885	1370	1199	5554	
6 Coffee Board . . . . .	10560	8800	10560	29920	
7 Rubber Board . . . . .	2263	2227	1994	6484	
8 Cardamom Board . . . . .	600	1200	600	2400	
9 Tea Board . . . . .	6396	1682	3917	11935	
10 West Bengal . . . . .	50000	10000	10000	70000	
11 Bihar . . . . .	50000	10000	6000	66000	
12 Orissa . . . . .	31000	10000	5000	46000	
13 Assam . . . . .	3500	1000	1000	5500	
14 Manipur . . . . .	1800	500	200	2500	



1	2	3	4	5
15 Meghalaya . . . . .	1646	988	493	3127
16 Tripura . . . . .	600	200	200	1000
17 Nagaland . . . . .	90	30	35	155
18 Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	80	40	40	160
19 Mizoram . . . . .	152	60	120	332
20 Tea Board (N.E.) . . . . .	15814	917	6399	23130
21 Sikkim . . . . .	302	138	113	553
22 A and Islands . . . . .	27	5	2	34
23 Maharashtra . . . . .	135000	50000	50000	235000
24 Gujarat . . . . .	80000	50000	180000	148000
25 Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	54000	25000	4000	83000
26 Rajasthan . . . . .	36000	7000	1600	44603
27 Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	2301	1050	568	3919
28 Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	80	25	5	110
29 Punjab . . . . .	130000	30000	6000	166000
30 Haryana . . . . .	61000	8500	5000	74500
31 Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	250000	35000	16000	301000
32 Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	7000	2000	1300	10300
33 Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	10000	2500	500	13000
34 Delhi . . . . .	1000	200	100	1300
35 Chandigarh . . . . .	167	16	50	233
TOTAL . . . . .	1389195	445944	264648	2099787

**Amount advanced to various cooperative banks by Reserve Bank of India**

3570. SHRI HUKMDEO NARAIN YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise amount advanced to various cooperative banks by Reserve Bank during the period from 1972 to 1977 and State-wise amount outstanding

against the various cooperative banks which has not been deposited in these as per rules; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken by Government for the recovery thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The

information of loans advanced by the Reserve Bank of India to various State Co-operative Banks is available in the Statistical Statements published by the Reserve Bank of India every year. There are no overdues outstanding to the Reserve Bank of India against any of the limits sanctioned by the Reserve Bank of India.

#### Impact of Tractorisation on farm Productivity

3521. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has ordered or conducted any fresh study on impact of tractorisation on farm productivity;

(b) whether the Commission is of the view that mechanisation in agriculture should be discouraged;

(c) if so, whether the Commission has collected enough data on the subject; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Planning Commission has not yet taken up the study

(b) The Planning Commission is not against the mechanisation of agriculture as such but it disfavours such mechanisation as may be substantially labour displacing.

(c) and (d) No Sir, as the Commission has not yet taken up the study

फल और सब्जी उत्पादकों को सही मूल्य दिलाने के लिए एजेंसी

3572. श्री बयाराम शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार देहाती क्षेत्रों के निकट शहरों की मंडियों में सरकारी एजेंसियां खोलने की व्यवस्था करेगी जिससे ऐसे क्षेत्रों में फल और सब्जी उत्पादकों को सही मूल्य मिल सके ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश के उन बड़े शहरों के नाम क्या हैं जहां पर सरकार ने ये एजेंसियां स्थापित की हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). उत्पादकों में फल तथा सब्जियां खरीदने के लिए ग्रामीण इलाकों के समीप शहरों की मंडियों में सरकारी एजेंसिया स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, नियमित बाजारों के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता की एक योजना है जिसमें उत्पादकों को सहायता पहुंचाने तथा उचित व्यापार पद्धतियां सुनिश्चित करने के लिए फल तथा सब्जी बाजारों में आधारभूत ढांचा सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था शामिल है। सब्जी तथा फल उत्पादकों की सहकारी सोसाइटियों को भी बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है ताकि उनके द्वारा उत्पादकों के लिए अच्छे मूल्य प्राप्त कराये जा सकें। राष्ट्रीय कृषि महकारी विपणन परिषद कुछ शीघ्र खराब होने वाली वस्तुओं की खरीद करने के लिए बाजार में प्रवेश करता है और मूल्य समर्थन सुनिश्चित करता है। कुछ राज्य सरकारें सब्जी तथा फलों के विकास को बढ़ावा देने और चुनी बागवानी वस्तुओं के विपणन तथा विधायन का विकास करने के लिए निगम स्थापित कर रही हैं। इन उपायों से उत्पादकों के लिए अच्छी भाय सुनिश्चित किए जाने की आशा है।

**Libraries and book forums during Fifth Plan Period**

3573. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of libraries and book forums opened and started during the Fifth Five Year Plan period in the rural and urban areas both by Government and through its other aided agencies; and

(b) whether the general demand of such libraries has been rising in various metropolitan cities in India; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIDHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) to (c). Under the Constitution the subject "Libraries", to the exclusion of Central Libraries or libraries declared by Parliament to be of national importance, is a State subject. However, with the voluntary co-operation of the State Governments, steps have been taken for the co-ordinated development of libraries in rural as well as urban areas including metropolitan cities. These form part of the Central and State Five Year Plans. Apart from maintaining and developing the libraries of national importance, the Central Government is giving financial assistance to libraries in various parts of the country and is also supplying books to them through the Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation

**Preservation of Buxa Fort**

3574. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Buxa Fort, which is situated in Himalayan Terrain and

which is also a historical asset of India, is recognised by the Government of India as a place of historical values;

(b) if so, what steps have so far been taken for the preservation of the historical Fort; and

(c) if not, the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The archaeological, historical and architectural importance of the fort is being assessed and in case it is found to be of national importance further steps will be taken to declare it as a monument of national importance under the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1958.

**Irrigation projects of Orissa under Inter-State Water Disputes**

3575. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Major and Medium Irrigation Projects of Orissa are under Inter-State Water disputes and not yet settled;

(b) if so, what is the present position of these projects;

(c) whether the Government of Orissa referred the same to the Ministry to settle the dispute; and

(d) if not the steps taken by that State to settle the disputes and include the same for execution?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). One medium irrigation project of Orissa State namely Baghalati Irrigation Project has been pending for clearance as there are some differences

between Orissa and Andhra Pradesh regarding the use of Bahuda river waters by the two States.

(c) and (d). The Government of Orissa have not so far approached the Government of India for taking up the matter with the Government of Andhra Pradesh for resolving the dispute. The matter is at present pending with the two State Governments for a settlement.

#### **Badanaka Irrigation Project, Koraput**

**3576. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry received the project report of Badanaka Medium Irrigation Project of district Koraput, Orissa;

(b) if so, when this project will be cleared and included for execution by the Government of Orissa; and

(c) funds provided by that State and Central Government for Badanaka Project in the year 1977-78 and 1978-79 and money spent so far?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) and (b). The Report of Badanaka Irrigation Project was received in Central Water Commission in April, 1977. The State Government was requested by the Commission in September, 1977, to send a modified Project Report with details of designs etc. The Project will be considered for clearance after the modified Report is received.

(c) Irrigation is a State subject and funds for execution of irrigation projects are provided by the State Governments within the frame work of their overall developmental plans. Central assistance is given to the States in the form of block loans and grants which is not related to any

individual sector of development or project.

According to the Annual Plan for 1978-79 of Orissa, the likely expenditure on Badanaka project is Rs. 50 lakhs during 1977-78. The State Government have proposed an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs for the next year.

#### **Possession of land in Pritampura, Delhi to the plot holders by the House Building Cooperative Societies**

**3577. SHRI DURGA CHAND:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of house building cooperative societies which have been given possession of land in Pritampura alongwith the dates on which possession was given;

(b) the names of societies who have given possession of plots to their members with the dates on which possession was given;

(c) the names of the societies which have been given permission for draw of lots and the names of societies who have not yet made arrangements for draw of lots;

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ask the erring societies to expedite the draw of lots and with what results; and

(e) by when the societies are expected to give plots of land to their members and in what manner the Government exercise control over the societies in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):** (a) Details are furnished in Statement-I attached.

(b) The possession of plots is handed over by the cooperative house building societies to its members. As

such, this information is not available with the Delhi Administration.

(c) The Statement showing societies who have been given permission for draw of lots is enclosed. All these societies have held the draw of lots.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) As soon as the demarcation-cum-set back plan is approved/released by the competent authority and the membership of the society is cleared by the Registrar, Cooperative Societies, allotment of plots is made through draw of lots under the supervision of the representatives of the Delhi Administration.

#### Statement I

*Name of the societies who were given possession of land in Pritampura with the date of possession*

Name of the Society	Date of Possession
1. Birla Mills Workers CHBS . . . . .	5-9-70
2. C.W. & P. C. CHBS . . . . .	26-10-70
3. Central Govt. Industrial Workers CHBS . . . . .	2-9-70
4. C.P.W.D. Govt. Servants . . . . .	4-9-70
5. Chander Lok CHBS ✓ . . . . .	7-9-70
6. Delhi Union CHBS . . . . .	4-2-69
7. D. M. C. School Teachers . . . . .	25-11-70
8. Dehan CHBS . . . . .	3-9-70
9. Delhi University Teachers CHBS . . . . .	25-11-70
10. Delhi Sainik CHBS . . . . .	2-6-73
11. Govt. School Teachers CHBS . . . . .	4-2-69
12. Kohat Refugee CHBS . . . . .	20-8-70
13. National Defence Workers CHBS . . . . .	2-9-70
14. Public Sector (P & T) Employees . . . . .	28-8-70
15. Pahri Dhiraj CHBS . . . . .	3-4-69
16. Rohtas CHBS . . . . .	30-3-71
17. Rajdhani CHBS . . . . .	3-9-70
18. Raj Nagar CHBS . . . . .	23-8-70
19. Supply Audit & Accounts CHBS . . . . .	23-8-70
20. Shiva CHBS . . . . .	26-4-71
21. Timarpur CHBS . . . . .	4-11-70
22. U. P. Samaj CHBS . . . . .	20-10-70 and 17-4-74
23. Ministry of Commerce & Industry CHBS . . . . .	19-1-76
24. Dera Ghazi Khan CHBS . . . . .	19-1-76

**Statement II**

Names of the Societies who were permitted to hold the draw of lots and have held their draw of lots.

1. Birla Mill Workers CHBS
2. Central Government Industrial Workers CHBS
3. Chander Lok CHBS
4. D.M.C. School Teachers CHBS
5. Dehati CHBS
6. Delhi University Teachers CHBS
7. Delhi Sainik CHBS
8. Govt. School Teachers CHBS
9. Kohat Refugees CHBS
10. National Defence Workers CHBS
11. Public Sector (P&T) Employees CHBS
12. Rohtas CHBS
13. Rajdhani CHBS
14. Raj Nagar CHBS
15. Timarpur CHBS

**Subjects dealt with by I.C.S.S.R**

3578. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the subjects for which grants are given by the Indian Council of Social Science Research;

(b) the criterion followed in selecting these subjects;

(c) whether there is any proposal for including the subjects of Business Management, Industrial Management, Operational Research for purposes of giving grants;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The ICSSR has recognised the following disciplines

as falling within the scope of Social Sciences:—

- (1) Economics (including Commerce).
- (2) Education.
- (3) Management (including business administration).
- (4) Political Science (including International Relations).
- (5) Psychology.
- (6) Public Administration.
- (7) Sociology (including Social Work and Criminology).

It has also been decided to include, in its scope, the social science aspects of:

- (1) Anthropology.
- (2) Demography
- (3) Geography.
- (4) History.
- (5) Law.
- (6) Linguistics

(c) to (e) These subjects are already covered under the grants scheme of the ICSSR.

**Promotion for S.C. and S.T. in F.C.I.**

3579. SHRI K PRADHANI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of promotions made in each grade and category during the last three years for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Food Corporation of India,

(b) the number of posts earmarked as reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each grade and category during that period;

(c) whether the quota reserved for these minorities has been fully subscribed; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The position is indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1871/78].

(c) and (d). The quota could not be fully subscribed in all cases due to non-availability of eligible SC/ST candidates to the extent required.

#### Grants for Appointment of Regional Language Teachers

3580. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will propose to give special grants for appointment of regional language teachers as given to the Southern States for appointment of Hindi teachers to teach Hindi; and

(b) how much special grant is provided for appointment of Hindi teachers to teach Hindi to the States State-wise figures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Appointment of Hindi Teachers in Non-Hindi speaking States. Grant given during Fifth Plan.

Name of the States	1974-75 (Rs. in lakhs)	1975-76 (Rs. in lakh)	1976-77 (Rs. in lakh)	1977-78 (Rs. in lakhs up to 28.2)
Andhra Pradesh	9.00	27.00	40.00	40.00
Assam	10.00	15.00	20.00	21.00
Gujarat	1.60	6.00	..	19.76
Kerala	3.00	33.00	106.75	60.00
Meghalaya	1.00	2.00	1.30	..
Karnataka	9.00	21.00	13.00	23.00
Nagaland	0.94	1.90	2.05	2.44
Orissa	12.00	28.00	50.00	32.00
Tamil Nadu	..	..	4.75	5.00
West Bengal	12.00	1.10	7.30	2.00
Manipur	3.00	1.00	4.58	3.00
Maharashtra	3.00	5.00	..	..
Tripura	2.00	..	..	..
U. Tr.				
Mizoram	2.26	4.75	11.94	17.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>68.80</b>	<b>145.75</b>	<b>261.67</b>	<b>225.20</b>

**Operation Flood—Phase II in M.P.**

3581. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) have the Central Government finalised the Scheme known as "Operation Flood—Phase 2" for increasing the production of milk;

(b) if so, what is the total outlay on the above scheme;

(c) whether the State of M.P. has been given its share in the above scheme and whether the Central Government had any discussions with the M.P. Government; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Government have under consideration an integrated dairy development project for the entire country involving a total outlay of about Rs. 483 crores

(c) and (d). Some districts of Madhya Pradesh are proposed to be covered under this project. 148 towns in the country with over one lakh population are to be linked as a part of the National Grid to ensure milk supply to these towns. The I.D.C. is to discuss the details of the project with the concerned State Governments. Financial and other details are also under examination.

**Posts of Assistant Engineers and Executive Engineers in C.P.W.D.**

3582. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies in the post of Assistant Engineers and Executive Engineers in the Central P.W.D. including valuation cells and deputation posts as on 1st March, 1978

and the likely date by which they will be filled up;

(b) the reasons for not filling up the posts; and

(c) the savings effected during 1977-78 in not filling up of the above posts and consequent effect in creating more unemployment and deficiencies in the management of C.P.W.D. works?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The number of vacancies in the post of Assistant Engineers and Executive Engineers in the C.P.W.D. including Valuation Cells as on 1st March, 1978 is given below:—

Executive Engineers (Civil):	5
Executive Engineers (Electrical):	5
Assistant Engineers (Civil):	39
Assistant Engineers (Electrical):	22

Deputation of C.P.W.D. Officers to outside posts creates vacancy in the C.P.W.D. Such vacancies are included in the above statement. The above vacancies are expected to be filled up as soon as the officers are available.

(b) In the case of Executive Engineers, a number of Officers are to return from deputation. Vacancies have been kept unfilled for accommodating them.

In the case of Assistant Engineers, the Government have since decided to fill the post 50 per cent by promotion on merit-cum-seniority basis and 50 per cent on the basis of a Limited Departmental Competitive Examination. This Examination is to be held shortly and the vacancies in the grade of Assistant Engineer will be filled up as soon as the result of the Examination is available.

(c) The vacancies have occurred on different dates and as such the amount of saving is not readily available. This has, however, not affected efficiency nor has it had any impact on the problem of unemployment.



### Central Government Quarters Built in the States

3583. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Government Quarters proposed to be built in Tamil Nadu in the next five years and also in other States; and

(b) the number of Quarters to be built by State Government under various schemes financed by Central Government in Tamil Nadu in the next five years and also in other States?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The number of quarters to be constructed during the next five years has not been decided. However, the number of quarters proposed to

be constructed in various cities during the next two-three years is given in the statement attached.

(b) Except for the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, Central financial assistance is not given separately for housing; rather, Central financial assistance for the Plan projects of the States, including housing, is given in the shape of a block grant and a block loan, which the State Governments utilise in accordance with their own priorities and requirements. Hence, information about the number of houses to be constructed by the States in the next five years is not available. As for subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, which is a Central sector scheme, upto the end of December, 1977, construction of 19,182 houses had been sanctioned, out of which, 9,732 houses had been completed and the remaining viz., 9,450 were either under construction or had been approved for construction. The proposal for the next five years has not yet been drawn up.

### Statement

*Details of quarters proposed to be constructed in general pool in Tamil Nadu and other States Union Territories during the next 2-3 years.*

Sl. No.	Name of the City	Name of State/Union Territory	No. of quarters proposed to be constructed
1	Madras . . . . .	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	300
2	Delhi/New Delhi . . . . .	Delhi . . . . .	16,000
3	Bombay . . . . .	Maharashtra . . . . .	2,600
4	Calcutta . . . . .	West Bengal . . . . .	2,000
5	Bangalore . . . . .	Karnataka . . . . .	300
6	Chandigarh . . . . .	Chandigarh . . . . .	300
7	Hyderabad . . . . .	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	500

NOTE : —In addition, it is proposed to sanction construction of some quarters in the cities of Gauhati (Assam), Shillong (Meghalaya), Agartala (Tripura), Imphal (Manipur), Kohima (Nagaland) and Port Blair (Andaman & Nicobar Islands) during the next 1-2 years.

**Agro-Service Centres**

**3584. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Agro-Service Centres in the country at present, State-wise; and

(b) the types of services they are rendering?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) At present there are 2,821 Agro-Service Centres operating under the Central Scheme. State-wise break-down of these is given below:—

S.No.	Name of the State	No. of Centres
1	Andhra Pradesh	237
2	Assam	10
3	Bihar	238
4	Gujarat	100
5	Haryana	123
6	Jammu & Kashmir	6
7	Karnataka	162
8	Kerala	10
9	Madhya Pradesh	305
10	Maharashtra	359
11	Orissa	32
12	Punjab	247
13	Rajasthan	322
14	Tamil Nadu	189
15	Uttar Pradesh	193
16	West Bengal	288
TOTAL		2,821

(b) These centres are rendering one or more of the following services:

(i) Custom hiring of agricultural machinery for land preparation, land development, harvesting/post-harvesting operations, drilling of tubewells, etc.;

(ii) Installation, maintenance and servicing of farm equipment.

(iii) Plant protection services.

(iv) Sale of fertilisers, pesticides, seeds, spare parts of agricultural machinery, fuel oils, lubricants etc.

**Medium of Instruction in Schools at Port Blair**

**3585. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many mediums of instructions are in Primary and Secondary Schools running in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and what are those mediums;

(b) what is the total number of students in each medium in Primary and Secondary Stage; and

(c) what is the ratio of teacher and student posted in the Government School and in the Kendriya Vidyalaya?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Andaman & Nicobar Administration

the requisite information as it existed on 31-8-1977 is as follows:—

Medium	Number of students		
	Primary	Middle	Secondary Hr. Sec.
1. Hindi . . . . .	10,617	4,134	2,031
2. Bengali . . . . .	6,013	1,427	535
3. Tamil . . . . .	2,000	389	49
4. English . . . . .	1,828	566	257
5. Urdu . . . . .	182	95	119
6. Telugu . . . . .	773	53	
7. Malayalam . . . . .	955		
8. Nicobar . . . . .	439		

(c) The teacher-pupil-ratio is - 1 : 20 in Govt. Schools and  
1 : 15 in Kendriya Vidyalaya.

#### गुजरात में मोटे अनाज की सप्लाई

3586. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल :  
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बनाने की  
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा नवम्बर,  
1977 से जनवरी, 1978 तक गुजरात  
को माइलो-मक्का और बाजरा जैसे मोटे  
अनाज की कितनी मात्रा सप्लाई की गई ;

(ख) यदि कोई सप्लाई नहीं की गई  
है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या फरवरी, 1978 को गुजरात  
के खाद्य मंत्री ने तथा 3 दिसम्बर, 1977  
को गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री ने केन्द्रीय कृषि  
और सिंचाई मंत्रालय को पत्र लिखे थे कि  
वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान गुजरात को  
लगभग 2 लाख टन माइलो-मक्का और  
बाजरा (मोटे अनाज) सप्लाई करने के लिए  
तुरन्त कदम उठाए जायें और सरकार द्वारा  
उस पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;  
और

(घ) गुजरात के जनजातीय और  
पिछड़े वर्ग के लिए माइलो-मक्का जैसे  
मोटे अनाजों की अत्यावश्यक मांग को पूरा  
करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्य-  
वाही करने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री  
(श्री धानू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और  
(ख) गुजरात सरकार को नवम्बर,  
1977 में जनवरी, 1978 के दौरान केन्द्रीय  
पूल में सप्लाई की गई मोटे अनाजों की मात्रा  
इस प्रकार थी :—

(हजार मीटरी टन में)

मास	मात्रा
नवम्बर, 1977	1.6
दिसम्बर, 1977	0.5
जनवरी, 1978	0.8

(ग) और (घ). गुजरात के  
मुख्य मंत्री और गुजरात के खाद्य मंत्री ने  
इस मामले पर केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखा

था। मोटे अनाजों की आन्तरिक खरीदारी केवल भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा समर्थन मूल्य उपाय के रूप में की जाती है और वस्तुतः भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने अब तक केन्द्रीय पूल के लिए मोटे अनाजों की कोई बमूला नहीं की है। केन्द्रीय पूल में आयातित मादलों का स्टॉक लगभग समाप्त हो गया है और न ही अब इसका आयात किया गया है। इसके फलस्वरूप, गुजरात सरकार की मादलों तथा अन्य मोटे अनाजों की जरूरतों को पूरा नहीं किया जा सका था। तथापि, गुजरात सरकार को सूचित किया गया है कि यदि राज्य सरकार चाहे तो मादलों और मोटे अनाजों के स्थान पर पर गेहूँ का अर्नि कल आवंटन किया जा सकता है।

#### Scheme for Supply of Agricultural Input to Farmer

3587. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to make available basic essential inputs like fertilisers, seeds and pesticides at the right time and in required quantities particularly during the kharif and the current rabi season; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following steps have been taken in this behalf:

#### FERTILISERS

(a) Fertiliser requirements of States, Union Territories and Commodity Boards were assessed well in advance, in consultation with them.

(b) A Co-ordinated supply plan indicating the requirements of States/Union Territories/Commodity Board, quantity to be supplied

by the indigenous manufacturers and quantity to be supplied from imported fertilisers was also prepared in advance before the commencement of the season. On the basis of the supply plans drawn up for the forth-coming Kharif season, a qty. of 14.78 lakh tonnes of fertilisers (in terms of nutrients) will be supplied by the domestic manufacturers and the balance requirement of about 4.35 lakh tonnes of nutrients will be met from imports. As regards Rabi 1978-79, the supply plans will be drawn up after discussions with the State Govts. and fertiliser manufacturers to be held in July, 1978.

(c) The position of supply is reviewed every month in consultation with the States and necessary action is taken by adjustment or by allotting more fertilisers to States, if required.

(d) Buffer stocks of imported fertilisers are being maintained at about 669 centres in the consuming areas all over the country to ensure smooth and quick supplies.

(e) Constant liaison with the Railways is maintained to ensure smooth transportation of fertilisers from factories, ports and warehouses to the consumers.

(f) Imports are being arranged in adequate quantities and in time.

(g) Monitoring of indigenous production is also being done.

#### SEEDS

Arranging supply of seeds to the farmers is basically the responsibility of the State Governments.

To assist them in contacting the source of supply, Zonal Conferences are held prior to each sowing season (Rabi & Kharif) at which the estimated demand and the available supply with the State Governments is taken into account and steps to meet the gap are planned.

The last round of such conferences was held in January-February last and the National Seeds Corporation has taken note of the short-falls in supply so that they can make arrangements for meeting these, as far as possible. The Government of India have launched a comprehensive National Seeds Programme which will take care of the requirements in future years of all aspects of the seed industry from research to production, storage and marketing of certified seeds through a network of agencies, namely, National Seeds Corporation, State Seeds Corporation, Agricultural Universities and Private growers.

#### PESTICIDES

(i) The Government of India introduced a 50 per cent distribution scheme in 1974, which is still in operation, for streamlining the distribution of pesticides for making the pesticides available to farmers in time and at a reasonable price.

Under this scheme the Government of India allocate quarterly 50 per cent of the commonly used important technical grade pesticides produced by the indigenous units to the State/U.T.'s as per their requirements vis-a-vis availability. The State Governments further allot this quantity to the formulators/Agro Industries Corporations wherever available, located within the respective States, or to any other formulators with whom the State Government enters into contracts for formulation of pesticides. The formulators sell to the State Governments specified quantities of the formulated materials at mutually agreed rates.

(ii) Government of India have brought insecticides, weedicides and fungicides under the purview, of Essential Commodities Act in order to ensure availability of pesticides to the farmer at times of need.

(iii) Government of India have advised the State Government to

maintain a buffer stock of pesticides of the technical grades to ensure supply during emergencies.

(iv) The requirements of pesticides of various States are reviewed annually at Zonal Conferences and at the All India Plant Protection Conference and all efforts are made in consultation with Industry to meet their demand.

छात्रों में स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम की ऐतिहासिक घटना के बारे में जागरूकता

3588. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि बम्बई स्थित ब्रिटिश रायल नेवी में भारतीय सैनिकों तथा अधिकारियों ने ब्रिटिश सरकार के विरुद्ध विद्रोह किया था और जहाज से ब्रिटिश झंडा उतार कर उस के स्थान पर तिरंगा झण्डा पहना कर सशस्त्र विद्रोह किया था और उस में लगभग 60 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो स्कूल के छात्रों को इस ऐतिहासिक घटना से परिचित कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किये गये हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद् द्वारा प्राधुनिक भारत के इतिहास पर प्रकाशित दो पाठ्यपुस्तकों में ब्रिटिश नेवी के भारतीय सैनिकों और अधिकारियों के विद्रोह का उल्लेख है । ये पाठ्यपुस्तकें हैं :—

(i) प्राधुनिक भारत—मिडिल स्कूलों के लिए एक पाठ्यपुस्तक ।

(ii) **आधुनिक भारत—आधुनिक स्कूलों के लिए एक पाठ्यपुस्तक।**

**Fixation of pay of MCD Teachers Transferred to Delhi Administration**

3590. **SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a circular letter No. F.1-17(21)/R&S/73 dated the 29th December, 1973 was issued by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare to the Secretary (Education), Delhi Administration regarding Fixation of pay of MCD Assistant Teachers on appointment as TGT in Delhi Administration;

(b) whether the teachers have been requesting for fixation of pay on transfer from Delhi Municipal Corporation Deptt. and appointment as TGT in Delhi Administration; and

(c) the reasons why the pay of such teachers has not been fixed as per the circular letter dated the 29th December, 1973?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI):** (a) and (b). The Government of India's orders on the subject were issued in this Ministry's letter No. A. 11016/9/73-UT. 1 dated 24th November, 1973 to the Education Secretary, Delhi Administration. These orders were in turn circulated by the Education Department, Delhi Administration, for necessary action, to their various Subordinate agencies vide their circular No. F. 1-17(21)/R&S/73 dated 29th December, 1973.

(c) According to the information received from the Delhi Administration, no complaint for non-fixation of pay according to the Government of India's orders dated 24th November, 1973, has been brought to their notice. Any such complaint, if received, will be promptly looked into.

**Lead Colleges**

3591. **SHRI SARAT KAR:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has evolved a scheme under which the Commission will help to develop one or two 'Lead Colleges' in every district which would serve as quality institutions; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The objectives of the scheme are to assist selected colleges with good enrolment, teacher-pupil ratio and physical facilities to take up academic programmes, including diversified courses, in collaboration with various employment agencies, modernise their academic programmes and make them relevant to local, regional and national needs. The Commission has agreed to offer additional assistance up to Rs. 3 lakhs to each such college. On the basis of proposals received, the Commission has so far selected 119 colleges affiliated to 27 Universities under the scheme and the detailed proposals have been invited from them.

**National Service Scheme in Maharashtra**

3592. **SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many students, male and female are likely to be covered in Maharashtra by NSS Scheme during the year 1978-79 for participating in the programmes of social service and national development;

(b) how much amount is earmarked for the same;

(c) in which District of Maharashtra the scheme shall be carried out;

(d) whether any new District or Part of the Districts shall be added to the old list; if so, the names of the Districts or parts; and

(e) the nature of the programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) 42,000 students are likely to be covered in Maharashtra under National Service Scheme during 1978-79; about 20 per cent of them are likely to be female students.

(b) An amount of Rs. 38.10 lakhs inclusive of the Central grant, has been earmarked for the scheme by the State Government.

(c) and (d). The scheme will be carried out by the State Government in all the 28 Districts of Maharashtra.

(e) NSS programmes aim at covering a wide spectrum of activities for rural reconstruction with emphasis on programmes meant for the weaker sections of society. The activities under NSS include adult education, improvement of the environment, economic development and family and child-care etc.

#### L.I.C. Loans to Maharashtra State

3593. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Maharashtra have obtained any "housing loans" from L.I.C. during the period of last two years; if so, the amount thereof; and

(b) whether the said L.I.C. Loans have been utilised as per guidelines and directives by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Government of Maharashtra received the following amounts of L.I.C. loan for the implementation of the various social housing schemes during the years 1975-76 and 1976-77:

Year	Amount of the loan allocated
	(Rs. in lakhs)
1975-76	86.68
1976-77	90.00

(b) Yes, Sir.

#### उर्वरकों की मांग और सप्लाई

3594. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुपन : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में देश में उर्वरकों की मांग और सप्लाई के तलनात्मक आंकड़े क्या हैं ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1978-79 में कृषि विकास के बारे में लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिये उर्वरकों की मांग और सप्लाई के लिये क्या तुलनात्मक आंकड़े निर्धारित किये गये हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) उर्वरकों की मांग का मूल्यांकन फसलों के उत्पादन के क्षेत्र, उर्वरकों के प्रति एकक उपयोग और देश में राज्यों की पिछली खपत के रिकार्डों, आदि के आधार पर किया जाता है। यह मांग पूर्णतः देशी उत्पादन तथा आयात से पूरी होती है। गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश में पोषक तत्वों के रूप में खपत उर्वरकों की मात्रा नीचे दी गई है :—

(लाख मीटरी टनों में)

वर्ष	एन	पी	के	योग
1975-76	21.49	4.67	2.78	28.94
1976-77	24.57	6.35	3.19	34.11
1977-78 (अनुमान)	28.88	8.27	4.68	41.83

(ख) वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए हमने अब तक खरीफ मौसम के लिए उर्वरकों की मांग का मूल्यांकन किया है, जो पोषक तत्वों के रूप में 21.00 लाख मीटरी टन है। यह मांग समग्र रूप से देशी उत्पादन तथा आयात से पूरी की जायेगी। रबी 1978-79 के लिए उर्वरकों की मांग का मूल्यांकन राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से जुलाई, 1978 में किया जायेगा।

#### Admission in Central Schools on recommendations of Ministry's Officials

3595. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the criteria laid down by his Ministry for admission to the Central Schools in the country.

(b) who are the authorities of his Ministry/Central Schools Organisation Regional Incharges/Principals etc. provided with some quota(s) for admitting/recommending admission other than the normal procedure laid down; and

(c) the quota prescribed in each case and for each class?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). No quota is reserved for any authority or organisation. All admissions are regulated in accordance with the criteria indicated in the statement attached.

#### Statement

1. In regard to admission of children in (a) defence sector and (b) civil sector, Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools), it has been decided that, subject to the candidate qualifying in the admission test, the criterion of admission shall be the test of transferability of the parent, i.e., the number of times the parent has been transferred during the preceding seven years. Subject to the transferability test being satisfied, civilians in the defence sector and the defence personnel in the civilian sector schools are treated alike.

After accommodating the children of transferable Central Government employees, priority in admission will be given to other eligible categories as follows:—

(i) Children of officers of All-India Services, autonomous bodies/projects (fully financed by the Government) and Public Undertakings/Corporations etc., whose services may be transferable;

(ii) Children of non-transferable defence personnel and Central Government employees;

(iii) Other floating population which includes civilian population desirous of joining the pattern of



studies adopted in the Kendriya Vidyalayas.

Children of the employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (Central Schools Organisation) will get preference in admission along with the children belonging to transferable Central Government employees.

2. 15 per cent and 7½ per cent of fresh admissions in every Kendriya Vidyalaya are reserved for the children of Central Government employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, respectively.

3. In most deserving cases, the Commissioner, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (Central Schools Organisation) is empowered to make relaxations and grant special permission for admission, irrespective of the category to which the children belong.

4. Vidyalaya in Institutions of Higher Learning where land building and equipments are provided by the host institutions;

(i) First priority is given to the children of the employees of the Institution concerned.

(ii) Second priority is given to all transferable Central Government employees belonging to the civil and the defence services.

5. Vidyalays in the Campuses of Public Sector Undertakings, who meet all expenses on the Vidyalaya, both recurring and non-recurring;

(i) First priority is given to children of the employees of the Undertaking concerned.

(ii) Second priority is given to children of transferable Central Government employees belonging to the Civil and the defence services etc.

#### **Amount recommended by Central Team for Flood Affected Areas of Assam**

3596. **SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what was the amount recommended by the Central Team that visited Assam in 1977 for various assistance purposes to the flood affected areas of that State;

(b) what is the amount spent by the Centre on the basis of the above recommendations; and

(c) what is the amount spent on gracious relief work and other test relief works by the Centre for the same year?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) On the basis of recommendation of the Central Team, Central assistance amounting to Rs. 498.28 lakhs (Rs. 322.58 lakhs as advance plan assistance and Rs. 175.70 lakhs as Central Plan Provision on Flood Control Schemes under the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission) was allocated to the Government of Assam for various purposes during 1977-78. It was also decided to release 10,000 tonnes of wheat as grant for distribution as gratuitous relief.

(b) and (c). Relief operations on account of natural calamities devolve on the State governments. Out of advance Plan assistance of Rs. 322.58 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 300.00 lakhs has already been released. Further release will be made after expenditure statement is received from the State Government. Rs. 175.70 allocated for the schemes under the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission are likely to be released shortly. The Food Corporation of India has been advised through the Department of Food to release the entire quantity of 10,000

tonnes of wheat to the Government of Assam for distribution as gratuitous relief.

#### Government residential accommodation

3597. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the number of employees who are entitled to type II Government accommodation but are residing in type I?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): 793.

#### Admission in Central Schools at Delhi

3598. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Principals/Teachers in the Central Schools at Delhi get the lion's share of admission in the school for the children of their relative etc. at the cost of other Central Government employees whose boys can hardly get admission there;

(b) whether the Principals/Teachers or other responsible for admission will be kept under watch and dealt with sternly in case of showing favour to anybody; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure the uninterrupted admission of the children of the Central Government employees particularly belonging to hilly and rural areas who are in service at Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) and (b). As per admission rules of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, children of the employees of the Sangathan are eligible for admission to Kendriya Vidyalayas

(Central Schools). The question of admission of the children of other relatives of the employees does not arise. Because of the rush for admission in Delhi Schools, only the wards of the transferable Central Government employees with a number of transfers in the preceding seven years could be accommodated, subject to their qualifying in the admission test.

(c) All Central Government employees are treated alike, subject to the transferability criterion. However, a reservation of seats for new admissions has been made in favour of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Central Government employees to the extent of 15 per cent and 7½ per cent respectively.

#### Accommodation problem faced by Courts in West Bengal

3599. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the civil and criminal courts in different judgements of West Bengal are facing acute problems of accommodation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Government of West Bengal approached the Central Government for monetary assistance and submitted a housing scheme of the judicial Department; and

(c) if so, what steps Government of India propose to do in assisting the West Bengal State Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A proposal has been received from the Government of West Bengal for Central financial assistance for the construction of Courts, Offices and Quarters. The proposal is under examination.

**Proposal from Madhya Pradesh for establishment of Sugar Factories**

3600. SHRI PARMANAND GOVIN-DJI WALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the policy of the Central Government to give licenses for establishment of sugar factories in public sector or co-operative sector;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of the State Governments are finding it difficult to establish new sugar factories for want of capital;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Government of M.P. has proposed to establish new sugar factories in joint sector; and

(d) whether the Central Government has taken any decision to give licences for sugar factories in Joint Sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) As the capacity licensed already in the sugar industry is more than the targetted licensed capacity for Fifth Plan, no licence for a new sugar factory is currently issued, except by way of substitution.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

**Claim for funds on expenditure on scarcity condition and natural calamities in M.P.**

3601. SHRI PARMANAND GOVIN-DJI WALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether M.P. Government has made a total claim of Rs. 18.64 crores on account of the expenditure on scarcity conditions and natural calamities for the years 1976-77 and 1977-78 before Planning Commission;

(b) whether M.P. Government has also requested the above payment to be made in the year 1977-78; and

(c) has the Planning Commission made any decision on the demand of the M.P. Government?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The Government of Madhya Pradesh wrote to the Planning Commission that the persistence of drought which the State suffered in 1976-77 beyond the financial year 1976-77 necessitated an expenditure of Rs. 32 crores against which advance Plan assistance of Rs. 5.00 crores was released during 1976-77. The State Government accordingly requested for enhancement of Central assistance sanctioned in 1976-77. The matter was examined by the Planning Commission in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. The request for enhancement of Central assistance was not agreed to on the ground that at the time of sanctioning advance plan assistance of Rs. 5.00 crores, it was indicated that if the drought persisted beyond 1976-77, the expenditure should be accommodated within the next year's plan. Further advance plan assistance was also provided to help the State to the extent of 50 per cent of the residual gap in resources assessed in the Ministry of Finance after taking into account various additional liabilities undertaken by the State Government after the Annual Plan 1977-78 was finalised.

**बेराबल और मांगरोल बन्दरगाहों का विकास**

3602. श्री बर्बोसिह भाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश में बेराबल और मांगरोल बन्दरगाहों के विकास का मछली उद्योग के विकास के लिये बारह-

मासी बन्दरगाह बनाने हेतु विकास कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ;

(ग) इस योजना पर बन्दरगाह वार, कुल कितना खर्च करने का विचार है और यह धनराशि किस प्रकार खर्च की जायेगी और अब तक कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है ,

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अब तक कितनी सहायता दी गई है अथवा अभी कितनी सहायता दी जायेगी , और

(ङ) क्या बेरावल और मांगरोल बन्दरगाहों के विकास की इस योजना में नजदीक के शील, माधवपुर और पोरबन्दर बन्दरगाहों को भी शामिल किया जायेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) . (क) बेरावल और मांगरोल मत्स्य बन्दरगाहों के लिए 31 अगस्त, 1977 को मजूरी दी गई थी । कार्य हेतु टेंडर मांगे गये हैं

(ख) सितम्बर, 1982 तक ।

(ग) बन्दरगाहवार व्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है —

काम की प्रकृति	बेरावल लाख	मांगरोल लाख
मत्स्य बन्दरगाह	823 22	182 74
तट सुविधाएँ	184.00	141 00
नौकाएँ	384.00	135 00

काम की प्रकृति	बेरावल लाख	मांगरोल लाख
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परम्परागत मत्स्य

पालक

उप-परियोजना 239.00 (दोनों के लिए)

विविध महायक

उपस्कर 13 00 (दोनों के लिए)

तकनीकी सहायता

और सर्वेक्षण 151 00 (दोनों के लिए)

आकस्मिकनाशों

महित दानों का

याग 2353.18

यह व्यय भारत सरकार, गुजरात सरकार, स्थानीय बैंको, लाभानुभोगियों और विश्व बैंक द्वारा वहन किया जाएगा । प्राथमिक कार्यों पर अभी तक 4 लाख रुपए का व्यय हो चुका है ।

(घ) शून्य, क्योंकि बन्दरगाह पर कार्य अभी शुरू नहीं हुआ है ।

(ङ) जी नहीं ।

#### Assistance to States for Natural Calamities

3603 SHRI K PRADHANI. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision or project for assistance has been made by Government to assist the States affected by natural calamities like floods and drought which is governed by a national policy formulated for the purpose; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With effect from 1-4-1974 on the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, the State Governments are required to finance the relief expenditure necessitated by natural calamities from their own resources and from the enhanced annual margin money of Rs. 50.71 crores provided by the Centre. No Central assistance of a non-Plan nature is generally available to the States for meeting relief expenditure on natural calamities with effect from that date. However, advance Plan assistance under the Plan is provided after an appraisal of the situation to accelerate work on projects and thus generate employment and income in the affected areas. A State-wise break-up of the enhanced annual margin money is as follows:

States	Annual Provisions (Rs. in crores)
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	4.31
2. Assam . . . . .	1.25
3. Bihar . . . . .	4.61
4. Gujarat . . . . .	4.55
5. Haryana . . . . .	1.24
6. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	0.03
7. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	0.35
8. Karnataka . . . . .	1.91
9. Kerala . . . . .	0.30
10. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	3.41
11. Maharashtra . . . . .	4.17
12. Manipur . . . . .	0.04
13. Meghalaya . . . . .	0.04
14. Nagaland . . . . .	0.02
15. Orissa . . . . .	3.58
16. Punjab . . . . .	0.33
17. Rajasthan . . . . .	10.19
18. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	1.32
19. Tripura . . . . .	0.07
20. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	2.18
21. West Bengal . . . . .	6.61
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>50.71</b>

### Drinking water for Harijans and Weaker Sections of Rural Areas

3604. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:  
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the rural development programme Government have launched any scheme as the minimum needs programme to provide drinking water to the Harijans and other weaker sections in the country;

(b) if so, the area covered in Gujarat State; and

(c) the amount earmarked for the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Under the Minimum Needs Programme State Governments are implementing schemes for provision of safe drinking water to problem villages. The water supply system is laid for the village as a whole, and not exclusively for Harijans and other weaker sections of the community.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

प्रशिक्षित बी०एड० और डी० एड० व्यक्तियों के लिये रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने की योजना

3605. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में प्रशिक्षित बी० एड० और डी० एड० व्यक्तियों को तथा उनके समान ग्रहवान अन्य बेरोजगार पुरुषों तथा महिलाओं के लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था में सुधार करने हेतु कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बड़कटकी) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। तथापि भारत सरकार ने छठी योजना अवधि में प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा के सर्वव्यापीकरण और प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों को शैक्षिक आयोजना के कार क्षेत्र में रखा है। इन कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन के फलस्वरूप प्रशिक्षित शिक्षकों की एक बड़ी संख्या को रोजगार मिलने की आशा की जाती है।

**Extension of Bank Loans to Agricultural programmes in West Bengal**

3606. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Agricultural programmes meant for small and marginal farmers through the Small Farmers' Development Agency could not be finalised in West Bengal specially in Border areas of Bangladesh due to unhelpful attitude of the nationalised Banks to extend loans; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Both the cooperative credit institutions and commercial banks are expected to provide institutional credit support for the programmes of small and marginal farmers. Specific difficulties which are felt in obtaining institutional credit are discussed at the district level coordination committee meetings and at the State level coordination committee meetings to find solutions for the problems.

उत्तर प्रदेश के कोड़े लगे हुए भ्रमरुद के बागों के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता

3607. श्री बयाराम शास्त्र: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि।

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के भ्रमरुद के बागों में ऐसा कीड़ा लगा है कि उसका पता लगाने में वहाँ के वैज्ञानिक भी असफल हो गये हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप प्रागामी वर्ष देश की मंडियों में भ्रमरुद उपलब्ध नहीं होगा; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीतसिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश में भ्रमरुद के बागों को कोड़े में होने वाली किमी भारी हानि के बारे में पता नहीं चला है। परन्तु, मुराफान रोग बड़ा देखा गया है जिसके लिए अभी तक रामायनिक नियंत्रण के उपाय नहीं खोजे जा सके हैं। राज्य में मुरझान रोग के नियंत्रण के परीक्षण किए जा रहे हैं। तथापि, यह रोग उतना खतरनाक नहीं है कि प्रागामी वर्ष मंडियों में भ्रमरुद उपलब्ध ही न हो सके।

**भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा स्टॉक की बिक्री**

3608. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा 28 फरवरी, 1978 तक राज्यों को बिक्री के लिये आवंटित किये गये गेहूँ का व्योरा क्या है और वह किस किस तारीख को आवंटित किया गया, और

(ख) वर्ष 1975, 1976 और 1977 में अलग अलग कितने टन गेहूँ खराब हो गया ?

हुवि और सिंघाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री  
(श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों को खाद्यान्नों का आवंटन करती है। जनवरी, 1978 और फरवरी, 1978 महीनों के लिए सार्वजनिक वितरण तथा रोलर फ्लोर मिलों को देने हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किया गया गेहूँ का तारीख वार आवंटन बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पट पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी-1872/78]।

(ख) क्षतिग्रस्त गेहूँ की मात्रा (मीटरी टन में) इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	क्षतिग्रस्त मात्रा
1975-76	1696 मीटरी टन*
1976-77	38,460 मीटरी टन
1977-78	23,372 मीटरी टन

(31-1-78 तक)

\* (सभी खाद्यान्न गेहूँ के लिए अलग घाकडे उपलब्ध नहीं)

#### Land Grabbing in Jehangir Puri Re-settlement Colony, Delhi

3609. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:  
SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the land grabbing has become increasingly common in Jehangir Puri resettlement Colony, Delhi; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to get the plots vacated from those who have grabbed the land?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) A number of persons were found to have obtained possession of plots in Jehangir Puri Re-settlement Colony against stolen and fake demolition slips.

(b) Cases have been registered with the police who are enquiring into the matter. The structures which were being raised by the persons, who obtained the allotments by fraudulent means were demolished in the cases where the structures were unoccupied. Some officials against whom a *prima-facie* case was made out have been placed under suspension and departmental enquiry has been instituted. Anti-Corruption Branch of Delhi Administration has also been requested to lodge a case under the Prevention of Corruption Act against these officials.

#### Development of Fisheries

3610 SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government have prepared a plan for the development of fisheries in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. Five Year Plans include the plans for development of fisheries.

(b) The proposals for the next five year Plan include stepping up of production of inland and marine fish, survey of fishery resources, development of harbour, processing and marketing facilities, training etc. These proposals are in the process of being finalised.

**Offer of Triticale variety of Wheat from U.S.S.R.**

3611. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S.S.R. have offered triticale wheat variety to India; and

(b) if so, what use is being made of this wheat variety?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No triticale variety has been offered by U.S.S.R. to India so far.

(b) When the material is offered it will be examined whether such variety has any potential in our country.

**Exchange of Information on Agricultural advance with Pakistan**

3612. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently an exchange of information has taken place with the Pakistan Adviser on Food and Agriculture regarding agricultural advances made in the two countries; and

(b) if so, the nature of talks held and the results of such talks?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). H. E. Dr. Amir Mohammad, Adviser on Food, Agriculture and Co-operatives, Government of Pakistan, was invited to visit India to see advances made by India in agriculture and to attend the 5th International Wheat Genetics Symposium organised by the Indian Society of Genetics and Plant Breeding and the I.C.A.R.

During his meetings with our leaders and agricultural scientists, the

need of both countries to share their experiences and technology in agriculture and allied fields, for their mutual benefit was mentioned.

**Horticultural Production**

3613. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Horticultural Development Council has recommended setting up separate Department of Horticulture in the States and a fully equipped cell at the Centre;

(b) whether it is a fact that the nurseries, gardens and horticultural farms have not been registered or certified either by the State or by the Centre; and

(c) what marketing arrangements do Government propose for the horticultural production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) A number of States have already enacted legislation for the registration of nurseries of horticultural crops. The Indian Horticulture Development Council, at its meeting held on 7th February, 1978, recommended that other States may also enact similar legislation as expeditious as possible.

(c) There is a scheme of Central assistance for development of regulated markets, which includes provision of infrastructural facilities in fruit and vegetable markets to assist producers and ensure fair trade practices. Cooperatives of vegetable and fruit growers are also encouraged, so that better prices could be secured by them for the growers. The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing



Federation (NAFED) enters the market for purchase of certain perishable commodities and ensures price support. Some State Governments are setting up Corporations to promote the growth of vegetables and fruits and develop the marketing and processing of selected horticultural commodities.

**Representation for Delhi Adhyapak Parishad**

3614. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on or about 15th April, 1977 Delhi Adhyapak Parishad has sent him a representation on the subject "Nepotism by circumventing the Delhi School Education Act, 1973 by Delhi Administration, managements of aided schools and Bureaucrats to fulfil their corrupt ends"; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATKI): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The representation was forwarded for necessary action to the Delhi Administration who are administratively concerned with the management of aided schools in Delhi. According to the information received from the Delhi Administration, the main actionable points raised in the representation, namely, reinstatement of teachers suspended during emergency, payment of pay and allowances during the period of suspension etc., have been disposed of in favour of the concerned employees. The other points raised in the representation have also been looked into and necessary action initiated wherever indicated.

**Facilities to Teachers of Aided Schools**

3615. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of the provision of the Delhi School Education Act, 1973, parity has not been brought in respect of Medical facilities and Leave travel concession for the teachers in the aided schools of Delhi with those of their counterparts in Government schools; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATKI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Requisite procedure for reimbursement of medical charges and grant of Leave Travel Concession to the teachers employed in aided schools was laid down by the Delhi Administration in October, 1974.

**Library of the Ministry of Works and Housing**

3616. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of books, language-wise in the Library in his Ministry/Department;

(b) the expenditure incurred on the purchase of English and Hindi books, separately for the said library during each of the past two years;

(c) the newspapers, magazines, etc. being subscribed for the library at present and the names among them of therein Hindi; and

(d) whether a programme has been chalked out for subscribing larger number of Hindi works and magazines and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):**

- (a). English books—5455  
Hindi books—1337

- (b) 1976-77—English: Rs. 9689.20  
Hindi: Rs. 408.00

- 1977-78—English: Rs. 22736.86  
Hindi: Rs. 215.00

(c) Lists of English and Hindi newspapers, periodical are given in the Statement attached.

(d) Suggestions regarding the purchase of Hindi books and magazines have been asked for from the officers of all ranks in the department. After collecting the views of the readers, additional Hindi books and magazines will be procured from 1st April, 1978. It is proposed to increase the purchase of Hindi Books/Magazines by a Minimum of 5 per cent each year.

**Statement**

**LIST OF ENGLISH PERIODICALS BEING SUBSCRIBED TO FOR THE LIBRARY**

1. Hindustan Times
2. The Times of India
3. Indian Express
4. The Statesman
5. The Patriot
6. The Hindu
7. The Tribune
8. Amrit Bazar Patrika
9. National Herald
10. Economic Times
11. Financial Express
12. Searchlight
13. Business Standard
14. Morning Echo
15. Blitz
16. Eastern Economist
17. The Illustrated Weekly of India
18. Link

19. New Statesman
20. Commerce
21. Time
22. Newsweek
23. Capital
24. Economic & Political Weekly
25. The Economist
26. Current
27. Mainstream
28. Sunday
29. Eve's Weekly
30. Organizer
31. Foreign News & Features
32. Caravan
33. Femina
34. Filmfare
35. Youth Times
36. Bhavan's Journal
37. Star & Style
38. India Today
39. Indian Architect
40. Imprint
41. Reader's Digest
42. All India Reporter
43. All India Rent Control Journal
44. Indian Bradshaw
45. Services Law Reporter
46. All India Services Law Journal
47. Labour Law Journal
48. Design
49. Science Today
50. Science Reporter
51. Woman & Home
52. Mother India
53. Surya
54. The Civic Affairs
55. Journal of Transport Management.
56. Stardust
57. Seminar
58. Management in Government
59. The Indian Journal of Public Administration.

60. Nagarlok
61. Overseas Development.
62. Administration and Society
63. Environmental Policy & Law

**LIST OF HINDI PERIODICALS  
BEING SUBSCRIBED TO FOR THE  
LIBRARY**

1. Navabharat Times
2. Hindustan
3. Saptahik Hindustan
4. Dharmayug
5. Panchajanaya
6. Sarita
7. Mukta
8. Sarika
9. Navaneet
10. Kadambini
11. Niharika.

**Hindi Stenographers in the Ministry  
of Works and Housing**

3617 SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of trained Hindi Typists and trained Hindi Stenographers in his Ministry/Department at present;

(b) the number of such Typists and Stenographers out of them, whose services are utilised fully for Hindi work;

(c) the reasons for not utilising the services of the remaining Hindi Typists and Hindi Stenographer; and

(d) whether any scheme has been formulated for utilising their services and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHAT): (a).

Hindi Stenographers  
Hindi Typists

44 20

(b) 9 4

(c) The services of remaining Hindi Typists are also utilised from time to time according to the necessity. Stenographers are posted with officers who might use them either for Hindi or English dictation as they choose.

(d) Does not arise.

**Development of Animal husbandry,  
Sheep breeding and Livestock in  
Ladakh**

3619. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether any schemes have been formulated for the development of animal husbandry, sheep breeding and livestock in Ladakh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government (Animal Husbandry and Sheep Development Departments). The same will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received by this Ministry.

**New Friends Co-operative House  
Building Society Limited; New  
Delhi**

3620. SHRIMATI CHANDRAWATI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how the present Managing Committee of the New Friends Co-operative House Building Society

Limited, New Delhi headed by a retired I.A.S. Officer have modified the allotment of plots already approved by the Lt. Governor;

(b) are the Government aware that as a result of this modification;

(i) the retired IAS Officer has managed to get an additional plot for himself having transferred his earlier plot to his son;

(ii) the other beneficiaries include Secretary, Ministry of Defence, Government of India and his brother who is District and Sessions Judge, Gurgaon; and

(iii) the members of the Managing Committee have abused their power in exchanging their lawfully allotted plots with hitherto best unallotted plots; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):** (a) to (c). Information is being collected.

#### Working of State Farm

3021 SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR;

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) which are the State farms now operating in the country and their financial performance during the last three years;

(b) whether some State Governments have requested the Union Government to hand over these farms to the respective States;

(c) if so, reasons therefor; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) A statement indicating the names of various farms now being run by the State Farms Corporation of India and their financial performance during the last three years is attached.

(b) to (d). The State Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan have asked for the return of lands which were given on lease to the Government of India to set up Central Mechanised Farms at Ladhawal, Hisar and Suratgarh respectively.

The Governments of Punjab and Haryana are of the view that they can put the said land to better use. Similarly, the Government of Rajasthan have indicated that they do not favour further extension of the lease period for the lands comprising Suratgarh farm but have offered to make an outright sale to the Government of India.

The requests of the Governments of Punjab and Haryana are being examined. In the case of the Suratgarh farm, the matter has been referred to a quasi-judicial Committee viz 'Suratgarh Farm Investment Evaluation Committee'.

#### Statement

**FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF CENTRAL STATE FARMS FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS INCLUDING PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF HEADQUARTERS EXPENSES.**

		(Rs. in lakhs.)		
		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
			(under Govt. audit)	
1. Central State Farm, Suratgarh				
(including Sardargarh) (Rajasthan)				
1. Income	.	220.14	285.18	326.83
2. Expenditure	.	169.57	261.29	322.98
3. Net Profit/loss	.	+50.57	+23.89	+3.85

Rs. in lakhs

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
	(under Govt. audit)		
2. Central State Farm, Jatsar (Raj)			
1. Income . . . . .	57.98	65.80	69.56
2. Expenditure . . . . .	48.39	81.37	87.53
3. Net Profit/loss . . . . .	+9.59	-15.57	-17.97
3. Central State Farm, Hissar (Haryana)			
1. Income . . . . .	42.17	52.18	106.39
2. Expenditure . . . . .	39.63	58.13	62.83
3. Net Profit/loss . . . . .	+2.54	-6.01	+43.56
4. Central State Farm, Ludhawal (Punjab)			
1. Income . . . . .	21.95	42.63	49.89
2. Expenditure . . . . .	32.53	51.12	73.74
3. Net Profit/loss . . . . .	-10.58	-8.49	-23.85
5. Central State Farm, Kokilabari (Assam)			
1. Income . . . . .	6.10	10.67	17.14
2. Expenditure . . . . .	14.53	25.43	35.34
3. Net Profit/loss . . . . .	-8.43	-14.76	-18.20
6. Central State Farm, Chengam (T. Nadu)			
1. Income . . . . .	32.10	26.99	33.61
2. Expenditure . . . . .	32.05	44.99	46.07
3. Net Profit/loss . . . . .	+0.05	-18.00	-12.46
7. Central State Farm, Bahraich (UP)			
1. Income . . . . .	33.78	65.63	54.33
2. Expenditure . . . . .	36.73	84.33	88.89
3. Net Profit/loss . . . . .	-2.95	-18.70	-34.56
8. Central State Farm, Raichur (Karnataka)			
1. Income . . . . .	43.85	54.61	71.87
2. Expenditure . . . . .	89.76	87.82	75.99
3. Net Profit/loss . . . . .	-45.91	-33.21	-4.12
9. Central State Farm, Cannanore (Kerala)			
1. Income . . . . .	40.68	64.62	72.75
2. Expenditure . . . . .	41.97	69.11	66.39
3. Net Profit/loss . . . . .	-1.29	-4.49	+6.36
10. Central State Farm, Rai Barali (U.P.)			
1. Income . . . . .	1.10	4.03	2.19
2. Expenditure . . . . .	6.03	8.55	5.80
3. Net Profit/loss . . . . .	-4.93	-4.52	-3.61
Grants-in-Aid			
11. Mizoram Farm*	17.01	15.00	15.00

\*This is a developmental farm being run on Grants-in-Aid from the Government of India. In accounts are not reflected in the financial performance of the State Farms Corporation of India.

### Effect of Distribution of Surplus Land on Rural Economy

3822. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the distribution of surplus land has brought any structural changes in the rural economy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Land reform legislations influence the structure of the rural economy in several ways in limiting the size of holdings, in providing land to landless agricultural labourers, and in making actual cultivators the owners of land. The allotment of ceiling surplus land to landless agricultural workers enables persons dependent entirely on wage employment—much of which is casual—to be self-employed and improve their income levels. These persons would be assisted in their efforts by larger supply of credit. After the revised ceiling laws came into force, nearly 9.30 lakh families have been allotted surplus lands and the process of distribution is still continuing. There is undoubtedly a qualitative change in the Indian agrarian situation and the change will be more marked when distribution of ceiling surplus lands is completed.

### Agricultural Credit in North-Eastern States

3823. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the institutional arrangements for provision of agricultural credit in the North-Eastern States and identified areas of credit inadequacies; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to ensure institutional credit to the agriculturists in the North-Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government of India, Reserve Bank of India and Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation have studied from time to time the institutional arrangement for provision of agricultural credit in the North-Eastern States. These studies have indicated that there are several factors responsible for the inadequate flow of credit like difficult terrain, lack of requisite infrastructural facilities, widely dispersed population, land tenure systems, weaknesses of the cooperative credit structure, inadequate banking net-work, etc. To increase the flow of institutional credit to the agriculturists in the region, the following measures are being adopted. The States and Union Territories have been advised to reorganise the primary agricultural credit societies into viable and well-managed units to be manned by full-time paid Secretaries. Central assistance to strengthen the cooperative structure is being given under various Central Sector Schemes on a priority basis. Commercial banks are expanding their branch net-work in this region also. For better coverage, commercial bank credit is being proposed to be routed through primary agricultural credit societies. The question of provision of credit to the agriculturists by commercial banks is being reviewed from time to time by an implementation committee consisting of representatives of the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India.

### Symposium on Wheat Genetics

3824. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALIA:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER  
GUPTA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH  
MALIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a symposium on wheat genetics was held in New Delhi recently;

(b) names and number of countries whose delegates participated in the symposium;

(c) whether any of the findings have been incorporated in agricultural research policy;

(d) whether this symposium has helped in breaking the stagnation in wheat productivity in recent years; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Fifth International Wheat Genetics Symposium was held in New Delhi from 23rd to 28th February, 1978.

(b) Wheat Scientists from 34 countries including India participated in the Symposium. The countries and organisations represented are:—

USA, Australia, Canada, Yugoslavia, Japan, Turkey, Sweden, Italy, Pakistan, England, Egypt, USSR, Israel, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, GDR, Hungary, Spain, Iran, Iraq, Korea, Poland, Afghanistan, Austria, Denmark, Ecuador, Muscat, Newzealand, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Syria, Zambia, FAO.

(c) The scientists discussed a number of topics which covered both basic and applied areas of wheat research. The discussions included the use of multilines in reducing rust epidemics, utilization of wild germ plasm in improving cultivated wheats, breeding approaches to produce better wheats, collection, conservation and cataloguing of genetics stocks for use by Scientists, the production and utilization of Triticals, etc. These discussions and data presented in the detailed papers will help in formulating future strategies of improving our wheats.

(d) and (e). The present yield level reached by different wheat varieties were discussed. The existing varieties have already got a high yield potential. What is felt was that the high yield potential of these varieties should be protected by incorporating genes for resistance, drought resistance, etc. Ways of achieving a further increase in wheat yields were discussed. It was felt that crosses between winter and spring wheats could be one of the ways by which further yield advantage can be achieved. The physiological efficiency of the existing varieties is also to be improved through appropriate changes in the architecture and growth rhythm of plants. The discussions held at the Fifth International Wheat Genetics Symposium were of both basic as well as applied nature. Both types of information will be used for furthering wheat improvement in India.

#### Non-Formal Media of Education for Children

3625. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many inexpensive, effective non-formal media of educational and entertainment value for children of 4 to 8 years have been discovered and developed by the Children's Media Laboratory under the aegis of Centre for Educational Technology of the NCERT; and

(b) how much money has been spent so far on this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATKI): (a) The following media are being utilised and media materials developed by the Children's Media Laboratory for education of children of 4 to 8 years of age:

(1) Play materials and games (with particular emphasis on tradi-

tional and folk toys and low cost toys),

(ii) Exploring radio as one of the media for reaching out to children in the remote areas, in combination with,

(iii) Picture books for developing interest in reading and for helping the child's concept formation.

(b) The total amount spent on this project (September 1976 to February 1978) including salary of staff, travelling expenditure, expenditure on projects is Rs. 87,839.60.

#### **Drinking Water Arrangement during U.S. President's Visit to India**

3626. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the press representatives and other staff accompanying the U.S. President had written instructions from their Government not to drink water being served in Delhi hotels but to use aerated water in its place;

(b) whether water served in Delhi hotels is not pure hygienically;

(c) if so, the steps being taken to make arrangements for supply of pure water there; and

(d) if not, the reasons for issuing such instructions?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Water supplied to the Hotels in Delhi is potable and fit for drinking.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

#### **Western Court Hostel, New Delhi**

3627. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the appalling conditions of living, food, communications, cleanliness etc., at the Western Court and other residential hostels where several Members of Parliament live in an almost helpless and hopeless situation;

(b) whether it is a fact that Food and other facilities are far from satisfactory at the said Western Court Hostel for the last many years, resulting into almost deserting of the place by many M.P.s., and

(c) if so, the Steps Government propose to take to drastically rectify and improve the said miserable conditions at the Western Court Hostel?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The hostel is inspected from time to time. Concerted efforts are made to ensure proper maintenance and cleanliness. Complaints have been received mainly about the catering arrangements in hostel. Proposals to improve the situation with regard to catering arrangements are under active consideration.

#### **Release of Coarse Grain for Gujarat**

3628. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity or quota of coarse grain released by Government for supply to the State Government of Gujarat during the years 1975, 1976 and 1977; and

(b) whether the said quota is drastically reduced from September, 1977; and if so, reasons thereof;



**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH):** (a) The allotment of coarse grains from the Central Pool to the Government of Gujarat, which was mostly in the form of imported milo, during 1975, 1976 and 1977, was as under:—

	(In thousand tonnes)
1975 . . . . .	112.3
1976 . . . . .	8.98
1977 . . . . .	125.6

(b) The stocks of imported milo in the Central Pool have been mostly exhausted and there have been no imports since. The internal procurement of coarse-grains is made by the F.C.I. only as a price support measure and there has been practically no procurement of coarse grains by F.C.I. for the Central Pool so far. Consequently, the demands of the State Government for milo/other coarse grains could not be met, since September, 1977, except for small quantities of milo made available to the State Government.

#### Expansion of Universities

3629. **PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has put a stop to the further expansion of Universities in the country;

(b) if so, for how long and for what reasons; and

(c) steps being taken by UGC to consolidate and strengthen the present academic, financial and physical position of the existing Universities?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** (a) and (b). The Commission

has not placed any ban on further expansion of Universities; the policy frame proposed by the Commission for the development of higher education during the next 10-15 years visualises, among other things, restraint in the establishment of new institutions and expansion of higher education through non-formal channels.

(c) The details of programmes for the development of University education in the next five-year plan period are being worked out.

#### Expenditure on 'Van Mahotsava'

3630. **PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent, year-wise, for the last 6 years —1971 to 1977 on the programme of "Van Mahotsava" and similar other projects for preservation and growth of trees all over the country;

(b) the number of trees planted and those which survived during the said period, year-wise;

(c) whether Government consider the said "Van Mahotsava" programme as a success or as a failure;

(d) if the former, steps being taken to strengthen the said programme;

(e) if the latter, steps being taken to either improve or give up the said programme; and

(f) reasons for spending huge amounts on the said programme without any significant success and whether Government propose to adopt different and better methods for preservation and growth of trees?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

आई०सी०ए०आर० द्वारा एन०एम०आर०  
स्पेक्ट्रोमीटर की खरीद

3631. श्री उग्रसेन : क्या कृषि और  
सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आई० सी० ए० आर०  
ने पश्चिमी जर्मनी की एक फर्म से 5 फ्लसड  
एन०एम०आर० स्पेक्ट्रोमीटर खरीदे है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो वे कितने महीने  
तक किन कारणों से सन्तानुज हवाई भ्रष्टे  
पर पड़े रहे और इनका उपयोग क्या है ,

(ग) इन्हे खरीदने में पहले पश्चिमी  
जर्मनी के झलावा और किन-किन देशों से  
कोटेशन मागे गये थे और उन्होंने क्या क्या  
कीमत बताई थी ,

(घ) क्या आई० सी० ए० आर० ने  
पश्चिमी जर्मनी की एक फर्म को इन पाच  
उपकरणों का मूल्य 20 लाख रुपये देने की  
पेशकश की है जबकि इनका वास्तविक  
मूल्य लगभग 6 लाख रुपये है , और

(ङ) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं  
और इनके लिये क्या मूल्य दिया गया और  
क्या इन उपकरणों को भारत में नहीं बनाया जा  
सकता ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत  
सिंह बरनाला) : ( क ) जी हा,  
श्रीमान् ।

(ख) यह उपकरण लगभग 3 1 2  
महीने से हवाई भ्रष्टे पर पड़ा था क्योंकि  
इस उपकरण पर गलत नेबल लगे थे । इस  
कारण माल को वापस पश्चिमी जर्मनी को  
लदान करने के लिए आदेश लिए गये थे ।  
तथापि, फर्म ने स्थिति स्पष्ट की थी कि उनके  
घण्टार में गलतपहमी के कारण बजाय उन  
नेबलों के जिनके लिए कि आदेश दिया गया  
था, गलत विनिर्देशनो (स्पेसिफिकेशंस)  
से युक्त लेबल चिपका दिये गये और यह कि

जहा तक विनिर्देशनों का सम्बन्ध है, यदि  
उनमें कोई खामी रही तो वे उसे ठीक कर देंगे ।  
इस आश्वासन के पश्चात् माल को सीमा शुल्क  
से निकाला गया और उसके गन्तव्य स्थान को  
भेज दिया गया ।

इस उपकरण का अभिप्राय पाच केन्द्रों  
अर्थात् भवानीसागर, बगलौर हैदराबाद,  
अकोना तथा कानपुर में बीज को बिना कुचले  
हुए मूजमूखी के बीजा में से तेल के अंश  
का पता लगाना है ।

(ग) विशेषज्ञों, जिनमें कि भारत में  
मैग्नेटिक रिपॉनेस स्पेक्ट्रोपिस्ट्स महासंघ  
के सचिव भी सम्मिलित थे, के परामर्शों  
के पश्चात् पश्चिमी जर्मनी से "प्रोफेर्मा  
इन्वाइस" ग्रामटिन की गयी । पश्चिमी  
जर्मनी के वैमर्स स्पेक्ट्रोसपिस द्वारा कोट  
किया गया मूल्य डो एम 43,220—  
[भारतीय बदरगाह पर सी० आई० एफ०  
बल्क (लागत, बीमा व भाड़ा मूल्य) है जो  
पाच एककों के लिए 7.69 लाख रुपये बना ।]

(घ) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ङ) पाच एककों की लागत 7.69  
लाख रुपये है और भुगतान अभी किया जाना  
है । यह उपकरण भारत में नहीं बनता है ।

Resettlement in Rana Pratap Bagh,  
Delhi

3632 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:  
Will the Minister of WORKS AND  
HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-  
HABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of jhuggis to  
be shifted in Delhi to settlement colo-  
nies;

(b) is it a fact that the plot of 25  
sq yds to one family is not adequate;

(c) have Government received any  
representation stating that at least 40  
to 50 sq. yds. of plots should be given  
to each family to settle them properly;

(d) if so, what steps have been taken by Government thereon; and

(e) whether Government propose to settle the jhuggiwalas residing in Malkaganj and near Rana Partap Bagh in Delhi-Sadar Parliamentary constituency?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (d). Most of the jhuggi dwellers who are entitled to resettlement have already been resettled. D.D.A. have reported that a 25 sq. yd. plot is considered adequate for a small family. Certain representations were received for allotment of additional plots for bigger families. D.D.A. have decided to allot a 25 sq. yd. plot to each married adult member having his independent family even though forming part of a bigger joint family.

(e) No such proposal is under consideration of D.D.A.

#### Unauthorised Construction in Delhi

3633. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

SHRI KACHRULAL HEMRAJ JAIN:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many unauthorised constructions have been made in Delhi in the last 10 months;

(b) in how many cases there was demolition;

(c) is it a fact that large scale unauthorised construction is going on in the Capital and practically no action has been taken against them; and

(d) what specific steps Government propose to take to see that unauthorised construction is stopped in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) About 20,000 cases have come to notice. These include about 12,500 encroachments.

(b) About 5,606.

(c) and (d). Unauthorised constructions have been noticed. Instructions have been given to local authorities to exercise constant vigil. A weekly programme for removal of unauthorised construction is chalked out at meetings held by the District Authorities where representatives of local bodies are present.

#### भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा खरीदा गया गेहूं

3634. श्री राघवजी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने 1 मार्च, 1977 से 28 फरवरी, 1978 तक कुल कितनी मात्रा में गेहूं की खरीद की ;

(ख) इसका राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ; और .

(ग) 28 फरवरी, 1978 को निगम के पास स्वदेशी तथा आयातित गेहूं का पृथक्-पृथक्, कितना-कितना भण्डार था ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख), एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास 28 फरवरी, 1978 को यद्यपि इस के पास-पास गेहूं का कुल स्टॉक 80 लाख मीटरी टन था जिसमें लगभग 25 लाख मीटरी टन आयातित गेहूं और 55 लाख मीटरी टन देशी गेहूं था ।

### विवरण

पहली मार्च, 1977 से 28 फरवरी, 1978 तक भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा वसूल की गई/अन्य एजेंसियों से ली गई गोदों की कुल मात्रा बताने वाला विवरण :

(हजार मीटरी टन में)

राज्य	भा० खा० नि० तथा इसकी एजेंसियों द्वारा वसूल की गई मात्रा	अन्य सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा वसूल की गई मात्रा में से भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा ली गई मात्राएं	जोड़
1. पंजाब . . .	515.7	2300.9	2816.6
2. हरियाणा . . .	164.3	728.9	893.2
3. उत्तर प्रदेश . . .	184.8	666.0	850.8
4. राजस्थान . . .	122.5	—	122.5
5. मध्य प्रदेश . . .	10.8	—	10.8
6. जम्मू तथा काश्मीर . . .	7.7	—	7.7
7. दिल्ली . . .	10.6	—	10.6
8. अन्य . . .	0.4	—	0.4
जोड़ . . .	1016.8	3695.8	4712.6

#### Repairing work at Gadi, Distt. Shivpuri, M.P.

3635. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for special repairs in Gadi, District headquarter Shivpuri, Madhya Pradesh in 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78, separately and the expenditure incurred so far thereon; and

(b) whether the repair work was done by sanctioning twenty one times

higher rates to the contractor than the rates of Public Works Department and if so, whether an enquiry into all these facts would be conducted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) An estimate for an amount of Rs. 3,36,540 for repairs and restoration of the dilapidated wall of Gadhi at Surwaya (District Shivpuri) was sanctioned in February 1976. The total expenditure incurred so far is Rs. 2,70,441.13.

The breakup of the expenditure yearwise is as follows:

1975-76	— Nil
1976-77	— Rs. 1,91,714.33
1977-78	— Rs. 78,726.80.

(b) Repair works were executed departmentally.

मध्य प्रदेश के लिए सिंचाई योजना

3636. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भी मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचाई योजना के बारे में एक योजना तैयार की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर कितनी राशि खर्च होगी और सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत कौन-कौन से क्षेत्र लाये जायेंगे ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). सिंचाई राज्य-विषय है और सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का आयोजन, अन्वेषण, निर्माण और क्रियान्वयन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है। इस समय बृहद, मध्यम और लघु सिंचाई के कार्यों से मध्य प्रदेश में अन्ततः 7.95 मिलियन हेक्टेयर की सिंचाई शक्यता के सृजन का अनुमान है और 1977-78 के अन्त तक 2.86 मिलियन हेक्टेयर की शक्यता सृजित किए जाने की संभावना है। शेष शक्यता निर्माणाधीन स्कीमों और अवसी और उसके बाद की योजनाओं के दौरान हाथ में ली जाने वाली नई स्कीमों से सृजित की जाएंगी जिन्हें लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्रावधान किया जाएगा।

उत्पादन लागत के आधार पर खाद्यान्न के मूल्य निर्धारित करने का प्रस्ताव

3637. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि खाद्यान्न को उत्पादन लागत प्रत्येक राज्य में भिन्न-भिन्न है और यदि हां, तो राज्यवार उत्पादन लागत क्या है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार उत्पादन लागत को ध्यान में रखकर खाद्यान्न के मूल्य निर्धारित करेगी जैसा अब तक नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या भविष्य में किसी राज्य में खाद्यान्न की उत्पादन लागत को ध्यान में रखते हुए वहां पर खाद्यान्न के मूल्य निर्धारित करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी हां। उत्पादन की लागत न केवल एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में, बल्कि एक फार्म से दूसरे फार्म में भी भिन्न-भिन्न होती है। यह लागत कृषि भादानों के प्रयोग के स्तर और क्षमता तथा मृदा, जलवायु व प्रबंध पद्धतियों में अंतर पर निर्भर करती है। कुछ महत्वपूर्ण राज्यों के लिये धान और गेहूं प्रमुख खाद्यान्नों की प्रसिद्ध उत्पादन लागत के उपलब्ध आंकड़े संलग्न विवरण में हैं।

(ख) खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों की सिफारिश करते समय कृषि मूल्य आयोग उत्पादन लागत से सम्बन्धित आंकड़ों तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखता है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

### विवरण

प्रमुख खाद्यान्न फसलों की प्रति किबंटल उत्पादन लागत \*

(रुपये)

फसलें	राज्य	वर्ष	उत्पादन लागत
धान	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1975-76	78.98
	असम	1975-76	53.83
	बिहार	1974-75	69.17
	कर्नाटक	1975-76	69.36
	पश्चिम बंगाल	1975-76	79.63
गेहूं	हरियाणा I	1975-76	83.65
	पंजाब I	1975-76	99.45
		1976-77	101.39
	उत्तर प्रदेश	1975-76	89.69
	मध्य प्रदेश	1975-76	91.85

\* ये आकड़े अंतिम हैं।

**टिप्पणी :—** 1. उत्पादन लागत में कृषि आदानों, मानव-श्रम, बैलों के श्रम, मशीनों के श्रम, सिंचाई, बीज, उर्वरक, खाद और कीटनाशी दवाओं पर नकद तथा जिन्स के रूप में किए जाने वाले समस्त खर्चों, स्वामित्व की भूमि का रेंटल मूल्य, पट्टे पर ली गई भूमि के लिये भ्रदा किया गया किराया, भूमि का लगान, उपकर तथा हानिया, उपस्करो तथा फाम की इमारतों का मूल्यहास, स्थायी पूंजी पर ब्याज तथा निहिा पारिवारिक श्रम का मूल्य शामिल होता है। प्रति हैक्टर खेती की लागत (उपोत्पाद का निवल मूल्य) को प्रति हैक्टर उपज से विभाजित करके प्रति किबंटल उत्पादन लागत प्राप्त की जाती है।

2. उपयुक्त अनुमान, प्रमुख फसलों की खेती की लागत का अध्ययन करने के लिये बृहत योजना के अन्तर्गत एकत्र किये गये आंकड़ों पर आधारित है। यह योजना कृषि तथा सिंचाई मंत्रालय द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों के कृषि सामान्य विश्वविद्यालयों आदि कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों के सहयोग से कार्यान्वित की जा रही है।

3. लागत के उपयुक्त अनुमान किसी भी राज्य में पैदा की जाने वाली समस्त किस्मों की औसत लागत से छोटक हैं।

### Training in Indian Culture

3638. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of schools the representatives of which were given training of the Indian Culture by the Department of Culture in the year 1976-77 and whether they were also given educational and cultural kits; and

(b) whether any decision has also been taken by Government regarding imparting training to the representatives of the voluntary organisations and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):

(a) and (b) Under the scheme of propagation of Culture among school and college students, orientation courses are arranged for teachers of schools, colleges and training institutions including institutions run by voluntary organisations. A statement showing the names of schools and institutions, representatives of which attended orientation courses and the position regarding the institutions which have been supplied with kits, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1873/78].

### Visva Bharati University Selection Committee for teachers

3639. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up expert committees for selection of teachers of Visva Bharati University;

(b) if so, names of the Members of the Selection Committee, particularly for the selection of History teachers;

(c) whether grievances have been voiced against such selection as most

of the members of the Selection Committee for teachers of History department are known to possess particular political view points regarding their concept of evaluation of Indian History; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

### West Bengal Committee for Social Welfare Advisory Board

3640. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal State Social Welfare Advisory Board has been constituted;

(b) if so, names of the members of the Board;

(c) whether the Central Government have nominated 50 per cent of the members of this Board;

(d) if so, the names of the members of this Board sent by the Central Government;

(e) if not, the reasons for giving complete freedom to the Government of West Bengal for nominating all the members of the Board;

(f) whether the West Bengal Government nominated members belonging to only one section of political party ignoring representatives of other women organisations of the State; and

(g) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the names of members of the Board is attached.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) In accordance with the Articles of Association of the Central Social Welfare Board, the State Social Welfare Advisory Board is constituted by the State Government concerned, in consultation with the Central Social Welfare Board. Half the members, excluding the Chairman are nominated by the Central Social Welfare Board and the other half by the State Government.

(f) We are not aware of the position.

(g) Does not arise.

#### Statement

*List of members of West Bengal State Social Welfare Advisory Board as Constituted by Government of West Bengal on 18-11-1977*

Smt. Pankaj Acharjee—Chairman

#### *Nominees of the Central Social Welfare Board.*

1. Smt. Biva Ghosh Goswami, M.P.
2. Smt. Prof. Aruna Chowdhury.
3. Smt. Prof. Kanak Mukherjee.
4. Dr. Arati Dutta, M.B.B.S.
5. Dr. Renuka Roy, M.B.B.S.
6. Prof. Mrinalini Dasgupta.
7. Smt. Pratima Bose, M.P.
8. Smt. Pratibha Bose.
9. Smt. Tapati Mukherjee.
10. Smt. Kalyani Paul.
11. Smt. Pranati Neogy.
12. Smt. Gitika Moitra.

#### *Nominees of the Government of West Bengal.*

1. Smt. Madhuri Dasgupta.
2. Smt. Manjaree Gupta
3. Smt. Proba Chatterjee
4. Smt. Ranu Bhattacharjee
5. Smt. Nakma Kalbra
6. Smt. Aparjita Coppi, M.L.A.
7. Smt. Kanika Ganguly

8. Smt. Janyanti Goswami

9. Smt. Kamala Das.

10. Smt. Sandhya Chatterjee.

11. Smt. Sadhana Ghosh.

12. Smt. Sweta Chandra.

#### HUDCO's offer to DDA

3641. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the HUDCO has recently made an offer to the DDA for the construction of houses in the Capital to solve the housing problem; and

(b) if so, the full details thereof, and the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Housing and Urban Development Corporation approached the Delhi Development Authority to explore the possibility of getting some land for constructing houses at a cost within the paying capacity of the Economically Weaker Sections of the Society. A pocket of land at Bodela on Najafgarh Road has been located by the Delhi Development Authority for construction of 1200 low cost Dwelling Units by HUDCO. The cost of construction is to be treated as a loan to the Delhi Development Authority under HUDCO's normal financing terms. A preliminary lay-out design and the building design has been prepared. The concurrence of the Delhi Development Authority is awaited.



**Aid by HUDCO to Ghaziabad Improvement Authority**

**3642. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the HUDCO has given any loan to the Ghaziabad Improvement Authority for construction of houses by persons to whom plots have been allotted; if so, details thereof; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor and what measures are being adopted to speed up the building activity in different colonies of the Ghaziabad Improvement Authority?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Housing and Urban Development Corporation has sanctioned loans totalling Rs. 587.69 lakhs to the Ghaziabad Development Authority for construction of houses to be sold to the general public. Housing and Urban Development Corporation has also asked the Ghaziabad Development Authority to send more Schemes to enable it to give more loan assistance to the Authority for its Housing Schemes.

**Amendment to Rent Control Act**

**3643. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:**

**SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:**

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the house owners are charging very high rents for the rented accommodation in Delhi and if so, reaction thereto; and

(b) whether Government envisage some sort of control over the rents charged by the private house owners by amending suitably the present Rent

Control Act and if not, reasons for not doing so?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The complainants are advised to get the fair rents fixed under Section 6 of Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958. As this Section provides adequate relief to the tenants, no further amendment of the Act on this aspect is envisaged.

**Conference of International Town Planners**

**3644. SHRI G. M.**

**BANATWALLA:**

**SHRI SHYAM SÜNDER GUPTA:**

**SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:**

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of International Town Planners was held in New Delhi during third week of February, 1978;

(b) if so, the names of countries who participated in the conference;

(c) the details of the discussions held and decisions arrived at; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Besides our Country, delegates from Belgium, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Netherlands, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Thailand, U.K., U.S.S.R., U.S.A. and Viet Nam participated in the Conference.

(c) The Conference discussed shelter and environment, Planning, development and delivery of economic and

social services and environmental resources and their management with specific reference to the needs of the economically disadvantaged sections of the population keeping in view the resource constraints. It stressed the need for the preservation, protection and conservation of the environment with the help of all scientific and technological resources and tools.

(d) The Government have not received the proceedings and recommendations of the Conference as yet.

#### Thar Desert at National Desert Park

3645. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:  
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH  
MALIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision to develop the Thar desert in Rajasthan as a National Desert Park; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) On the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture and the Indian Wild Life Board, the Rajasthan Government have agreed in principle to set up a National Desert Park in the Thar desert in Rajasthan.

(b) The details in this regard are being worked out by the State Government.

#### Benefit to scheduled Castes and Tribes from Cooperative Credit system

3646. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER  
GUPTA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH  
MALIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are not getting adequate benefits from the Cooperative Credit system; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and steps taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Supply of credit from Cooperative Credit Institutions is restricted to their members only and every adult living within the area of operation of the society is eligible to become a member. In so far as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe members of Cooperative Credit Institutions are concerned, the latest available data relating to cooperative year 1975-76 shows an all-round improvement in respect of their membership in Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and quantum of short-term loans advanced as compared to the position obtaining at the end of the preceding cooperative year (1974-75) as will be borne out by the following figures:

(Figures in thousands)

Year	Total membership	Membership		No. of Col. (3) + (4) to 2.	No. of borrowing members	
		S/C.	S/T.		S/C	S/T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1974-75	3,64.42	36.41	26.32	17	901	530
1975-76	3,95.21	46.45	30.78	20	12,64	723

LOANS ADVANCED

Short-term		Medium-term	
S/C.	S/T.	S/C	S/T.
31,70,24	19,32,73	4,33,53	2,73,09
44,92,74	26,37,16	4,09,02	2,60,27

LOANS OUTSTANDING

Short-term		Medium-term	
S/C	S/T.	S/C	S/T
35,76,05	26,36,19	7,19,89	7,07,10
45,16,52	31,98,63	7,40,27	6,88,99

As for lack of a more adequate flow of credit to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it may be stated that besides the fact that some are not yet members of societies and therefore, ineligible to borrow from the societies, the default by the members

to the financing societies also renders them ineligible for fresh finance.

The data relating to overdues for the aforesaid two years indicates an increasing trend of defaults by the borrowers belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes:—

(Figures in thousands)

Year	No. of indebted members at the end of the year		No. of defaulting members at the end of the year	
	S/C	S/T	S/C.	S/T
1974-75	12,10	7,04	6,57	5,31
1975-76	15,92	10,45	8,01	5,59

Overdues  
(Rs. in crores).

Short-term		Medium-term	
S/C.	S/T.	S/C.	S/T.
17.16	14.45	3.49	3.88
20.75	15.80	3.18	3.29

The model bye-laws of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies prepared by the Reserve Bank and circulated to all State Governments for adoption include the principle of universal membership for all eligible persons residing in the area, including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes earmarking for them a portion of credit and reservation of adequate number of their representatives in the Managing Committee of societies. Some of the State Governments have already initiated action by undertaking the necessary amendments to the cooperative societies Acts for implementing the suggestions regarding universal membership and adequate number of their representatives in the Managing Committees of the societies.

For the tribal areas separate sub-plans have been adopted. The base level cooperative credit structure is also being reorganised by creating large-sized multi-purpose co-operative societies (LAMPS) at the 'Hat' level or at Block level, with the object of providing integrated credit, services and supplies in the tribal areas. The Reserve Bank has given loans to the State Governments amounting to Rs. 324.1, lakhs during the year 1976-77 to enable them to contribute to the share capital of as many as 748 LAMPS.

#### बक्सर कोइलवार तटबंध

3647. श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :  
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बनाने की  
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में गंगा नदी तथा सोन नदी का बाढ़ में नाजबुर जिले का बचाने के लिए तथा उस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए बक्सर काईनर तटबंध के निर्माण में देर के क्या कारण है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार इस वर्ष जून तक पूरे तटबंध का निर्माण करके इस जिले के क्षेत्र को बाढ़ से बचावेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) प्रश्न (ख). 35.67 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली बक्सर कोइलवार स्कीम का क्रिया-योजन बिहार सरकार द्वारा चरणबद्ध रूप में किया जा रहा है। इस स्कीम में गंगा के दक्षिणी किनारे में 96 किलोमीटर, गंगा और सोन मगम से कोइलवार तक सोन के पश्चिमी किनारे के साथ 11 किलोमीटर, गंगी (पश्चिमी) के दोनों किनारों के साथ 20 किलोमीटर और गंगा पूर्वी के दोनों किनारों के साथ 38 किलोमीटर लम्बे तटबंधों के निर्माण की परिकल्पना की गई है। इस स्कीम में 79,000 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र का लाभ पहुंचने की उम्मीद है।

इस प्रकार के बड़े तटबंधों का निर्माण चरणबद्ध रूप में करना पड़ता है। बक्सर-कोइलवार स्कीम का निर्माण कार्य 1973-74 में शुरू किया गया था और धन के उपलब्ध होने पर इस स्कीम के 1979-80 के अन्त तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना थी। परन्तु धन की कमी के कारण, और 1975 में जलप्लावन के बाद पटना बाढ़ मुद्रा कार्यों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर हाथ में लेने की आवश्यकता के कारण धन की और कमी हो जाने से इस स्कीम पर मार्च, 1978 तक लगभग 500 लाख रुपये को धनगर्शि खर्च की जा सकी। 1978-79 के दौरान इस स्कीम के लिए 100 लाख रुपये के पर्याय्य का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

#### Pay scales and amenities to university teachers

3648. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:  
Will the Minister of EDUCATION,  
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE  
be pleased to state:

(a) difference between the pay and other amenities to teachers in the Central Universities and other State Universities; and

(b) whether Government are considering any proposal for removing these differences?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):**

(a) The revised pay scales recommended for adoption by the State Governments for teachers in the State Universities, with effect from January 1, 1973, are the same as have been sanctioned by the Central Government to teachers in Central Universities. All the States except Kerala and Madhya Pradesh have adopted these scales for teachers in the State universities. However, there is at present no uniformity in the rates of allowances and the provision of amenities like housing, medical facilities etc. between teachers in Central Universities and State Universities or between teachers in different State Universities. The details of such differences are not available.

(b) The Government has no proposal under consideration to remove the existing differences in the rates of allowances, or the provision of other amenities.

### **Brahmaputra Ganga Canal**

**3649. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for a Brahmaputra Ganga Canal; and

(b) if so, whether the techno-economic survey for this canal has been completed?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) and (b). The Brahmaputra-Ganga link canal is one of the proposals for the augmentation of the flows in the Ganga and its techno-economic survey has not yet been completed.

**Request from State for reconsideration of its decision regarding movement of foodgrains**

**3650. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether the Government of India has received any memorandum from the Four Eastern States and Tamil Nadu for reconsidering its decision on lifting of restrictions on movements of paddy and rice in the country?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH):** Governments of Assam, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal had represented for reconsideration of the decision to lift restrictions on movement of paddy and rice on the grounds that (a) the procurement of paddy/rice in the respective States would be adversely affected and it would be difficult to maintain effectively the public distribution system and (b) the open market prices of rice in their States would rise on account of large movement of paddy and rice outside their States to other areas. The basic aspects of the new policy were explained to these State Governments and they were assured that the Government of India would come to their assistance to the extent necessary for effective maintenance of the public distribution system. They were also advised that it should be possible for them to procure sufficient quantities of rice stocks even under the new policy by resorting to a judicious combination of levy on traders as well as millers. The expectations from the new policy have largely been fulfilled.

### **अतिरिक्त खाद्यान्नों की बसुली**

**3651. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :**

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार देश की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार

ही सुरक्षित खाद्य भण्डार की सीमा निर्धारित करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार देश में उत्पादित अतिरिक्त खाद्यान्न को निर्धारित भाव पर नहीं खरीदेगी?

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस नीति से अन्य वस्तुओं की तुलना में खाद्यान्नों के भावों में गिरावट नहीं आयेगी जिसके परिणामस्वरूप किसान संकट में पड़ जायेगा तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आर्थिक संकट पैदा हो जायेगा;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार यह आश्वासन देगी कि सरकार खाद्यान्न (गेहूँ) की समूची मात्रा की खरीद करेगी; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) :** (क) से (ङ):

देश की खाद्य अर्थव्यवस्था को स्थिरता प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने खाद्यान्नों के बफर स्टॉक सम्बन्धी तकनीकी ग्रुप की सिफारिशों के आधार पर 120 लाख मीटरी टन का बफर स्टॉक तैयार करने का निर्णय लिया है। इसमें सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को चलाने के लिए अपेक्षित खाद्यान्नों का परिचालन स्टॉक शामिल नहीं है। परिचालन स्टॉक का अनुमान पहली अप्रैल को 35 से 38 लाख मीटरी टन और पहली जुलाई को 82 से 86 लाख मीटरी टन के बीच लगाया गया है। बफर स्टॉक का लक्ष्य निर्धारित करने से सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा देश में उत्पादित अधिशेष खाद्यान्नों की खरीदारी करने पर कोई सीमा लागू नहीं होती है। सरकार की यह नीति है कि उत्पादकों द्वारा बिक्री के लिए पेश किए गए उचित औसत किस्म के गेहूँ की सारी मात्रा वसूली/समर्थन मूल्यों पर खरीदी जाए ताकि मूल्यों को अलाभकर स्तर तक गिरने से रोका जा सके और उत्पादकों के हितों की सुरक्षा की जा सके।

### Enquiry into affairs of Jawaharlal Nehru University

3652. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an enquiry has been conducted into the affairs of the Jawaharlal Nehru University by the Prime Minister.

(b) whether it is a fact that several posts are being freezed and the appointments of positions to which appointments have already been made by duly established procedures are stopped in the process of the enquiry;

(c) if so, whether Government are aware that the Teachers Association of the University has planned to build up a movement against infringing the autonomy of the University and academic and political freedom of the teaching community; and

(d) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE

(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):

(a) and (b). In the content of the complaints made by the Jawaharlal Nehru University Students' Union and others alleging serious irregularities in the matter of appointments of teaching in the University during Emergency and the agitation that followed, resulting in the closure of the University in November, 1977, the Prime Minister agreed to make a preliminary inquiry into the various complaints against the University administration. In view of the serious irregularities alleged to have been committed in filling up of teaching posts, the Prime Minister advised the Vice-Chancellor on November 8, 1977 that pending the inquiry, action to fill up the important posts in the University should be held in abeyance, and that in case there is any particular post the filling of which becomes essential, the University

may write to the Education Minister and seek prior consent.

According to the information furnished by the University, five cases, in which the Selection Committees had made recommendations, just prior to the preliminary enquiry by the Prime Minister were kept in abeyance from November, 8, 1977. The Prime Minister has since advised the Vice-Chancellor on February 21, 1978 that he may proceed with the filling up of various positions. Accordingly these cases are being processed further by the University.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

#### Extent of covered area permissible on DDA plots

3653. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that covered area was allowed to the extent of 75 per cent in respect of small size plots of 84 sq. metres in DDA colonies till the end of 1976;

(b) whether this percentage has now been reduced from 75 per cent to 60 per cent in case of DDA whereas the same percentage continues to be in effect in DMC and NDMC areas; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to increase this percentage again to 75 per cent in respect of small size of plots in DDA colonies, if not, the reasons and justification therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. It was allowed upto 14th December, 1976.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority have reported that the percentage has been reduced from 75 to 66.66. As regards DMC and NDMC areas, the percentage of covered area upto plots

of 300 sq. yds. is generally 60 per cent of the plot area.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

#### Cost of Land realised by DDA from the Cooperative Group Housing Societies

3654. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority has collected 25 per cent cost of the land allotted to the Cooperative Group Housing Societies; and

(b) if so, when the remaining balance of 75 per cent will be collected and the possession of the land given to the Societies?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir, from 14 societies.

(b) The balance 75 per cent of the cost of land is to be paid by the Societies by 25.3.1978. Demarcation of the land will be done after receipt of full payment and possession will be given thereafter.

#### दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के डिपों पर एजेंटों का बेलन

3655. श्री महीलाल: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के विभिन्न केन्द्रों पर दूध बाँटने वाले कनिष्ठ मन्न एजेंटों को प्रतिदिन 1'15 रुपए और वरिष्ठ एजेंटों को 2.25 रुपए दिए जाते हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उनके भारी का बे वास्तविक को देखते हुए उन्हें इतना कम दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या उन्हें आवासीय छुट्टी तथा अन्य राजपत्रित एवं राष्ट्रीय छुट्टियों भी नहीं दी जाती हैं और राजपत्रित छुट्टियों और रविवार को काम करने के लिये उन्हें कोई प्रतिरिक्त वेतन भी नहीं दिया जाता;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उनके दैनिक वेतन में वृद्धि करने और उन्हें अन्य सुविधाएं प्रदान करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) :** (क) दिल्ली में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के दुग्ध केन्द्रों पर दूध बाटने वाले कनिष्ठ तथा वरिष्ठ छात्र एजेंटों का क्रमशः 1.15 रुपये तथा 2.25 रुपये प्रति लिफ्ट के आधार पर कमीशन दिया जाता है, न कि वेतन। काम की मात्रा को देखते हुए यह कम नहीं है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

#### Nationalisation of Sugar Industry

3656. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finally decided to abandon the proposal mooted for the nationalisation of sugar industry; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government's stand on the question of nationalisation of the sugar industry has been made very clear during the last Session of Parliament while answering

a Starred Question (No. 164—answered in the Lok Sabha on 28-11-1977). The Government does not believe in nationalisation for the sake of nationalisation. But in cases in which the sugar mills fail to discharge their obligations nationalisation is not ruled out.

**Allotment of Government Accommodation nearer the place of working in Delhi**

3657. SHRI SUKHEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applicants enlisted for Government accommodation in Delhi or New Delhi belonging to Class III and IV Central Government Employees as on 31st January, 1978;

(b) what further action has been taken to build up houses for such category of staff members nearer to their office; and

(c) how many housing projects in the territory have been taken in hand for execution during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Waiting Lists for allotment of residential accommodation in the General Pool are maintained type-wise. Entitlement to different types ... determined on the basis of the emoluments prescribed for various types. Normally, Class III and Class IV (Group C and Group D) Central Government employees are entitled to Type I, II and III accommodation on the basis of the emoluments drawn by them. Number of such employees whose names have been included in the waiting list maintained by the Directorate of Estates and were waiting allotment as on 31st January, 1978 was 9838.



(b) A proposal for construction of 16,000 houses in Delhi near the place of duty of employees, during the next two years is receiving Government's attention:

(c) Number of Type I, II and III quarters taken up for construction during 1977 is 2233.

### Percentage of Literacy

3658. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a low percentage of literacy in Gujarat and some other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details and percentage of literacy there and in various parts of the country State-wise; and

(c) what steps the Government have taken or propose to take to improve the percentage of literacy in India?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):

(a) In case of Gujarat the percentage of literacy is higher than the national percentage of literacy. However, in case of 13 other States & U.T.s the percentage of literacy is less than the national average;

(b) A State-wise statement showing the percentage of literacy in respect of total population as per 1971 census and the effective rate of literacy that is exclusive of the age-group 0-4, is also shown in the statement attached;

(c) High priority is going to be accorded to the programmes for universalisation of elementary education and spread of adult education. Two working groups have been set up in collaboration with the Planning Commission to prepare time bound programmes to achieve these objectives. They have submitted their interim

reports on elementary education. The working group has recommended the approach that every child shall continue to learn in the age-group 6-14 on a full time basis, if possible, and on part-time basis, if necessary. It envisages that the States and Union Territories must strive to complete universalisation as early as possible and preferably by the end of 1982-83.

In the field of adult education, it is proposed to cover 65 million persons in the age-group 15-35 during the next Plan period and reach 100 million by 1983-84. A National Programme for Adult Education has been prepared laying down the strategy for extending adult education in the country.

### Statement

#### Percentage of Literacy—1971

State/Union Territory	Percentage of Literates to Total Population	Effective Literacy Rates (Excluding 0-4 Age-Groups)
INDIA	29.45	34.45
Andhra Pradesh	24.57	28.52
Assam	28.15	33.54
Bihar	19.94	23.35
Gujarat	35.79	41.84
Haryana	26.89	31.91
Himachal Pradesh	31.96	37.30
Jammu & Kashmir	18.58	21.71
Karnataka	31.52	36.83
Kerala	60.42	69.75
Madhya Pradesh	22.14	26.37
Maharashtra	39.18	45.77
Manipur	32.91	38.47
Meghalay	29.49	35.06
Nagaland	27.40	31.32

1	2	3
Orissa . . .	26.18	30.53
Punjab . . .	33.67	38.69
Rajasthan . . .	19.07	22.57
Sikkim . . .	17.74	20.22
Tamil Nadu . . .	39.46	45.40
Tripura . . .	30.98	36.19
Uttar Pradesh . . .	21.70	25.44
West Bengal . . .	33.20	38.86
A & N Islands . . .	43.59	51.15
Arnuachal Pradesh . . .	11.29	13.26
Chandigarh . . .	61.56	70.43
Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . .	14.97	18.12
Delhi . . .	56.61	65.08
Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	44.75	51.48
L.M. & A. Islands . . .	43.66	51.76
Mizoram . . .	53.79	62.71
Pondicherry . . .	46.02	53.38

NOTE : States/U.T. having Percentage of Literacy lesser than the National Percentage have been underlined

### Review of the Working of Agricultural Cooperatives

3659. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a plan or proposal for the review of the working of Agricultural Cooperatives in the country;

(b) if so, why and the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have received any suggestion memoran-

dum, letters or resolutions in this connection; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). The progress of working of the agricultural cooperatives is being reviewed by the Government of India and Reserve Bank of India apart from the State Governments in periodical meetings and discussions. The Annual Conferences of Registrars of Cooperative Societies and the State Ministers for Cooperation review the progress and problems of the cooperatives and recommend remedial measures for implementation by State Governments and the cooperatives. The Reserve Bank of India also holds annual discussions for each State and Union Territory.

The Government have not received any memorandum or resolution from any recognised organisation for the review of the working of the agricultural cooperatives in the country.

### Seminar Organised by NCERT

3661. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any seminar was organised by the NCERT for the benefit of principals of the Higher Secondary Schools for the implementation of the 10+2+3 school pattern;

(b) if so, what were the conclusions of the seminar; and

(c) whether these have been accepted by the Government for implementation from the next school year?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). No Seminar was held on 10 plus 2 plus 3 pattern of education.

However, the National Council of Educational Research and Training organised Orientation programmes for Principals/Heads of the Higher Secondary Schools Delhi affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education on the new pattern of school education. The objectives of these programmes were to acquaint the Principals/Heads of Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi with the new pattern of school education, its academic and organisational implications.

#### Fixation of Procurement Price of Paddy

3662. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is an admitted fact that the procurement price of Paddy should be fixed in accordance with the prices of related materials utilised to produce paddy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the difference between the production cost of paddy in Government farms and price of paddy procurement by Government from farmers; and

(d) whether Government have decided to take any measure to save crores of farmers from inconsistent procurement price of paddy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The procurement price of paddy is fixed by the Government, taking into account, the recommendation of the Agricultural Prices Commission, the views expressed by the Chief Ministers as well as the cost of production, which includes the cost of inputs. Before making its recommendation, the Agricultural Prices Commission also hold discussions with the panel of farmers comprising of Members of Parliament and knowledgeable farmers from different States.

(c) The farms of the State Farms Corporation of India produce paddy primarily for seed purposes, the cost of which comes to Rs. 79.38 per quintal whereas the procurement price of coarse variety paddy for 1977-78 marketing season has been fixed at Rs. 77 per quintal.

(d) As indicated under (a) and (b) above, the prices of paddy notified by the Government is arrived at after due consideration. Necessary steps are also taken by Government to purchase all paddy of fair average quality offered by the producers at the procurement prices so as to prevent prices from falling to the uneconomic levels and to protect the interests of the producers.

#### Use of Phosphatic Fertiliser for Groundnut

3663. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to launch any scheme to encourage use of phosphatic fertilisers for production of groundnut;

(b) whether Government propose to bring some more irrigated areas under groundnut cultivation under irrigated conditions; and

(c) if so, the details of Government's scheme in this regard as well as the names of the States in which this scheme is going to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A vigorous campaign has been launched by the major groundnut-growing States during 1977-78 to popularise the application of phosphatic fertilisers to groundnut crop, as it promotes root development and thus helps the crop to tide over moisture stress conditions.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Extension of Oilseeds to New Irrigated Areas is operating in the States of Andhra Pradesh Karnataka Orissa and Rajasthan and it is proposed to continue the scheme during 1978-79. The main objective of the Scheme is to extend cultivation of oilseeds particularly groundnut in the major irrigation project areas where good potentialities exist and to popularise application of improved techniques of cultivation to obtain maximum returns per hectare. Under the Scheme financial assistance is provided by the Government of India for the production at different stages of seed free supply of minikits containing seeds sufficient for half hectare demonstrations adoption of plant protection measures besides provision of extension staff. Announcement of a support price for groundnut with adequate arrangements for carrying out support operations has also been resorted to.

**Sarv Hitkari Cooperative House Building Society Delhi**

3664 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA  
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the administration pointed by Government to manage the affairs of the Sarv Hitkari Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi, has finalised the list of eligible members of the society for allotment of plots after getting the plan of the society approved by the concerned Government authorities

(b) if so the time by which the members are likely to get the plots while the actual allotment of land to the society was made in 1963-64 and

(c) what would be the probable cost of developed land per sq. ft.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) No Sir

(b) No time could be indicated as the allotment of plots to its members

depends on finalisation of membership and release of set back-cum rehabilitation plan

(c) The Society has intimated that development work is not completed. It is not therefore possible to indicate the probable cost of developed land.

**Allotment of plots by the Sarv Hitkari Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi**

3665 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA  
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Sarv Hitkari Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi, has collected payment from more than 100 members for allotment of 180 sq. yards in the layout plan

(b) if so the criteria adopted by the society for the allotment of the plots to the remaining members from whom the payment has been collected for 180 sq. yards and

(c) the reasons why they collected payment from more than 100 members when they had only 30 plots to offer?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) The Managing Committee of the Society has been superseded and the Society is being managed by an Administrator at present. He will determine the criteria for allotment of plots, and also look into the collection of payments question.

**Industrial and mercantile houses in the field of rural development**

3666 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) how many industrial and mercantile houses have started the rural development schemes which are for-

mulated by the Union Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation;

(b) whether these Schemes are financed by Government as well as World Bank;

(c) if so, how much has so far been given, and the details thereof;

(d) is it a fact that these schemes could not act as catalyst of rural growth, and if so, what is Government's opinion on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Twenty Five.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of reply to (b) above, question does not arise

(d) In Government's opinion these schemes would act as catalysts.

#### Pay scale of employees of National Dairy Development Board

3667 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that the employees of Class-III and IV of the National Dairy Development Board are not getting the Government pay scale, while the executive staff of NDDB are getting the Government pay scale,

(b) if so, what is Government's opinion on it,

(c) is it a fact that the staff quarters are constructed with Government Grant only for Class II and I Officers and not a single quarter has been constructed for class III and IV employees, and

(d) if so, the reasons and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The

National Dairy Development Board is not a Government of India Undertaking. The Board is a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1960 and is also a registered public charitable trust. As such, Government of India pay scales cannot be considered to be mandatory for the Board. The scale of pay of categories of N.D.D.B. staff are approved by the Executive Committee of the Board. NDDB also does not follow the classification of staff as in Government.

(c) and (d). So far 76 quarters have been constructed at the NDDB campus in Anand from funds received through Government of India from various AID agencies. Excepting four quarters, these are all meant for officers. The lower staff in the NDDB are largely recruited from all over India. Local staff are able to obtain accommodation easily and they are provided with liberal house rent allowance. For officers, however, suitable housing is difficult to obtain. Of those officers posted in Anand, only 25 per cent have been so far provided with accommodation. The main constraint has been paucity of funds. It is now proposed to build some more staff quarters for essential lower grade staff such as drivers, stenographers, hostel staff etc. who may be required to work for long and odd periods hours

गुजरात में बाणिज्यिक फसलों पर विमानों से औषधि छिड़कने के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता

3668. श्री चर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) मगफनी, कगम, गन्ना, तम्बाकू आदि की फसलों को विनाशकारी बीमारियों से तथा कीटाणुनाशकों से बचाने के लिये विमानों से औषधियों के छिड़काव हेतु भारत सरकार ने गुजरात राज्य का वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान कितनी सहायता दी है और वर्ष 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 में कितनी सहायता देने का विचार है ;

(ख) ऐसी सहायता देने का मापदण्ड क्या है और किसानों की किस प्रकार सहायता दी जाती है, और

(ग) क्या सरकार छिड़काव में काम करने वाली औषधियों, रसायनों तथा कीटनाशियों के लिये कोई सहायता देती है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) भारत सरकार ने गुजरात सरकार वा विभिन्न फर्मों पर हवाई छिड़काव के लिए निम्नलिखित सहायता स्वीकृत/निर्मित है : —

1976-77

कपास	66,864 रुपये
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मृगफली तथा गन्ने पर हवाई छिड़काव करने के लिए कोई सहायता नहीं दी गई थी ।

1977-78

मृगफली	20,00,000 रुपये
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कपास	10,50,000 रुपये
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गन्ना	5,60,000 रुपये
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परन्तु, तभी तक पर हवाई छिड़काव करने के लिए धनराशि देने की ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है ।

1978-79

इन फर्मों के बारे में सहायता देने के प्रस्तावों पर अभी विचार किया जाएगा/अन्तिम रूप दिया जायेगा, जब ये राज्य सरकार में प्रान्त होंगे ।

(ख) कपास, मृगफली और गन्ने पर हवाई छिड़काव करने के लिए स्थानिक मारी बल्ले क्षेत्रों में फर्मों पर नमियां तथा रसायन उन्मूलन नष्टन निवहन विभाग और मधन कपास जिला कार्यक्रमों जैसी विभिन्न केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं व अन्तर्गत सहायता

दी जाती है । स्थानिक मारी बल्ले क्षेत्रों में कृषियों तथा रोगों के उन्मूलन की योजना, उसी क्षेत्र में बार-बार 3 से 4 वर्षों तक लगातार उपचार करके कृषियों तथा स्थानिक मारी के स्वरूप के रोगों के उन्मूलन हेतु कृषकों की सहायता करने के लिए बनाई गई थी । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत, भारत सरकार केवल परिचालन सम्बन्धी शुल्कों पर ही राज-सहायता दे रही है । जहां तक हवाई छिड़काव का सम्बन्ध है, केंद्रीय सहायता के रूप में प्रति एकड़ 7 रुपये की दर से राज-सहायता दी जा रही है ।

मधन कपास जिला कार्यक्रम तथा निवहन विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार, छोटे तथा सीमान्त कृषकों को हवाई छिड़काव के परिचालन सम्बन्धी शुल्कों पर 10 रुपये प्रति एकड़ और अन्य वर्गों के कृषकों का 7 रुपये प्रति एकड़ की दर से राज-सहायता दे रही है ।

(ग) हवाई छिड़काव के परिचालन सम्बन्धी शुल्कों के लिए राज-सहायता का रूप में दी जा रही उदार सहायता को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए, हवाई छिड़काव के उपयोग में लाई जाने वाली कृमिनाशी औषधियों पर राज-सहायता नहीं दी गई है ।

गुजरात का एमोनिया सल्फेट हेतु अनुरोध

3669. श्री चर्मिलह भाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने इस तथ्य को देखते हुए वर्ष 1978 के खरीफ मौसम के लिए 55000 मीट्रिक टन एमोनियम सल्फेट उर्वरक की मांग की है कि गुजरात में वर्ष 1976 और 1977 के दौरान क्रमशः 48729 मीट्रिक टन और 35740 मीट्रिक टन एमोनियम सल्फेट इस्तेमाल हुई थी ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वर्ष 1978 के खरीफ मौसम के लिये कितनी मात्रा में (मोट्रिक टनों में) एमोनियम सल्फेट उर्वरकों की स्वीकृति दी है अथवा देने का विचार है;

(ग) गुजरात में एमोनियम सल्फेट उर्वरकों की (मोट्रिक टनों में) कुल आवश्यकता कितनी है; और

(घ) उनकी मांग को पूरा करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) खरीफ 1978 के मौसम में गुजरात राज्य को 42910 मोट्रिक टन एमोनियम सल्फेट आवंटित किया गया है ।

(ग) इस विषय से सम्बन्धित विशेषज्ञों की सिफारिशों को देखते हुए खरीफ 1978 के मौसम में कृषि के लिये 21428 मोटरी टन एमोनियम सल्फेट की आवश्यकता का अनुमान लगाया गया था ।

(घ) कृषि सम्बन्धी आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिये राज्य को एमोनियम सल्फेट की पर्याप्त मात्रा पहले ही आवंटित की जा चुकी है ।

#### Tapioca Complex in Kerala

3670. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Government has submitted the project report of its Rs. 15 crores tapioca complex for the Centre's approval and necessary financial assistance; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the project and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). A request for preparation of a project report by the Consultancy Cell of the Department, for establishment of Rural Agro based Industrial Complex in Kerala which inter-alia included tapioca processing also, was received from the State Government. A project report has since been prepared and sent to the Agro Industries corporation of the State Government on 10th March, 1978.

#### Requirement and Supply of Milk by D.M.S.

3671. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of milk supplied by the D.M.S. to the consumers daily;

(b) out of the above-mentioned quantity how much milk is procured from the dairies and how much quantity is procured through the use of milk powder;

(c) whether it is a fact that the supply of milk from the dairies was considerable reduced during the year 1977 as compared to the year 1976; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether any steps are being taken to meet the full requirements of milk from the dairies in the near future, if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) On an average 3,56,800 litres of milk is being distributed per day by Delhi Milk Scheme.

(b) Average daily procurement of milk during the 1st week of March, 1978 was 2,47,812 litres per day. The short fall was made good by reconstitution of milk powder and butter oil.

(c) During the year 1977 on an average 1,54,272 litres of milk per day as compared to 2,37,798 lit. of milk per day in the year 1976 were procured. The reasons for decline were:—

(i) A very large portion of milk shed was inundated by flood waters in the rainy season of 1977.

(ii) due to floods a large no. of milch cattle were shifted from cattle colonies.

(iii) There was no ban on the export and use of milk for the manufacture of Khoa and other luxury milk products in the year 1977.

(d) The State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan are being constantly requested for increasing the supplies of milk to Delhi Milk Scheme.

#### **Permission to Girl students for appearing privately in LL.B. Examination of Sagar University**

3672. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that girls students have been allowed to appear in LL.B. examination of Sagar University, Madhya Pradesh privately without enrolling themselves in regular college or class;

(b) if so, is it also a fact that the University of Sagar has approached the University Grants Commission and the Central Government for more funds to provide correspondence teaching system to large number of private students;

(c) if so, the facts thereof and reaction thereto;

(d) whether those girl students who have since passed out successfully the LL.B. examination of the University without attending college or University on regular basis have not been or are not being enrolled by the Bar Council of India for their enrolment as an Advocate of any Court; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof and steps being taken to remove such anomalies?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir. According to the information furnished by the Sagar University, women candidates are permitted to appear in the examinations leading to bachelor's degree in the Faculty of Law as non-collegiate candidates, under the ordinances of the University.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). According to the information furnished by the Bar Council of India, the rules of the Council do not permit candidates who have obtained their law degree privately to enrol as advocates. The Council is not in favour of relaxation of this rule.

#### **Promotions in the Land and Development Office**

3673. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some surveyors promoted as overseers are declared permanent on the post of overseers in the Land and Development Office and some Surveyors promoted as Overseers are not being considered for the post of Overseers as permanent in the same office and are being reverted, if so, why?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): Some of the Surveyors, who were promoted as Overseers in the Land and Development Office, were confirmed as Overseers before the Recruitment Rules were finalised. Those who continued as Overseers on *ad hoc* basis after finalisation of the Recruitment Rules could not be confirmed as they did not fulfil the prescribed qualifications and have, therefore, to revert.



**संविधान में 'काम का अधिकार' शामिल करना**

3674. डा० राजबी सिंह : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का संविधान में 'काम का अधिकार' शामिल करने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का इस प्रयोजन के लिए संविधान में संशोधन करने का विचार है और यदि हा, तो कब ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस आशय की घोषणा करने का है कि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के लिए पांच से सात वर्ष के अन्दर समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम विभिन्न चरणों में रोजगार की व्यवस्था कर दी जाएगी , और

(घ) प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के लिए प्रत्येक वर्ष रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने पर कितना खर्च आने का अनुमान है और इस बारे में किस प्रकार उपबन्ध किया जायेगा ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरसिंह यादव) :  
(क) और (ख). जी, नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ). योजना आयोग इस समय आगामी पंचवर्षीय योजना तैयार कर रहा है जिसमें रोजगार को बहुत अधिक महत्व दिया गया है । इस पर होने वाले विनिर्धान और संभवतः उपलब्ध हो सकने वाले रोजगार के बारे में और योजना कस्तावेज 1978-83 में दिए जाएंगे ।

**रांची-बाईबासा रोड पर रेलवे काटक**

3675. श्री सह प्रताप साहूजी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दक्षिण पूर्वी रेलवे में चक्रधरपुर के निकट रांची और बाईबासा में रोड पर एक रेलवे काटक है ;

(ख) क्या चक्रधरपुर से हावड़ा और बम्बई में लाइन पर स्थित होने के कारण उक्त रेल काटक से बहुत सी रेल गाड़ियां गुजरती हैं और रेल काटक के प्रायः बन्द रहने में लोगों और वाहन यातायात को उस स्थान में निकलने में काफी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार लोगों की कठिनाइयों और यातायात को देखते हुए उक्त रेल काटक के निकट एक अन्डर ब्रिज बनाने का है?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हा । यह समपार उम रेलवे के चक्रधरपुर-लोटापहाड खण्ड पर है ।

(ख) गाड़ियों के गुजरने समय इस समपार को थोड़ी देर के लिए बन्द करना पड़ता है ।

(ग) इस समपार के बदले ऊपरी सबक पुल के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है । नक्शे, अनुमान और वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार अपने हिस्से की लागत वहन करने के बारे में राज्य सरकार के निश्चित आवासन की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

**Shortage of Coal in Punjab**

3676. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to acute shortage of coal and other raw materials an SOS was sent to him to augment the movement of wagons for quick supply of these commodities; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken keeping in view the hardships felt in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Minister of Food & Civil Supplies,

Punjab wrote to the Minister of Railways for increased movement of slack coal for brick burning to Punjab.

(b) The average monthly allotment of wagons for movement of coal for Punjab State during the months April/77 to January/78 has been of the order of 36 rakes as compared to only 23 rakes during the corresponding months of April/76 to January/77. In consultation with the State Government, a total of 40 rakes monthly for brick burning industry are now being moved to Punjab.

#### Passenger traffic at Tukai Thad Station

3677. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that quite a good number of railway tickets are issued from Tukai Thad railway station for Kachigula on Central Railway;

(b) in view of the large passenger traffic available at Tukai Thad railway station will the Government think over the stoppage of 69 and 70 Ajmer Kachigula express;

(c) whether it is also a fact that no reservation facility is available for the above trains at Tukai Thad and Khandwa; and

(d) if so, whether the reserved facilities will be provided at Tukai Thad and Khandwa stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) The stoppage of 69 Dn/70 Up Ajmer-Kacheguda Bi-weekly Express at Tukaithad is not justified due to very poor offering of traffic there.

(c) and (d). Reservation facility is available at Khandwa where these trains stop for booking of passenger traffic. As no stop has been provided

to these trains at Tukaithad for passenger booking, the question of providing reservation facility does not arise.

#### Sanctioning of emoluments of Company Directors

3678. SHRI MADHAVARAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the emoluments of whole time managing director or Director of a Public Limited Company are sanctioned/approved by the Central Government;

(b) if so, norms that are followed in fixing these emoluments;

(c) whether the Government take into consideration while sanctioning/approving emoluments, that a particular company do not pay dividends to its shareholders for a number of years; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) The appointment/emoluments of a whole time/Managing Director of a Public Company or a Private Company which is a subsidiary of a Public Company is subject to the approval of the Central Government under sections 269, 198, 309/310 of the Companies' Act, 1956. The remuneration payable to the Directors of such companies, excluding the sitting fee is also subject to the approval of the Central Government to the extent the provisions of section 309/310 of the Act are attracted.

(b) to (d). Each such application is considered on its merits having regard to the detailed information furnished in the application form which includes *inter alia* information relating to the dividends declared by the company. Subject to the ceilings laid down in the guidelines framed for the purpose,

the remuneration of such director is fixed in each case taking into account the age, experience, qualifications, previous remuneration drawn, etc. of the proposed appointed and the capacity of the company to pay having regard to the effective capital employed, turn over, profitability dividend position, etc.

### **Seminar held at Delhi University on Company Law**

3679. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of recommendations of a seminar on company law held during February, 1978 at the Faculty of Law of Delhi University;

(b) what are the names and designations of the persons who addressed this seminar; and

(c) whether Government find any of the recommendations practicable or feasible?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) The Government have not received any recommendation made by the All India Seminar on Company Law held at the University of Delhi during the month of February, 1978. Some reports published in certain newspapers on the subject have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) Since no representative of Government participated in the Seminar nor their recommendations have been sent to it by the Organisers of the Seminar, it is not possible to indicate any views thereon.

### **'Demand Week' observed by Indian Railway Signal and Telecommunication Staff Association**

3680. SHRI RAM PRAKASH TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Railway Signal and Telecommunication Staff Association observed 'Demand Week' from 21st November to 26th November, 1977; and

(b) what are the demands of S&T staff and the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) A 'Demand Week' was observed by certain sections of the Indian Railway Signal and Telecommunication Staff Association from 20th November to 26th November, 1977.

(b)

#### **Demand No. 1**

Signal and Telecommunication Staff have not been treated at par with the technical categories of Traffic Controllers etc. and even within the framework of the Pay Commission's recommendations, this disparity has not been bearable.

#### **Remarks**

The Third Pay Commission made a detailed examination and study of the existing scales of pay, classifications, duties and responsibilities of various categories of staff including the staff of the Signal and Telecommunication Department of the Railways and then made their recommendations. The staff in the Signal and Telecommunication Department were given an opportunity to represent their cases before that Commission.

#### **Demand No. 2**

There should be 8-Hours duty for all staff and this can be done by declaring the S&T staff as 'continuous' under the Hours of Employment Regulations.

**Remarks**

With the exception of the supervisory staff, who are treated as 'Excluded', the hours of employment of the other staff of the S&T Department are based on classification determined on the assessment of their workload. When the normal duty hours during a period of 12 hours include periods of inaction aggregating 6 hours or more including at least one such period of not less than one hour or two such periods of not less than half an hour when a Railway servant is on duty but is not called upon to display either physical activity or sustained attention, he is classified as 'Essentially Intermittent' and rostered to work for 12 hours a day, while those who are not classified as 'Excluded' or 'Essentially Intermittent' and who are classified as 'Continuous' are rostered to work for 8½ hours a day. The Rules provide for review of classification if a railway employee feels aggrieved with the classification allotted to him on the basis of workload.

**Demand No. 3**

On the basis of IRCA Signal Sub-Committee's provisional yardstick, the staff provided is inadequate. At least this should be implemented so long as a new yardstick is not evolved.

**Remarks**

The yardstick drawn by the IRCA Sub-Committee's was not approved. Staff strength is fixed based on actual requirements and is reviewed as and when necessary.

**Demand No. 4(a)**

The same monetary benefit which is given to the Permanent Way staff should be given to the staff of the S&T Department when they attend to bursting of points, etc.

**Remarks**

The demand has been met by issuing an amendment to the rules so as

to include in the scope of "breakdown", the cases of bursting of points, breakdown of interlocked lifting barriers, total interruption of communications or of power supply due to falling of 3 or more posts carrying overhead lines or due to failure of cable and snapping of overhead electric traction lines which involve calling out of tower wagon or breakdown lorry.

**Demand No. 4(b)**

Inspectors should be relieved of Stores responsibilities by posting Store Keepers.

**Remarks**

This cannot be agreed to as the custody of stores is an inseparable part of the duties of Inspectors.

**Demand No. 5**

All Signal staff should be allotted Railway quarters.

**Remarks**

S&T staff are treated as "essential" for purposes of allotment of quarters.

**Demand No. 6**

Full uniforms for winter and summer should be given to all the S&T staff.

**Remarks**

Supply of uniforms and protective clothing being governed by the report of Uniforms Committee—1970 accepted by the Government, Signal Maintainers and Fitters and other outdoor staff get protective clothing, such as Jerseys, rainproof coats and overcoats while fitters and helper Interlocking also get uniforms.

**Demand No. 7**

Negotiating facilities—there should be means of dialogue with the Railway Administration.

**Remarks**

Consistent with Government's policy of not granting recognition to sectional

Associations it is regretted that it is not possible to grant negotiating facilities to this Association. Their representations are, however, examined and suitable remedial action taken wherever necessary and justified.

**Pass, P.T.O. to Class I and II Officers**

3682. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the recommendation of Third Pay Commission in regard to pass and P.T.O. facilities for Class I and II Officers;

(b) if the same has been implemented;

(c) if so, a copy of the circular be furnished; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The Third Pay Commission have made the following recommendations on the 'pass' and PTO facilities for Group A and B (Class I and II) officers:

(1) The number of passes of Group A and B (Class I and II) officers should be reduced to the level admissible to Group C and D (Class III and IV) staff at present.

(2) The number of PTOs should be reduced from 6 to 3 sets for all classes of employees.

(3) The facility of taking attendants on First Class 'A' and First Class passes should be abolished but lady officers including Lady Health Visitors and Nurses may be allowed to take one attendant on journeys on a pass or PTO provided they are not accompanied by their husband or other male relative.

(4) Only those members of the family should be eligible to travel on free passes and PTOs as are covered under Travelling Allowance

Rules for journeys performed on transfer.

(5) The Railway servants of Group A, B and C (Classes I, II and III) who retire after rendering more than 20 years' service should be allowed the benefit of only one set of passes every year.

(b) to (d). The above recommendations of the Commission are under examination of Government.

**Trains Introduced between India and Pakistan.**

3683. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the goods and passenger trains introduced between India and Pakistan; and

(b) what is the volume of passenger and goods traffic to India since resumption of the train services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Presently a daily Express Train is run each way between Amritsar and Lahore to clear passenger traffic. Goods trains are run depending upon the materialization of traffic and the present level of interchange of wagons is approximately 40 wagons per day for which one goods train is being run daily.

(b) Since the resumption of traffic, 23 loaded wagons were received and 65,280 passengers arrived in India from Pakistan upto the end of February 1978.

**Representation of the Technical Supervisor's Association, Sindri Unit, F.C.I.**

3684. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representation of the Technical Supervisor's Association, Sindri Unit, F.C.I., dated 7th

February, 1978 has been received; and

(b) if so, issues raised thereby and the steps Government propose to take on them?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Association desired to have a single channel of promotion both for degree and non-degree holders who are doing similar work in the Fertilizer Corporation of India. The matter is under consideration of the F.C.I.

#### Gas connection in Delhi

3685. SHRI BEGA RAM CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even after five years of registration with various cooking gas agencies in the Union Territory of Delhi, the needy people have not been provided with gas connection;

(b) the total number of people who got registration during the year 1973-74 but still have not been provided the same; and

(c) the reasons thereto and the time by which they will be provided with the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). The waiting period for getting gas connections varies from place to place and from distributor to distributor within Delhi. Out of 44 Indane distributors operating in Delhi, only 13 distributors have waiting lists for gas connections which are more than 5 years old. It is not possible to indicate the figures in respect of the number of people who had applied for cooking gas connections

during the year 1973-74 and, out of them, how many have been actually provided gas connections since the booking records are kept by the distributors in continuous series and as no separate year-wise statistical data are maintained by the oil companies. Currently, the demand for cooking gas is far in excess of the availability of the product. The supply of LPG is limited and not sufficient to meet the demand. Substantial improvement in the supply of LPG and enrolment of customers for cooking gas will be possible only after the availability of the product improves substantially around the year 1980.

#### नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों की सेवा की शर्तें

3686. श्री सुबेन्द्र मिश्र: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय रेल प्रतिष्ठान महिना में नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों की सेवा की शर्तों के बारे में कोई व्यवस्था है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

#### रेलवे परिवार कल्याण कर्मचारी

3688. श्री हरमोहिन्द वर्मा: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे परिवार कल्याण कर्मचारियों का दर्जा अन्य रेल कर्मचारियों की तुलना में नौकरियों में वरिष्ठता और स्थायित्व के मामले में नीचा है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही उठता ।

**Tamil Nadu and Coromandal  
Express Trains**

3689. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR:

SHRI P. KANNAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make the Tamil Nadu Express and Coromandal Express New Delhi based and Calcutta based respectively;

(b) if so, the advantages envisaged by such a system; and

(c) whether Government have taken into consideration the inconveniences apprehended by passengers and hardships to Railway staff which will be entailed by a shift of the staff enroute under such a system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). The rakes of 121/122 Tamil Nadu 141/142 Coromandal Expresses are based at Madras and Calcutta respectively. Southern Railway's Commercial and Catering staff work on the entire run on both the trains. However, from 1-4-1978, it is proposed to man these trains by Ticket Checking Staff of the respective railways on their jurisdiction. No inconvenience to the passengers or hardship to the staff will be caused by introducing these arrangements.

**Fertilizer Plant in Kolaba**

3690. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress of erecting a fertilizer plant in Kolaba District in Maharashtra;

(b) what are the causes of delay in decision; and

(c) when the final decision is likely to be reached?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). As a measure of abundant caution, Government have constituted a Task Force to study the environmental impact of locating the proposed fertilizer project in Kolaba District of Maharashtra. As soon as the report of the Task Force is received, a final decision on the location of the complex will be taken and the project taken up for implementation immediately thereafter.

**Supply of Uniforms to Commissioned  
Bearers**

3691. SHRI K. A. RAJU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government in supplying uniforms to the commission bearers engaged in K. K. Express and other prestigious trains;

(b) whether uniforms are supplied periodically to them for winter as well as summer; and

(c) if not, why the lapse in the supply of uniforms in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). As per extant orders, summer uniforms are supplied annually to the Commission Bearers engaged in all mobile units including K. K. Express. For winter, jerseys are supplied as special clothing, the life of which ranges from 2 to 4 years, depending upon the place of employment. Instructions already exist for timely supply of uniforms to eligible railway servants.

### Swadeshi Polytex Limited

3692. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4659 on the 20th December, 1977 and state:

(a) whether the inspection of the books of accounts and other records of the Swadeshi Polytex Limited, Ghaziabad, U.P. has since been taken up;

(b) if not, the reason for delay and the date on which such inspection has been taken up and by whom;

(c) when it is likely to be completed;

(d) whether the application under Section 408 of the Companies Act has since been considered, if so, the details thereof with action taken; and

(e) if not, the reasons for delay in disposing of the same application?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (c). The inspection was taken up on 7th March, 1978 by the Departmental Officers authorised in that behalf. The Inspection is expected to be completed in April, 1978.

(d) and (e). The Company Law Board will consider the application under section 408 of the Companies Act, 1956 after receipt of the inspection report.

### ग्रांट रोड स्टेशन पर चाय स्टाल

3693. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान: क्या रेल मंत्री अग्नेरी और ग्रांट रोड स्टेशनों पर चाय स्टालों के प्रस्तावित नये ठेकों के बारे में 2 अगस्त, 1977 के अनारक्षित प्रश्न संख्या 5750 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अग्नेरी तथा ग्रांट रोड स्टेशनों पर चाय-स्टालों के ठेकों के बारे में जांच इस बीच पूरी हो चुकी है ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में इतना लगभग समय लगने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार पुरानी नीति का ही अनुसरण कर रही है तथा अनियमित ठेकों को रद्द करने में हिचकिचा रही है ; और

(घ) भूतपूर्व मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये ठेकों को नियमों के अनुसार रद्द न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) में (घ), अग्नेरी और ग्रांट रोड सहित मध्य और पश्चिम रेलों के बम्बई मण्डलों के विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर चल रहे खान पान के ठेकों के कामों के विभिन्न पहलुओं की विस्तृत जांच अभी भी चल रही है। बड़ी संख्या में खानपान/बैडिंग के ठेके देने के अनेक मामलों सहित डम जांच का क्षेत्र बहुत व्यापक है। यह अधिक समय लेने वाली प्रक्रिया है और इसमें अधिक समय लगेगा। सतर्कता की अन्तिम रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत हो जाने पर ही इन ठेकों को रद्द करने अथवा चालू रखने के संबंध में निर्णय लिया जायेगा।

### Strike in Tripura

3694. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact of a successful general strike by the people of Tripura State staged on 25th February, 1978 demanding extension of Railway line in Tripura; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to meet the demand of extension of rail line in Tripura State?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Dharmanagar-Kumarghat line in Tripura is one of the six lines proposed to be taken up by the North Eastern Council in the North Eastern Region. The Planning Commission has appointed a Committee to examine these proposals in depth and a decision on the construction of the line would depend upon the recommendations of the Committee.

#### Rail Transport in Assam

3695. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how his Ministry proposes to provide adequate rail transport/Communication facilities to Assam so that majority of its population avail proper transport facility in the near future;

(b) whether the State Government of Assam has submitted several proposals in the past to locate/connect several major towns and District Headquarters like Nowgong, Jorhat, Sibsagar, Goalpara etc. on the main line instead of the existing branch lines so that people do not suffer from the road transport/communication system which come to a standstill due to high floods and other natural calamities;

(c) what action has been taken so far and proposed to be taken in the matter and what is being done to make Assam at par with the other States in so far as Railways are concerned; and

(d) which metre gauge lines are proposed to be converted into broad gauge lines in the current year in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (c). Extension of BG railway line from New Bongaigaon to Gauhati

which will provide uninterrupted broad gauge link between Gauhati and the rest of the country, is already in progress. Surveys have been carried out or are in progress for the following new railway lines falling wholly or partly in Assam:—

1. Gauhati-Burnihat.
2. Gauhati-Dudhnai.
3. Jogigopa/Pancharatnaghat-Dudhnai-Darangiri.
4. Silchar-Jiribam.
5. Balipara-Bhalukpong.
6. Murkongselek-Passighat.
7. Lalaghat/Lalabazar/Sairang/Aijal.
2. Tipling-Itanagar.
9. Amguri-Tuli.
10. Tezpur-Bhomraguri.

Construction of these and other lines in North Eastern Region is being considered by a Committee appointed by the Planning Commission and the decision would depend upon the recommendations of the Committee.

(b) No such proposal has been received in recent years.

(d) The work on extension of BG railway line from New Bongaigaon to Gauhati is in progress.

#### मध्य प्रदेश में पैदल पार-पुल

3696. श्री रायबजी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने, गत तीन वर्षों में, रेलवे से कुछ स्थानों पर पैदल पार-पुल तथा उर्पर-पुल बनाने का अनुरोध किया है यदि हाँ, तो किन-किन स्थानों पर पुल बनाने का अनुरोध किया है ;

(ख) रेलवे ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है और इन में से कितने पुल बना दिये गये हैं अथवा निर्माणाधीन हैं और इस बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है ; और

(ग) बिदिशा रेलवे प्लेटफार्म के दोनों ओर तक पैदल-पार पुल का बिस्तार करने तथा बिदिशा मे उपरि-पुल बनाने के मामले में क्या स्थिति है और क्या सर्वेक्षण आदि कार्य करा लिये गये है तथा प्रत्येक मामले मे कितनी लागत आने का अनुमान है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). पैदल पुलों के लिए कोई अनुरोध नहीं किया गया है, लेकिन 9 ऊपरी सड़क पुलों की मांग की गयी है। विभिन्न स्थानों के न.म. रेलों द्वारा की गयी कार्रवाई, बनाये गये या बनाये जा रहे पुलों की सख्या का उल्लेख सलग्न विवरण मे किया गया है।

इस सम्बन्ध मे रेलों की नीति इस प्रकार है :

किमी रेल लाइन को यातायात के लिए खोलने के 10 वर्ष के बाद, रेल लाइन पार करने के लिए जनता को यदि नये ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों और ऊपरी पैदल पुलों की आवश्यकता हो, तो उन पुलों के लिए सभी प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार को प्रायोजित करने होते हैं और उनकी सम्पूर्ण लागत (प्रारम्भिक और आवर्ती—दोनों) उसे ही वहन करनी होती है। लेकिन, प्रारम्भ मे रेलवे के खर्च पर बनाये गये वर्तमान व्यय समपारों के बदले ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण पर होने वाला खर्च मोटे तौर पर रेलवे और राज्य सरकार सड़क प्राधिकरण के बीच बराबर-बराबर बाटा जाता है। राज्य सरकार के हिस्से का खर्च (जब तक कि समपार राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर न हो) रेलवे संरक्षा निर्माण निधि के उनके

हिस्से में से उन्हें वापस दिया जाना होता है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर समपारों के मामले में, उनकी लागत परिवहन मंत्रालय द्वारा वहन की जाती है।

(ग) बिदिशा में ऊपरी पैदल पुल का बिस्तार : वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार जनता द्वारा रेलवे लाइन पार करने के लिए बिदिशा मे वर्तमान ऊपरी पैदल पुल के बिस्तार का प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार/स्थानीय प्राधिकरण द्वारा प्रायोजित किया जाता है और उसकी सम्पूर्ण लागत (प्रारम्भिक और आवर्ती/अनुरक्षण, दोनों) उन्हें ही वहन करनी है। रेलवे का राज्य सरकार/स्थानीय प्राधिकरण से अभी तक कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। पुल के बिस्तार पर होने वाले खर्च का अभी अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया है।

बिदिशा में ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण : बिदिशा मे वर्तमान समपार नं० 270—बी के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव रेलवे के विचारधीन है। इस कार्य के लिए सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो चुका है और नक्शों का अंतिम रूप द दिया गया है तथा उन्हें राज्य सरकार के पास अनुमोदन के लिए भेज दिया गया है, लेकिन अनुमोदन की अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। इस निर्माण कार्य की अनुमानित लागत (1976 की दरो के आधार पर) लगभग 35 लाख रुपये है। निधि की उपलब्धता के बावजूद, अधिक प्राथमिक तैयारी पूरी हो जाने, जैसे आरेखणों, अभिकल्पों और अनुमानों को अंतिम रूप देने और राज्य सरकार तथा रेलवे द्वारा उन्हें स्वीकार कर लेने के बाद ही इस प्रस्ताव को रेलवे के भावी निर्माण कार्यक्रम मे शामिल करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा, बशर्तकि इसके लिए धन उपलब्ध हो।

### विबरण

ऊपरी/निचले पंबल और सड़क पुलों के निर्माण के लिए मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त प्रस्ताव

### ऊपरी पंबल पुल

कोई नहीं

वर्तमान समपारो के बदले ऊपरी निचले सड़क पुल ।

क्र० सं०	पेलवे	स्थान	टिप्पणी
1.	द-पूर्व	राजनदगाव	काम चल रहा है ।
2	"	रायपुर	इस कार्य को आरम्भ नहीं किया जा सका, क्योंकि राज्य सरकार ने अभी तक इसे अपने कार्यक्रम में शामिल नहीं किया है और खर्च में अपने हिस्से की रकम की व्यवस्था भी नहीं की है ।
3	"	रायपुर-मरावा	इस प्रस्ताव को राज्य सरकार द्वारा अभी अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है ।
4	"	बालाघाट	} इन निर्माण कार्यों के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा अभी अग्रता निर्धारित की जानी है । इसलिए इन प्रस्तावों को अभी अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ।
5	"	महेन्द्र-नाथ	
6.	"	शहडोल	
7	पश्चिम	इंदौर	कार्य चल रहा है ।
8.	"	रतलाम	राज्य सरकार ने पहुँच मार्गों के लिए अभी विस्तृत नक्शे और अनुमान देने हेतु और शर्तों का निष्पादन भी करना है ।
9	"	उज्जैन	राज्य सरकार ने पहुँच मार्गों के लिए अभी विस्तृत नक्शे और अनुमान देने हेतु ।

### सारांश

### ऊपरी पंबल पुल

उन पुलों की संख्या जिनकी मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने माग की है

कोई नहीं

उन पुलों की संख्या जो बन चुके हैं/बन रहे हैं

प्रश्न नहीं उठता

**ऊपरी सड़क पुल**

उन पुलों की मरुया जिनकी मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने माग की है .	9
उन पुलों की मरुया जा बन चुके हैं . . . . .	काई नहीं
उन पुलों की मरुया जा बन रहे हैं . . . . .	2
उन प्रस्तावों की मरुया जिन पर अभी विचार किया जा रहा है या जा राज्य सरकार द्वारा अप्रतिष्ठित अप्रतिष्ठितता पूरी करने अथवा अपन हिस्से के खर्च की व्यवस्था न करने या प्राथमिकता निर्धारित न करने के कारण रुके हैं	7

**Proposal to move Supreme Court on Habeas Corpus Case**

3697 SHRI G S REDDI Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government intend to move the Supreme Court to reconsider its judgement on the habeas corpus case delivered during the Emergency, and

(b) if not, how does the Government intend to protect civil rights of the citizen in case emergency is redeclared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV) (a) No, Sir

(b) Article 359 is proposed to be amended to provide that rights under Article 21 shall neither be capable of suspension nor would their enforcement be capable of suspension under any kind of emergency

**Representation from Federation of All India Petroleum Traders**

3699 SHRI DHARMASINHBHAI PATEL Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state whether any representation has since been received from the Federation of All India Petroleum Traders regarding other outstanding issues like grant of shrinkage allowance to hill

stations dealer, recovery of licence fees by the oil companies and review of dealership agreements and the action taken thereon by Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) Yes, Sir The Federation has been informed that the question of licence fees and shrinkage allowance are being reviewed however, no assurance can be given as to the date by which these would be implemented as several parties have to be consulted. The question of review of dealership agreements with the oil companies is a matter to be settled between the dealers and the oil companies concerned

**Railway Saloons**

3700 SHRI ANANT DAVE Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Railway saloons are being used by the high officials of Railways,

(b) if not, why one saloon was joined on Bombay Central to some trains, and

(c) why this saloon is lying at Mahesana and for what purpose it was brought to Mahesana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) The

Inspection Carriages, which are generally referred to as saloons are used by Railway Officials for inspections and for halts at places where suitable accommodation is not available.

(b) and (c). Inspection Carriages are kept/stabled at different points. The inspection carriage cannot be worked from Bombay Central to Mahesana due to change of gauge.

**राज्यवित्त अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें**

3701. श्री किरंगी प्रसाद : क्या देन मंत्री गारखपुर मुख्यालय के अधिकारियों के भ्रष्टाचारों के बारे में शिकायतों की संख्या के बारे में 20 दिसम्बर, 1977 के अंतरावित्त प्रश्न नम्बर 4607 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्यवित्त अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध प्राप्त शिकायतों में से दो मामलों में जांच का ब्यवस्था है तथा एक मामला दर्ज किया गया है ;

(ख) उन अष्ट अधिकारियों के नाम और पदनाम क्या हैं तथा जांच की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है तथा मामलों के पूरे तथ्य क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि मामले के निराकरण में विवश किया जा रहा है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :** (क) जी हाँ। इस मंत्रालय में दो शिकायतों पर विचार किया जा रहा है। एक मामला विशेष पुलिस स्थापना, लखनऊ, द्वारा जांच पड़ताल के लिए दर्ज किया गया है।

(ख) क्रमशः मंत्रालय और केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच पड़ताल समाप्त कर लिये जाने पर ही नयाकथित अष्ट अधिकारियों

यदि कोई हों, का पता लगेगा जांच पड़ताल के ये दोनों मामले अग्रिम चरण में पहुँच चुके हैं। एक तीसरे मामले में सभी रेल प्रशासकों के परामर्श से नीति-विषयक स्पष्टीकरण अर्पित है। इस मामले पर तेजी से कार्रवाई की जा रही है और इस ओर यथोचित ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। इस समय जितने मामलों की जांच पड़ताल चल रही है उनकी जांच हो जाने पर ही पूरे तथ्य सामने आयेंगे।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**ग्रेड 1 निर्माण निरीक्षकों का चयन**

3702. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि।

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तीसरे वेतन आयोग की नियुक्ति से पहले इंजीनियरी विभाग में ग्रेड 1 निर्माण, निरीक्षणों, रेल पथ निरीक्षणों, पुल निरीक्षणों आदि का उप मुख्य इंजीनियर द्वारा चयन किया गया था और क्या तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार अतिरिक्त मुख्य इंजीनियर का एक नया पद भी बनाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इंजीनियरी विभाग में ग्रेड 1 पदों का चयन अतिरिक्त मुख्य इंजीनियर द्वारा किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :** (क) जी हाँ :

(ख) वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार, 350-475 रु० (ग्रा० वे०) : 550-750 रु० (सं० वे०) और इससे ऊपर के ग्रेड वाले पदों को भरने के लिए चयन बोर्ड में कनिष्ठ प्रशासनिक बोहदे के अधिकारी होने चाहिए जो स्वयं में वरिष्ठ अधिकारी होते हैं।

इसलिए इंजीनियरी विभाग में अपर मुख्य इंजीनियर द्वारा ग्रेड 1 के निरीक्षकों का चयन करने का प्रयत्न नहीं उठता :

#### **S.C./ST Employees in N. E. Railway**

3703. SHRI SHIV SAMPAT RAM:

SHRI R. D. RAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total strength of Railway employees in different categories over Izzat Nagar, Lucknow, Samastipur and Varanasi Divisions of North-Eastern Railway including workshops and construction during the year 1972 and upto 31-12-1977;

(b) what is the total number of employees in different categories in all divisions, over North-Eastern Railway who were recruited or promoted during each year and what is the total number amongst them who belong to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and others (list of S.C. & S.T. employees may be furnished); and

(c) what steps have been taken to make good the shortfall in all categories in the divisions of North-Eastern Railway mentioned in (a) above for the reserved vacancies earmarked for S.C. & S.T. through direct recruitment and promotions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS: (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

#### **Railway Officers on Temporary basis**

3704. SHRI SHAMBHUNATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of officers in the railways re-

cruited through UPSC selection are on a temporary basis even after putting in 15-20 years service;

(b) whether they continue to lose both seniority and promotion as a result thereof contrary to the practice prevalent under other Ministries;

(c) what is the basis of this classification and why they have not been absorbed in permanent cadres; and

(d) whether the railway establishment code was revised with retrospective effect to debar them from getting promotion and seniority to circumvent the judgement of the Allahabad High Court in writ proceedings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) 1089/Temporary Assistant Officers were recruited during the years 1955 to 1967. Out of them only 300 now continue as Temporary and out of this number also about 100 will be permanently absorbed in the near future.

(b) The question of fixation of seniority and further promotion in Class I arises only after their permanent absorption in the Class I cadre, seniority is regulated in accordance with specific orders laid down in this regard.

(c) They were classified as temporary as they were recruited against temporary posts. They are absorbed in the permanent cadre against an annual quota.

(d) No; in accordance with extant orders and the terms of their appointment, the Temporary Officers belong neither to Class I nor to Class II; the revision of the relevant code provision was intended to make this position clear.

**Reservation in promotions to S.C. and S.T. Employees in I.O.C. (Marketing Division), New Delhi**

3705. **SHRI RAM CHARAN** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 50 per cent promotions in I.O.C. (Marketing Division), as already declared, are being reserved for SC/ST employees till the quota reserved for them is fulfilled in each category;

(b) if not, what percentage of reservation is made in promotions for SC and ST employees and what is future policy in this regard;

(c) what is total number of Assistants working in Delhi and how many of them belong to Scheduled Castes/Tribes;

(d) the reasons why the required number of promotions due for SC and ST employees have not been made so far; and

(e) what are the efforts made to fill the reserved quota in each category and what progress achieved in this regard with reference to reply to U.S.Q. No. 1547 part (e) dated 30-3-76?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):**

(a) to (e). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**आरा रेलवे स्टेशन**

3706. **श्री बन्धू देव प्रसाद वर्मा :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पूर्व रेलवे पर दानापुर डिवीजन में आरा रेलवे स्टेशन के विकास के लिए मंत्रालय ने क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :** आरा स्टेशन पर ऊँची सतह के

प्लेटफार्म, दूसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालय, प्रतीक्षा-कक्ष, विश्रामालय, भोजनालय, पुछताछ कार्यालय आदि जैसी अपेक्षित यात्री सुविधाओं की पहले से ही व्यवस्था है। इन सुविधाओं का और विस्तार करने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है :

**Sale of Antibiotics and Vitamins at subsidised Prices**

3707. **SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that antibiotics and vitamins are being sold at subsidised prices by the canalising agency, the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Limited;

(b) if so, how the loss incurred is adjusted and how much loss is to be adjusted against the sale of L-Base; and

(c) when L-Base is used in production of an antibiotic Chloramphenicol and Chloramphenicol Palmitate, why should L-Base bear the burnt of the loss and why it should not be subsidised also?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):**

(a) The prices of imported canalised bulk drugs distributed by the State Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd. are generally fixed in accordance with the CCI&E's formula. While fixing the sale prices, efforts are however, made to keep the prices of certain essential bulk drugs at as low a level as possible by loading the losses thereon on certain other bulk drugs.

2. The sale of the following imported canalised bulk drugs distributed by the CPC is at present made at a price lower than the price

worked out on the basis of CCI&E's formula:—

Name of the Drug.	Import Plan (1977-78) Tonnes	Price on the basis of C.C.I.&E's formula Rs./kg.	Price approved by the Govern- ments Rs./kg.
1. Ampicillin Sod. Sterile (Antibiotic)	2.50	1977.10	1822.00
2. Calcium Pantothenate (Vitamin)	22.00	168.10	123.00
3. Chloroquin Phosphate (Anti-malarial)	400.00	496.92 (Pooled price)	428.00
4. Indomethacin (Antirheumatic & anti-inflammatory)	1.00	679.55	672.00
5. Sulphamethoxypyridazine (Sulpha drug.)	15.00	294.72	259.00
6. Vitamin B-6 (Vitamin)	35.00	605.55	551.00

3. Any surplus or deficit left with the State Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd. on account of distribution of canalised bulk drugs at the prices approved by the Government is adjusted while fixing the prices for the subsequent year.

(b) and (c). No production of Chloramphenicol Palmitate by any of the units in the country has been reported to the Government. The pooled price of Chloramphenicol based on imports and indigenous production from basic stages during the year 1977-78 was increased from Rs. 524.60 per kg. to Rs. 586 per kg. with effect from 1st of August, 1977. A number of units in the country were reported to be converting L base into Chloramphenicol and selling it at the price fixed for production the basic stage/pooled price of the drug. These units would have procured L Base from CPC at a price of Rs. 422 per kg. worked out in accordance with CCI&E's formula and would have, therefore, enjoyed unintended benefit in such a conversion.

Since conversion of L Base into Chloramphenicol is a single reaction process involving simple technology and was considered not desirable in view of the long term aim of esta-

blishing production of Chloramphenicol in the country from basic stages, a price of Rs. 650 per kg. was fixed for L Base. This step ensures that conversion of L Base into Chloramphenicol leaves only a reasonable margin of profit for the concerned units, while maintaining a uniform price for indigenous production of Chloramphenicol from basic stages, pooled price and price for Chloramphenicol from L Base. Any surplus accruing to CPC on account of higher price allowed to the Corporation for L Base than the price on the basis of the CCI&E's formula would be adjusted while fixing the price of canalised bulk drugs for the year 1978-79

#### Assistant Secretaries in Railway Service Commission

3708, SHRI YUVRAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board, after due selection approved list of staff suitable for posting as Assistant Secretaries in the Railway Service Commission;

(b) if so, how many of them have been relieved to join the Service Commission against the existing vacancies; and



(c) whether any non-selected men are now working in the Railway Service Commission and what steps are being taken to replace them by duly selected persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Out of the selected persons, two have joined the Railway Service Commissions. Two more selected officers who are under orders of posting, have raised certain points for clarification which are under consideration.

(c) Yes. The post of Assistant Secretary, Railway Service Commission, Muzaffarpur is at present filled on an ad-hoc basis by a non-selected person. He will be replaced by one of the two persons who are already under orders of posting as soon as the points requiring clarification are resolved to their satisfaction or by any one else from the approved panel.

मेहसाना गुजरात में सिलेडरों की  
उपलब्धता

370<sup>a</sup>. श्री मोती भाई झार० चौधरी :  
क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उबरक मंत्री  
वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का मालूम है कि गुजरात के जिला मुख्यालय मेहसाना, गुजरात में, गैस मिलेडरों की उपलब्धता में जहां प्रावृत्तिक गैस तथा तेल पाये जाते हैं, बुर्जोन गैस का सप्लाई बन्द हो जाने के बाद से अनेक वर्षों में नये गैस मिलेडर नहीं मिल रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या इण्डेन गैस भी उपलब्ध नहीं है, और यदि हाँ, तो उसे तुम्हें उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इण्डेन गैस के वितरण का काम मेहसाना डिस्ट्रिक्ट

कन्जूमर्स कोआपरेटिव फेडरेशन को सौंपने का है ताकि मेहसाना शहर का गैस की सप्लाई मिल सके; और क्या इस आशय को माना की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उबरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) पिछले तीन अथवा चार वर्षों के दौरान तब पेट्रोलियम गैस (खाना पकाने का गैस) की सीमित उपलब्धता के कारण भारत पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन जिला मुख्यालय, मेहसाना, गुजरात को नये गैस कनेक्शन नहीं दे पायी है ।

(ख) और (ग) इण्डेन गैस की वर्तमान उपलब्धता पूर्ण रूप से विनश्वर कर दी जाती है इसलिए जिला मुख्यालय मेहसाना में इण्डेन गैस का दिया जाना अभी आरम्भ किया जा सकता है जबकि इण्डेन गैस की अतिरिक्त मात्रा उपलब्ध हो । इसे ध्यान में रखते हुए खाना पकाने की गैस का वितरण एजेम. देनेके लिए मेहसाना डिस्ट्रिक्ट कन्जूमर्स कोआपरेटिव फेडरेशन के प्राथना पत्र पर इंडियन आयल कार्पोरेशन द्वारा कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की जा सकी

N. G. Line in Gujarat

3710. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are quite a few narrow gauge lines still operating in Gujarat,

(b) if so, where and on what routes and for how long;

(c) whether Government propose to convert the said narrow gauge lines into broad gauge ones on the basis of a systematic and phased programme

(d) if so, how and when and at what cost; and

(e) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) The statement showing narrow gauge lines in Gujarat is attached.

(c) to (e). The gauge conversion project is taken up when a section becomes saturated and is incapable of handling the additional traffic or when the magnitude of the transshipment involved is such that it is uneconomical or is not feasible at all or when it is needed for providing speedy and uninterrupted means of communication to areas which have potential for growth. In Gujarat, conversion of 44.64 Kms. long narrow gauge line from Nadiad to Kapadvanj at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.05 crores has been included in the budget for 1978-79 and this forms part of the construction of new broad gauge line from Nadiad to Modasa (105.14 Kms.) estimated to cost Rs. 9.43 crores. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs for gauge conversion between Nadiad and Kapadvanj has been proposed during 1978-79.

Consequent on the recommendation of the Uneconomic Branch line Committee for conversion of Chhota Udepur-Pratapnagar and Chhuchhapura and Tankhala narrow gauge sections

into broad gauge in order to improve the financial viability, a traffic survey was carried out in November 1970. According to the survey report, the existing narrow gauge lines will be sufficient to meet the requirements of passenger as well as goods traffic on the section in the near future. Taking into account the traffic density of the section and the costs of haulage, conversion of these narrow gauge lines is not justified.

Gauge conversion of Ankleshwar-Rajpipla narrow gauge line has been examined recently taking into account the traffic for the proposed river valley projects in the area at the time of construction as well as the traffic expected to be offered after the completion of these projects. It was found that the project would cost about Rs. 10 crores and would not be viable. The existing narrow gauge line is capable of carrying the traffic for these projects. This line is, therefore, not being considered for conversion at present.

The gauge conversion of the remaining lines also cannot be considered at present on account of shortage of resources and limited prospects of traffic.

#### Statement

S. No.	Name of Section	Length in Kms.	Year of opening
1.	Chhuchhapura-Tankhala	38	1923
2.	Kosamba-Umarpada	62	1912-29
3.	Jhagadai-Netrang	31	1932
4.	Ghoranda-Motikora]	19	1921
5.	Samni-Dahej	39	1930
6.	Godhra-Lunavada	41	1913
7.	Piplod-Devgadhbharja	16	1929
8.	Joravarnagar-Sayla	27	1948
9.	Champaner-Shivrajpur	49	1911
10.	Dabhoi-Timba Road	100	1913-1919
11.	Broach-Jambusar—Kavi	76	1914-1929
12.	Ankleshwar-Rajpipla	63	1897-1917
13.	Chota-Udaipur-Jambusar	150	1880-1917

1	2	3	4
14. Chandod-Malsar		87	1879—1921
15. Nadiad-Kapedvanj		45	1913
16. Billimora-Waghai		63	1914—1953
17. Nadiad-Phij-Bhadran		58	1914—1953
18. Morvi-Ghantila		45	1904—1934
19. Bhavnagar-Talaja-Mahuva		109	1926—1938

#### Kottavalasa-Kirandul line

3711. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has completed the survey for assessing the capacity of Kottavalasa Kirandul rail line in Orissa for heavier traffic;

(b) whether it is also a fact that another survey was conducted for an alternative route for the movement of the future traffic in this region, and

(c) what are the main findings in these two reports and the final decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. The following surveys were conducted in the past for an alternative route:

(i) Dhalli Rajhara-Dantewara

(ii) Danteward - Bhadrachalam-Kovvur

(iii) Kirandul-Balimila-Waltair

(iv) Amaguda-Lanjigarh Road

(v) Dhalli Rajhara-Jagdulpur

Another survey for a line from Koraput to Salur/Parvatipuram is being taken up shortly.

(c) Certain line capacity and other works such as—

(i) provision of additional crossing stations;

(ii) introduction of tokenless block instruments;

(iii) electrification of the line;

(iv) use of BOY wagons, with Air Brakes etc.;

(v) track renewal with wear resistant rails were among the works recommended by the Survey Team under item (a) above and these have been sanctioned. The remaining recommendations will be taken up as and when the need arises.

In regard to surveys under item (b) above it has not been found necessary to take up construction of the new lines mentioned at items (i) to (iv) at present. As regards the proposed Dhalli Rajhara-Jagdulpur line the question of taking up construction of the line would depend on the availability of resources for this purpose.

#### बरोनी को लखनऊ-दिल्ली के साथ जोड़ना

3712. श्री रायजीवन सिंह: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बरोनी को बड़ी लाइन के द्वारा बारास्ता गोरखपुर के लखनऊ-दिल्ली के जोड़ने काम कब पूरा किया जायेगा; और

(ख) क्या इस लाइन को पूरा करने के काम को उच्च प्राथमिकता नहीं दी जा सकती?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) बरोनी-सोनपुर के साथ बड़ी लाइन पर बछवाड़ा-समस्तपुर और मुजफ्फरपुर के रास्ते से पहले से जुड़ा हुआ है । सोनपुर और बराबंकी के बीच ग्रामान परिवहन का 51 प्रतिशत काम पूरा हो चुका है और ग्रामाशा है कि सोनपुर से बाराबंकी तक यह काम लगभग 21:2 वर्ष के समय में पूरा हो जायेगा ।

(ख) इस परियोजना को उच्च प्राथमिकता दी गई है और तदनुसार 1978-79 के बजट में 12.97 करोड़ रुपये के परियोजना का प्रस्ताव किया गया है ।

#### Expenditure incurred during State Assemblies Elections

3713. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHAHRIEF: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred during the recent elections to State Assemblies by Government, Candidates, political parties and by others; and

(b) the comparative figures of this expenditure on the elections to State Assemblies in 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). Information regarding expenditure incurred by the Government and the candidates during the elections to the State Legislative Assemblies held in February, 1978 and the elections to the State Legislative Assemblies held in 1977, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. No election was held to any legislative Assembly in 1976.

There is no provision in law requiring political parties and others to submit returns of expenditure incurred by them on elections.

#### Donation made by Companies during Assemblies Elections

3714. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any case have been received by Government regarding the donations by companies to the political parties during the recent Assemblies Elections; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the measures proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) No such case has been received by the Department of Company Affairs.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Rise in Prices of Drugs

3715. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Ministry of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been steep rise in the prices of certain drugs in spite of the Drug Price Control Order of 1970;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether any criteria has since been laid down by Government for giving permission to drug manufacturers to raise the prices of drugs and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). The prices of drugs are statutorily controlled under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. Small Scale Units having an annual sales turnover of less than Rs. 50 lakhs in formulations are, however exempted from obtaining price approval of their formulations.

2. The wholesale price index of drugs and medicines vis-a-vis other commodities (with 1970-71=100 as the base) has registered a gradual rise as compared to the steep rise for other commodities:—

Year	Other commodities	Drugs & Medicines
1974-75 . . .	174.9	108.2
1975-76 . . .	173	118.7
1976-77 . . .	176.6	133.9

3. Due to the oil crisis, the prices of many input materials and intermediates went up substantially in November, 1973. In view of this, it became necessary to consider increases in prices to the drug manufacturing units. Guidelines for interim price revision of formulations to neutralise only the increases in the raw material costs and packing material costs were, therefore, issued in July, 1974, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1874/78]. Price revisions have been allowed thereafter in accordance with these guidelines.

4. Drug manufacturers have also been separately permitted revision in prices during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 to the extent of increases/decreases in excise duty.

#### **Proposal to abolish Air Conditioned Coaches**

3716. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Is Government considering the abolition of Air-conditioned First Class coaches on the Railways; and

(b) if so, what is the phased schedule?

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THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). It has been decided that first class air-conditioned accommodation will not be increased hereafter and no new air-conditioned first class coaches will be manufactured. Therefore, as and when the existing coaches are condemned on age-cum-condition basis, the Air-conditioned First class coaches will be progressively phased out.

#### **Extension of Suburban Area upto Asansol**

3717. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation for extending the Suburban Section upto Asansol in the Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, what is the decision of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Extension of the suburban area upto Asansol has not been agreed to because it involves introduction of cheaper fares of season tickets on this section also, as is applicable to the Calcutta suburban area. However, to augment the facilities for passengers on this section, one pair of additional trains is being introduced between Burdwan and Asansol from 1-4-1978.

#### **Indian Railway Personnel Service**

3718. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question No. 4651 replied on

20th December, 1977 regarding confirmation of officers in Railways with long service and state;

(a) whether Government propose to increase further the annual quota for absorption in respect of all departments;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how many of the officers concerned are proposed to be absorbed in the Indian Railway Personnel Service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The increase in the quota already made has been done after detailed consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. The existing cadre composition does not permit of any further increase without seriously impairing the normal intake through other sources of recruitment.

(c) Thirty.

**रेल कर्मचारियों के कार्य का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए समिति**

3719. श्री ईश्वर चौबरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल कर्मचारियों के कार्य का मूल्यांकन करने के लिये हाल में कोई समिति बनाई गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस समिति के निदेश पद क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय रेलों पर कारखानों के कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध है, 'रेल कर्मचारी वर्गीकरण अधिकरण 1976' के नाम से एक अधिकरण बनाया गया है, इस अधिकरण के विचारार्थ विषय निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(१) कारखानों की सभी तकनीकी शाखाओं के कारीगर कर्मचारियों के कामों के

वर्तमान वर्गीकरण और यांत्रिक, सिगनल और दूर संचार, सिविल इंजीनियरी तथा बिजली और अन्य क्षेत्रों, जहाँ कारीगर काम करते हैं, के भी सभी विभागों के अनुरक्षण की समीक्षा करना तथा जहाँ आवश्यक हो वहाँ अकुशल, घर्षकुशल, और अतिकुशल कर्मचारियों के वर्तमान वर्गीकरण का पुनरीक्षण करना ।

(ब) निर्धारित मानक व्यवसाय परीक्षा में संशोधन करना और उसे आधुनिक बनाना तथा जहाँ आवश्यक हो वही नई व्यवसाय परीक्षा निर्धारित करना ।

(स) विभिन्न पदनामों के अंतर्गत विभिन्न रेलों पर एक ही प्रकार की ड्यूटी करने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए एक ही प्रकार के पदनामों की सिफारिश करना ।

#### New Division at Trivandrum

3720. SHRI A. SUNNA SAHIB: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to form a new Division with Trivandrum as its Headquarters in the Southern Railway; and

(b) if so, the jurisdiction of the Division and the other details about economic working of the Division?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) The jurisdiction of the proposed Trivandrum Division is under examination. This will be finalised keeping in view, inter-alia the economic working of the Division.

# New Jalpaiguri-Darjeeling Line

3721. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan under consideration for opening the railway line between New Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and the action taken by Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). New Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling are already linked by a narrow gauge railway line.

मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा माल डिब्बों की मांग

3722. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने वन उत्पाद जैसे इमारती लकड़ी, बाम आदि के लाने-ले जाने के लिए रेल मंत्रालय से माल डिब्बों की मांग की है और यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1977-78 में कितने माल डिब्बों की मांग की गई थी और वास्तव में उन्हें कितने डिब्बे उपलब्ध कराये गये;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार की केवल 50 प्रतिशत मांग को पूरा किया गया है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या वर्ष 1978-79 के लिये उनकी माल डिब्बों की सम्पूर्ण मांग को पूरा किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से वन उत्पाद ढोने के लिए 4855 माल डिब्बों की मांग प्राप्त हुई थी जिसमें से 1977-78 (10-3-1978) तक के दौरान 4629 माल डिब्बे लादे गये थे।

(ग) मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए हर संभव प्रयास किये जायेंगे।

हिन्दी में अनुवाद के लिये 'सामग्री

3723. श्री शरद यादव: क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सांविधिक नियमों के कितने पृष्ठों की सामग्री विधायी विभाग के पास हिन्दी अनुवाद के लिये आई हुई है;

(ख) उनमें से कितने पृष्ठों को प्राप्त हुए पांच वर्ष में अधिक समय हो गया है लेकिन उनका अभी तक अनुवाद नहीं किया गया है; और

(ग) उनके अनुवाद में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और इस काम का शीघ्र निपटारा जाना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अतिरिक्त पदों का सृजन करने और उनको भरने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य 'मालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरसिंह यादव): (क) तारीख 20 फरवरी, 1978 तक विधायी विभाग को हिन्दी में अनुवाद करने के लिए कानूनी नियमों के 48953 पृष्ठ प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ख) उक्त 48953 पृष्ठों में से 47303 पृष्ठों का अनुवाद हो चुका है। और संश्लिष्ट मन्त्रालयों/विभागों को वापस भेजा जा चुका है। अनुवाद के लिए शेष बचे 1650 पृष्ठों में से ऐसा कोई भाग नहीं है जो 5 वर्ष से अधिक पुराना हो।

(ग) मन्त्रालयी विभागों से प्राप्त नियमों के अनुवाद कार्य में कोई विलम्ब नहीं होता है। कार्य के भार के बारे में लगातार पुनर्विलोकन किया जाता है। इस समय जितना कार्य हाथ में है उसकी मात्रा को देखते हुए अतिरिक्त पदों का सृजन करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया है।

### **Railway Track Protection Duty to R.P.F.**

3724. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the R.P.F. staff has been entrusted with the duties of protection of railway tracks over and above the usual duties of the force;

(b) whether the protection of railway tracks was entirely the duty of State police till the date of above entrustment to R.P.F.;

(c) though the R.P.F. is purely a railway force the facilities which are ordinarily available to any other railway employee are denied to R.P.F. staff e.g. night allowance duty hours, overtime etc.; and

(d) what is the attitude of Government to the above problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) and (d). R.P.F. staff are not granted night duty and overtime allowances. As regard duty hours, they normally work for 8 hours. As per R.P.F. Act, 1957 Section 15, all Officers and men of the force are considered to be always on duty and as such the question of overtime allowances for them does not arise. So far as night duty allowances are concerned this demand is under examination.

### **Manufacture of Locomotives**

3725. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways had launched a drive for reducing

foreign dependence in the manufacture of locomotives and coaches;

(b) if so, whether they have been very successful in this regard;

(c) if so, to what extent the same has been reduced;

(d) by what time the target of achieving this will be done;

(e) whether there are at least 1,195 items still on the import list for manufacture of these coaches; and

(f) if so, by what time complete independence is likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Proportion of imported stores to total railway purchases has been reduced from around 23 per cent in 1951-52 to 7 per cent in 1976-77.

(d) Imports are now limited to very essential hard-core and sophisticated items necessitating transfer of specialised technical know-how and heavy investment which cannot be justified for the limited offtake. It would therefore be possible to minimise but not to completely eliminate imports.

(e) No. There are only 4 items on the import list so far as manufacture of coaches is concerned.

(f) The import content of about 2 per cent in manufacture of coaches comprises mostly of sheets and plates of special quality steel, and some roller bearings and wheels for electric multiple unit coaches. Though efforts to develop these items in the country are being made it cannot be said as to when complete independence is likely to be achieved.



**Petro-Chemical Complex in Haldia by Japan**

3726. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has agreed to help the setting up of a petro-chemicals complex in Haldia; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. RAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Several Japanese companies have shown some interest in collaboration for setting up of the proposed Petrochemical Complex at Haldia. No proposal has, however, been received from West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation, the holder of the letter of intent, for collaboration with the Japanese.

**चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की बहाली**

3727. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मण्डल अधीक्षक, धनबाद तथा आसनसोल द्वारा आपातकाल के समय तथा उमके बाद अब तक चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कितने कर्मचारी बहाल किये गये, और

(ख) इन मण्डल क्षेत्रों के स्थानीय निवासियों की बहाली कितनी की हुई है उनकी कुल नियुक्ति का औसत क्या है; तथा इस सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण तथ्य क्या हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

**Absorption of Casual Labour**

3728. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) details of steps that have been taken to redress grievances of casual labour in the matter of their absorption, etc.; and

(b) how many of casual labour on different Railways have been absorbed, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The subject of decasualisation of casual labour was discussed with the organised labour and as a result of these discussions it was decided that in certain areas no casual labour at all would be employed. This includes workshops, loco-sheds, train lighting establishments, carriage and wagon depots, yards and stations; but excludes labour employed for loading and unloading as also seasonal works of Civil Engineering, Signal and Bridge maintenance. It was also decided that at the locations where in terms of the above, engagement of casual labour was not permissible, cadre review should be carried out by the Railway Administrations from time to time and regular posts created to the extent necessary. For implementing the above decisions instructions were issued to the Railways in June 1974. It has further been decided that cadre review should be made in the establishment of the Inspectors in the Civil Engineering, Signal and Bridge maintenance so that regular posts are created where casual labour sanctions have existed for three or more years.

2. This apart, a new procedure for filling up regular Class IV posts from amongst casual labour substitutes exclusively was introduced from December 1969 whereby casual labour/substitutes and temporary workmen, whether employed on projects or

otherwise, who have completed four months' continuous service, are considered for empanelment by screening committees & not by Selection Boards. Since then about 1.24 lakh casual labour/substitutes have been appointed on regular basis against Class IV posts and another 26 thousand have been screened for absorption against regular posts.

### Drug Prices

3729. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints for non-implementation of the provisions of the Drug Price Control Order and the Drug Quality Control Order by a number of foreign and Indian Drug Companies;

(b) whether this has led to escalation of drug price and production of sub-standard drug in the country;

(c) if so, what steps are contemplated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) The prices of drugs are statutorily controlled under the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. The provisions Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 are enforced by the State Drug Control Authorities in the country.

There is no order by the name 'Drug Quality Control Order'. The quality control over manufacture and sale of drugs is exercised under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules made thereunder, by the State Governments through State Drug Control Authorities. Their Inspectors inspect the manufacturing as well as sales premises to ensure production/sale of medicines of standard quality.

No general complaints of non-implementation of the provision of these two Orders have been received. Appropriate action is taken whenever any individual complaints of non-implementation of the provisions of these Orders are received by the Government.

(b) and (c). Since no general or wholesale non-implementation of the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 has been reported, the question of a general escalation of drug prices, on this account, does not arise.

However, the wholesale price index of drugs and medicines vis-a-vis other commodities (with 1970-71-100 as the base) has registered a gradual rise as compared to the steep rise for other commodities:—

Year	Other commodities	Drugs & Medicines
1974-75 . . .	174.9	108.2
1975-76 . . .	173.0	118.7
1976-77 . . .	176.6	133.9

While no specific survey has been made about the quality of the drugs produced in the country, the results of checks carried out under the joint auspicious of the Central and State Drug Control Organisations show that during 1973-74 and 1974-75 only 1.4 per cent and 1.3 per cent respectively of the samples were found not of standard quality.

To maintain a close watch on standards of quality, the technical competence of the Drug Inspectors employed by the State Governments is brought upto date by arranging training programmes for them by the Central Drugs Control Organisation; the testing facilities both at Centre

and State Laboratories are being improved, joint inspection by the Inspectors of the Central Drug Control Organisation and State Drug Inspectors are carried out, and in cases where the firms fail to improve the quality or rectify the defects, suitable action which *inter alia*, includes cancellation of licences/prosecution is taken

On the prices of drugs also, constant vigil is kept by the State Drug Control Authorities. Whenever the prices are revised a copy of the revision notice issued to individual companies is also sent to the State Drug Controllers with a view to their ensuring that the prices charged by the manufacturers/dealers are in accordance with the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1970 and that the other provisions of the Order are generally complied with.

#### Expansion of Delhi Station

3730 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUP-  
TA

SHRI SARAT KAR

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) how much amount has been earmarked for expansion of Delhi station and for providing additional facilities to the passengers,

(b) is it a fact that the Delhi and New Delhi stations would be made exclusively passengers complex and the goods traffic will be diverted to other places

(c) if yes give the details thereof,

(d) has Government accepted the project for electrifications of Ring Railway in Delhi,

(e) what are the details of the project and which areas it will cover,

(f) has Government received any representations in this connection, and

(g) if yes, give the details thereof and the action taken on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) A survey for developing additional passenger terminal facilities at Delhi Station is in progress. It will be possible to take a decision on the scheme and to provide funds for it after the survey report becomes available

(b) and (c) Delhi station is not at present handling goods traffic. Fruit and cement traffic have already been shifted from New Delhi station to Azadpur and Shakurbasti respectively and mineral traffic is also proposed to be shifted to Tughlakabad shortly. No decision has been taken about shifting of general goods traffic from New Delhi Station so far

(d) and (e) A proposal has been framed for electrification of the Ring Railway from Daya Basti to Hazrat Nizamuddin via Lajpat Nagar Sewa Nagar Lodi Colony Sarojini Nagar, Delhi-Safdarjung Moti Bagh Brar Square and Patel Nagar and Main Line upto Shakurbasti. A final decision on the proposal has not been taken so far

(f) and (g) Several representations containing various suggestions have been received

गैस का उत्पादन करने के लिए निजी क्षेत्र को  
लाइसेंस दिया जाना

3731. श्री सुभाष झागुजा :

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा :

क्या वेस्टोसियन, रसायन और उर्बरक मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) क्या कुकिंग गैस की माग को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार इसके उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए निजी क्षेत्र को लाइसेंस जारी करने का है , और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस संबंध में योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचन्द्र नन्दा बहगुना): (क) और (ख). तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस का उत्पादन तेल शोधक कारखानों में किया जाता है जिनमें, केवल असम आयल कंपनी की दिग्बोई शोधनशाला को छोड़ कर सभी सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत हैं। तथापि आयल इण्डिया लिमिटेड को प्राकृतिक गैस से प्रति वर्ष 50,000 मी० टन एल पी जी तैयार करने के लिए एक आशय पत्र जारी किया गया था। परियोजना का विस्तृत स्वीरा कंपनी के द्वारा तैयार किया जा रहा है।

#### Apply for Licences by Foreign Drug Companies

3732. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of foreign drug companies who have applied for new Industrial licences on Carry on Business (COB) permits from foreign companies;

(b) the names and number of such Companies who have been permitted;

(c) whether any Indian Company has also applied for; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) The following 5 foreign drug manufacturing Companies have applied for grant of new Industrial Licences on COB (Carrying on Business) basis in the year 1977-78:—

- (i) M/s. Carter Wallace
- (ii) M/s. Geoffrey Manners
- (iii) M/s. Cyanamid (I) Ltd.
- (iv) M/s. Ethnor Ltd.
- (v) M/s. Uni-Sankyo

(b) All these applications are under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. In 1977-78, one Indian Company namely M/s. Unique Chemicals, Bombay have submitted an application on 27-1-1978 for grant of a Carrying on Business Licence. This is under active consideration of the Government.

The items applied for by this Company are indicated in the attached Statement.

#### Statement

##### Bulk Drugs

Chloramphenicol powder  
Oxyphenbutazone powder  
Diethyl-N-Butyl  
  melonate  
Broxyquinoline  
Methyl Paraben (Insoluble)  
Methyl Paraben (Soluble)  
Propyl Paraben  
Metronidazole  
Benzylexylate  
Methyl formate  
Di-Iodo-hydroxy-quinoline  
2-methyl-imidazole  
Nipasal Plain

##### Formulations

Hinex Injection  
Nurazone Ointment  
Sodium Pas Gr.  
Pentazocain tablets  
Metrogyl suspension  
Ifiral cartridges  
Methyl dopa tablets  
Ifiral Nasal spray  
Pentazocin injection

**Budge Budge-Namkhana Railway line**

8733. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased state:

(a) when the construction work on the Budge Budge-Namkhana (West Bengal) rail line will be started and how much time it will take for completion of the work; and

(b) the names of the main cities towns which will be covered by this railway line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). A final location survey for the proposed Budge Budge-Namkhana line has been included in budget for 1978-79 in order to finalise the alignment. The names of the cities/towns to be covered by this line cannot be furnished at this stage. A decision regarding construction of this line will be possible after the survey is completed.

**Conversion of Sonpur-Lucknow Section**

3734. SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of conversion of Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge in Sonpur-Lucknow Section of N.E.R. has been slowed down; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The work on the gauge conversion project is well in progress and the upto date physical progress is 51 per cent. Allotment for the project in the current year is Rs. 8.545 crores and it is proposed to step it up to Rs. 12.97 crores in 1978-79.

**हनुमानगढ़ में उपरि पुल**

3735. श्री हरिराम मक्कासर गोडारा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हनुमानगढ़ में रेलवे का उपरि पुल न होने के कारण वहाँ के लाखों लोगों को बहुत कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ; और

(ख) इस बारे में दिये गये सुझावों पर कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय हो जाने की सम्भावना है और इस पुल के निर्माण पर कितना खर्च होगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) हनुमानगढ़ के निकट गाड़ियों के आने-जाने के लिए जब कभी भी समपार सड़क यातायात के लिए बन्द किया जाता है तो सड़क उपयोगकर्ताओं को कुछ असुविधा होती है ।

(ख) वर्तमान समपार के बदले एक उपरि सड़क पुल का प्रस्ताव राजस्थान राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित किया गया था और वह प्रस्ताव उत्तर रेलवे के विचारार्थीन है । चूँकि विस्तृत अनुमान और उपरि पुल के पहुँच मार्गों के नक्शे राज्य सरकार से अभी आने हैं, अतः योजना की समग्र लागत का हिसाब अभी नहीं लगाया गया है । राज्य सरकार से आवश्यक विवरण प्राप्त होने पर ही अन्तिम निर्णय (जो कि घन की उपलब्धता पर भी निर्भर करता है) लिया जायेगा ।

**Production and Consumption of Fertilizers**

3736. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production and consumption of fertilizer output has gone up during 1977;

(b) if so, the details of the increase in production and also in consumption;

(c) what is the likely consumption of fertilizer during 1978;

(d) whether all the fertilizer production will be sufficient to meet our demands of fertilizer;

(e) whether any foreign assistance for meeting the demand will be sought; and

(f) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Production and consumption of fertilizers during the years 1976-77 and 1977-78 are as follows:

(Quantity in lakh tonnes in terms of nutrients)

Year	PRODUCTION		CONSUMPTION		
	Nitrogen	Phosphate	Nitrogen	Phosphate	Potash
1976-77 . . . . .	19.00	4.80	24.57	6.35	3.19
1977-78 (Latest estimate) . . . . .	20.00	6.70	28.88	8.27	4.69

There is no indigenous production of potash (K<sub>2</sub>O).

(c) The consumption of fertilizers during the year 1978-79 is estimated as follows:

(Quantity in lakh tonnes)

Nitrogen	Phosphate	Potash
35.50	9.50	4.80

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). In order to meet the gap between demand and indigenous production, imports are arranged from various sources partly from free foreign exchange and partly under credit and rupee arrangements.

रेलवे के सामानों की चोरी करने वालों का गिराह

3737. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री 6 दिसम्बर, 1977 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2765 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटरी तथा रेलवे के सामानों की चोरी करने वाले दस चोरों के एक गिराह

को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो अब तक की जांच-पड़ताल से चोरी का कितना माल बरामद किया गया है ; और

(ख) क्या गिरफ्तार किये गये गिराह में पेशेवर चोर हैं जो वर्षों से यह काम करते आ रहे हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उन चोरों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनके विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जो.हो. 31-7-1977 को 10 चोरों के एक गिराह को गिरफ्तार किया गया था। छान-बीन के दौरान, एक पटरी बरामद की गयी थी।

(ख) इन अपराधियों को किसी अन्य अपराध में शामिल नहीं पाया गया था। गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों के नाम नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

1. मैकू लाल
2. कल्लू
3. हमीद खान
4. मिरज
5. मधू उर्फ सखन भली
6. मुस्तफा
7. हरि सख्य
8. बाबू लाल
9. हरि राम
10. सुराबुदीन

उपरोक्त अपराधी व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ मुकदमा चलाने के लिए न्यायालय में रेल सम्पत्ति (विधि विरुद्ध कब्जा) अधिनियम की धारा 3 के अन्तर्गत एक शिकायत दर्ज की गयी है और मुकदमा अभी न्यायालय में चल रहा है।

**उदयगढ़ रेलवे स्टेशन पर दुहरी रेल लाइन का बिछाया जाना**

373। श्री हीरा सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे के रतलाम सभाग के उदयगढ़ स्टेशन पर कई वर्ष पहले दुहरी रेल लाइन बिछाई गई थी और क्या उक्त स्टेशन पर प्रतिदिन सैकड़ों यात्री रेल में चढ़ते उतरते हैं, परन्तु एक प्लेटफार्म से दूसरे प्लेटफार्म पर आने जाने के लिए ऊपरी पैदल पुल का निर्माण अभी तक नहीं किया गया है जिससे यात्रियों को काफी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त यात्रियों की समस्या का समाधान करने के लिये उदयगढ़ स्टेशन पर उपरि पुल का निर्माण किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख) उदयगढ़, पश्चिम रेलवे के गोधरा-रतलाम दोहरी लाइन खण्ड पर स्थित हैं। इस स्टेशन पर अप और डाउन प्लेटफार्म की व्यवस्था है, लेकिन इस स्टेशन पर, फिलहाल, कोई ऊपरी पैदल पुल नहीं है।

यातायात की अपेक्षाओं और धन की उपलब्धता आदि के अनुसार ही स्टेशनों पर ऊपरी पैदल पुलों के निर्माण का कार्यक्रम बनाया जाता है।

इस स्टेशन पर एक ऊपरी पैदल पुल के निर्माण का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

**Proposal to appoint Judges on ad-hoc basis**

3739 SHRI G M BANATWALLA Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to appoint retired judges as ad hoc judges of various High Courts for the expeditious disposal of pending cases,

(b) if so, what will be their number and what will be the terms of the contract of service?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) : (a) and (b). The appointment of retired judges to sit and act as Judges of High Courts is made in accordance and (b) The appointment of retired judges to sit and act as Judges of High Courts is made in accordance with the provisions of article 224A of the Constitution which provides that the Chief Justice of a High Court of any State may at anytime with the provisions of article 224A President, request any person who has held the office of a judge of that Court or of any other High Court to sit and act as a judge of the High Court for that State. Such Judges, while so sitting and acting, are entitled to such allowances as the President may by order determine. The Chief Justice of one High Court has asked for the previous consent of the President for the appointment of a retired Judge in that High Court under article 224A of the Constitution. The matter is under consideration.

**कीटनाशक दवाओं और जिक फास्फेट के मूल्य**

3740. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को कीटनाशक दवाओं, जिक फास्फेट आदि के मूल्य कम करने के कुछ सुझाव मिले हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिनिधिता है ?

पेट्रोलिएम तथा रसायन और उर्ध्वक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) सरकार कीटनाशी पदार्थों (पेस्टीसाइड्स) के मूल्यों को कम करने के लिए विभिन्न उपायों पर विचार कर रही है ताकि किसान उन्हें अपनी समर्थता के अन्तर्गत ले सकें। इस सम्बन्ध में औद्योगिक लागत तथा मूल्य ब्यूरो से अनुरोध किया गया था कि देश में निमित्त पेस्टीसाइड्स के प्रमुख मदों के बारे में लागत अध्ययन प्रारम्भ करें। औद्योगिक लागत तथा मूल्य ब्यूरो की रिपोर्ट में मूल्यों को कम करने के लिए कुछ गुजाइश के संकेत मिलते हैं। अतः उद्योग के माध्यम से वातचीन की गई थी जिसके परिणाम निर्माताओं ने 12 प्रतिशत तक कीटनाशी पदार्थों (पेस्टीसाइड्स) के कई मदों के मूल्यों को कम किया है। सरकार ने भी हाल ही में कीटनाशी पदार्थों पर उत्पाद शुल्क समाप्त कर दिया है। इसके अलावा मुख्य मंडियों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि पेस्टीसाइड्स और पेस्टीसाइड्स के उत्पादन में प्रयोग किए गए कच्चे माल पर विक्री कर सीमा शुल्क और अन्य स्थानीय करों से छूट दी जाये।

#### Loco Running Staff Grievances Committee

3741. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Loco Running Staff Grievances Committee set up according to an announcement in Lok Sabha on 18th August, 1973 was wound up after imposition of intertrial emergency;

(b) whether the said committee had completed its job and was wound up in agreement with the staff side;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposed to restore pre-emergency position by reviving the said committee;

(d) whether any such demand has been made by the staff side; and

(e) if so, what is the decision of the Government on the subject?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (e). The Loco Running Staff Grievances Committee was an ad hoc body constituted in 1973 for specifically dealing with certain issues, the main one being the determination of mode and manner of introduction of 10 hour duty for Loco Running Staff. After completing its work and laying down the programme for implementation of the 10 hours duty for Mail/Express/ Passenger trains and goods trains in a phased manner, the committee was revival does not arise.

Demands have been made that this Committee should be revived, but as already stated this was only an ad-hoc committee created for a specific purpose and the question of its revival does not arise.

#### Extension of Setlida-Lakshmikantapur Line

3742. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey was conducted for extending Sealdah-Lakshmikantapur to Kakdwip via Kulpi in the South Section of Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when is it proposed to start work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). A traffic survey for construction of a railway line from Lakshmikantapur to Kakdwip via Kulpi has



been completed. The survey revealed that the line will be 30 kms. long and will cost Rs. 3.77 crores. The line has not been found to attract sufficient traffic to justify its construction at present.

#### **Paraffin Wax Unit at Haldia**

3743. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sometime back petrosil Limited, in which US-Gulf Oil Company has 40 per cent share holding has submitted any proposal to set up a Paraffin Wax Unit at Haldia; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government to that proposal?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In view of the additional capacity for the manufacture of paraffin wax proposed in the Public Sector at Madras and Barauni Refineries, from the demand point of view, the proposal of M/s Petrosil Limited to set up another paraffin wax plant at Haldia was not justified. It was therefore rejected.

#### **Prices of Chloramphenicol**

3744. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the prices of Chloramphenicol have fallen down sharply in the open market due to large imports of L-Base which have already arrived in January and February, 1978 and are still continuing;

(b) if so, in light of the above have Government received representation from the industry to reduce price of

L-Base distributed by the canalising agency to combat the large scale imports arriving due to various letters of credit opened before 27-9-1977;

(c) whether Government are aware that some interested officials are delaying the reduction of price of L-Base distributed by the canalising agency so as to enable the parties who have imported L-Base against REP Licences to benefit from the situation; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Prices of Chloramphenicol in Bombay Market are reported to have declined from Rs. 570/580 per kg. in December, 1977 to Rs. 510/520/515 per kg. in February/March, 1978. It is learnt that 10.15 tonnes have come in at Bombay Port from 1-1-78 to 14-3-78, other than imports through C.P.C.

(b) Representations have been received that the selling price of L-Base to be released by CPC may be lowered.

(c) and (d). BICP, who were asked to submit a report on fair selling price of L-Base after conducting cost examination of conversion of L-Base into Chloramphenicol of two small scales units, have submitted their report recently. The report is under consideration and final decision will be taken shortly.

#### **मांडला-धमरकंटक रेलवे लाइन**

3745. श्री इयावलाल चुबे: क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े आदिवासी क्षेत्र मांडला से धमरकंटक पैंडा तक रेलवे लाइन बिछाने के लिये सर्वेक्षण कार्य शुरू किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कार्य को प्राथमिकता न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). इस लाइन के लिए अभी तक कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है। इस समय संसाधनों की अत्यधिक तंगी के कारण इस परियोजना पर काम शुरू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

#### Hassan-Mangalore Line

3746. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when the Hassan-Mangalore railway line will be completed; and

(b) whether any provision has been made to convert the line into broad gauge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) It is expected to be completed by 31st December, 1978.

(b) Tunnels and substructure of bridges have been constructed for broad gauge standard to facilitate conversion from metre gauge to broad gauge at a later date if need arises for the same.

सेवा-निवृत्त किये गये रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारी

3747. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपातकाल के दौरान नियम 47 के अन्तर्गत पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में जवानों से लेकर इंस्पेक्टर तक रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कितने कर्मचारियों को सेवा-निवृत्त किया गया;

(ख) क्या मन्त्रालय ने यह आदेश दिया था कि उनके उच्च अधिकारी इन कर्म-

चारियों को बहाल करने के लिये इन सभी मामलों की जांच करें ;

(ग) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को अब तक पुनः नियुक्त किया गया है और कितने और कर्मचारियों को बहाल किया जाना है; और

(घ) शेष कर्मचारियों को अब तक बहाल न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) आपातकाल के दौरान पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर रेलवे सुरक्षा दल नियम, 1959 के नियम 47 के अन्तर्गत रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के रक्षक से निरीक्षक तक के 146 कर्मचारियों को सेवा से हटा दिया गया (सेवा-निवृत्त नहीं किया गया) था।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) और (घ). पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के मुख्य सुरक्षा अधिकारी द्वारा पुनर्विचार करने के परिणामस्वरूप 38 कर्मचारियों को बहाल किया गया है। पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के मुख्य सुरक्षा अधिकारी ने जिन मामलों को रद्द किया था उनमें से 76 कर्मचारियों के मामलों पर महानिरीक्षक, रेलवे सुरक्षा दल ने अब तक पुनर्विचार किया है और 76 पुनर्विचारित मामलों में से 51 कर्मचारियों को बहाल करने के हाल ही में आदेश दिये हैं। शेष 32 कर्मचारियों के मामले विचाराधीन हैं। अपराधिक गतिविधियों में शामिल होने के कारण शेष कर्मचारियों को बहाल नहीं किया जा सका है।

रतलाम-बांसवाड़ा रेल लाइन के लिये सर्वेक्षण

3748. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रतलाम-बांसवाड़ा, इंदौर-दोहद अथवा नीमच-कोटा रेल लाइनों के बारे में सर्वेक्षण किया जा चुका है;

(ख) क्या ये सभी रेलवे लाइनें आदि-वासी क्षेत्रों के लिये हैं;

(ग) क्या आदिवासी और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में भ्रामप्रद होते हुए भी रेल लाइनें बिछाने की सरकार की नीति है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हां, केवल रतलाम-बांसवाड़ा और इन्दौर-दोहद के लिए । खण्डवा और दोहद तथा नीमच और कोटा के बीच रेल लाइनें बनाने के लिए अभीत में कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किये गये हैं ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) और (घ). देश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में रेल लाइनों के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में सरकार एक नयी नीति पर विचार कर रही है । जैसे ही इस नीति को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा, संसद् में इसकी घोषणा कर दी जायेगी ।

**तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की भर्ती के बारे में नियम**

3749. श्री मृत्युञ्जय प्रसाद : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे में तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की भर्ती के बारे में नियम क्या हैं और क्या उनकी भर्ती प्रत्येक रेलवे के मुख्यालय के महाप्रबन्धकों द्वारा अथवा मंडलों में मंडल अधीक्षकों अथवा अन्य अधिकारियों द्वारा की जाती है;

(ख) क्या 20 से 25 वर्ष की सेवा पूरी करने वाले कर्मचारियों के एक या दो पुत्र/पुत्रियों को भर्ती के मामले में प्राथमिकता दी जाती है ;

(ग) क्या उनके लिये कुछ पद आरक्षित हैं बशर्ते कि वे आवेदन किए गए पदों के लिए न्यूनतम अर्हताओं को पूरा करते हों ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उनके लिए कुछ पदों को आरक्षित रखने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) रेलों पर श्रेणी III की सेवाओं में सीधी भर्ती केवल रेल सेवा आयोगों द्वारा की जाती है सिवाय इसके कि जहाँ महाप्रबन्धक इस बात के लिए विशेष रूप से प्राधिकृत किये गये हैं । क्षेत्रीय रेलों के महाप्रबन्धकों को अनुग्रह आधार पर नियुक्तियां करने, अपनी विभिन्न खेल-कूद टीमों को मजबूत करने के लिए सीमित संख्या में अर्हता प्राप्त खिलाड़ियों को और आरक्षित पदों में कमी होने पर अनु-सूचित जातियों/जनजातियों के अभ्यर्थियों को भर्ती करने की अनुमति दी गयी है । श्रेणी IV के पदों को रेल प्रशासनों द्वारा अर्थात् मंडलों, कारखानों आदि में भरा जाता है ।

(ख) से (घ). जी नहीं ।

**मुगलसराय-सीतारामपुर लाइन का बिद्युतीकरण**

3750. श्री राम बास सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मुगलसराय-सातारामपुर (आसनसोल) मुख्य लाइन का बिद्युतीकरण करने की कोई योजना बनाई है;

(ख) क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिये कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ;

(ग) इसके बिद्युतीकरण से सरकार के सामने क्या कठिनाइयां आ रही हैं; और

(घ) इस पूरी लाइन पर बिद्युतीकरण का काम कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा और कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव मारामण): (क) से (घ). मुगलसराय-सीतारामपुर मुख्य लाइन पर सर्वप्रथम सीतारामपुर-दानापुर खंड के विद्युतीकरण पर विचार किया जा रहा है। सीतारामपुर-दानापुर खंड का लागत एवं व्यावहारिकता सर्वेक्षण पहले ही किया जा चुका है। किन्तु भारतीय रेलों पर डीजल और बिजली कर्षण के सापेक्ष आर्थिक पहलुओं का योजना आयोग के सुझाव पर एक समिति द्वारा पुनर्मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है और इस आधार पर विद्युतीकरण का एक दीर्घकालीन कार्यक्रम तैयार किया जायेगा, जिसमें सीतारामपुर-दानापुर खंड सहित विद्युतीकरण परियोजनाओं की पारस्परिक प्राथमिकताएं निर्धारित की जायेंगी। अतः इस स्थिति में यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि इस योजना को कब कार्य रूप दिया जायेगा।

दिल्ली में कुकिंग गैस कनेक्शन

3751 श्री राजकेशर सिंह: क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार के कहने पर कुकिंग गैस के लिए पंजीकरण बंद कर दिया है,

(ख) कुकिंग गैस के लिये कितने आवेदन पत्र विशेषकर दिल्ली में विचाराधीन पड़े हैं, और

(ग) वर्ष 1977 में कितने लोगों को गैस कनेक्शन दिये गये और उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर कनेक्शन दिये गये और प्राथमिकता किस-किस आधार पर दी गई?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्धन बहुगुणा): (क) जी, नहीं। गैस की निरन्तर कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रायम कंपनियों ने तरल पेट्रो-

लियम गैस (कुकिंग गैस) कनेक्शन के लिए पंजीकरण करने की मनाही कर दी है।

(ख) दिल्ली में कुकिंग गैस कनेक्शन के लिए लगभग 1.30 लाख व्यक्तियों के नाम प्रतीक्षा सूची में हैं।

(ग) वर्ष 1977 में 6770 (लगभग) कुकिंग गैस कनेक्शन दिये गये। 6770 की इस संख्या में से लगभग 2,260 कनेक्शन प्राथमिकता के आधार पर दिये गये। साधारणतया कुकिंग गैस कनेक्शन देने की प्राथमिकता ससद् और राज्य विधान सभाओं के सदस्यों, अन्य गणमान्य व्यक्तियों, विदेशी प्रतिष्ठित अधिकाारियों, कठिन परिस्थितियों वाले मामलों, वाणिज्यिक संस्थाओं, सरकारी संगठनों, संस्थानों आदि को दी गई।

#### Cost of Products of M/s. Hoechst India

3752. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATI-DAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total cost of products of M/s Hoechst India during 1976-77;

(b) the total market value of products of the company;

(c) the net profit earned by company during that year; and

(d) the amount remitted to foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Ex-factory cost of production of bulk drugs and formulations including excise duty during 1976:—

Rs. 2,745 lacs.

(b) Market value of production of bulk drugs and formulations including excise duty during 1976:—

Rs 27,45 lacs.

(c) Net profit before tax earned on bulk drugs and formulations during 1976:—

Rs. 168 lacs.

(d) Amount remitted abroad as dividends:—

Rs. 20.4 lacs.

The company is also engaged in the manufacture of Agrochemicals. Similar information in respect thereof is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Stoppage of Rajdhani Express at Gaya Junction

3753. SHRI H. L. P. SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to provide a stoppage at the Gaya junction for the Rajdhani Express and whether a provision for reservation of seats for Gaya is also proposed to be made; and

(b) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

#### आगरा और जयपुर के बीच चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियां

: 754. श्री राम किशन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत 40-50 वर्षों में यात्रियों की संख्या में भारी वृद्धि हो जाने के बावजूद आगरा और जयपुर के बीच 24 घण्टे में केवल दो यात्री गाड़ियां चलाई जाती हैं;

(ख) क्या आगरा तथा जयपुर के बीच पड़ने वाले नगरों के नागरिकों, व्यापार संगठनों तथा औद्योगिक संस्थानों ने अनेक

बार उनके मंत्रालय को धम्यावेदन भेजे हैं कि यात्रियों की संख्या में भारी वृद्धि को देखते हुए आगरा-जयपुर के बीच और सवारी गाड़ियां चलाई जायें; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इन धम्यावेदनों पर विचार करेगी और इस रेलवे लाइन पर और सवारी गाड़ियां चलायेगी, यदि हां, तो कब तक?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). जी हां।

(ग) जयपुर-वांटीकुई खण्ड पर प्रति-रिक्त लाइन क्षमता और जयपुर तथा आगरा फोर्ट बंड पर टर्मिनल/अनुरक्षण सुविधाओं की कमी के कारण जयपुर और आगरा फोर्ट के बीच इस समय अतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाना प्रचालनिक दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं है।

अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को इन्ट्रेन गैस की एजेंसियों का प्रावर्तन

3755. श्री राम प्रसाद वैशम्पैय : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री पेट्रोल पम्पो और इन्ट्रेन गैस एजेंसियों का अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को प्रावर्तन के बारे में 15 नवम्बर, 1977 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 347 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उन लोगों की सूची की इस भाष्य से जांच पड़ताल करेगी जिनको 1-1-1974 से 30-9-1977 तक की अवधि में भारतीय तेल निगम द्वारा इन्ट्रेन गैस एजेंसियों दी गई थी कि उनमें उनके पते पूरे नहीं हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि जिन लोगों के नाम सूची में हैं वे अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के नहीं हैं और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सूची में गैस, मिट्टी के तेल और पेट्रोल पम्पों की अलग-अलग एजेंसियाँ कितनी हैं?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचन्द्र मन्त्र बल्लभुज) : (क) से (ग). अद्योक्त सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

रेलवे के लिये सलाहकार समिति

3756. श्री उम्रसेन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे के लिये क्षेत्रीय और केन्द्रीय सलाहकार समितियाँ कब तक गठित कर दी जायेंगी;

(ख) कितनी रेल समितियों की अवधि समाप्त हो चुकी है;

(ग) बोंगोईगांव-गोहाटी (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे), सोनपुर, पहलेजा घाट और बाराबंकी-समस्तीपुर के बीच बड़ी लाइनों कब तक बिछाई जायेंगी; और

(घ) उन पर कुल कितना व्यय किया जायेगा और वर्ष 1978-79 में कितना व्यय किया जायेगा?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री किशोर मारावण) : (क) और (ख). मण्डल और क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर क्षेत्रीय परामर्श समितियों अर्थात् रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समितियों का क्रमशः 31-12-1979 और 31-3-1980 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के लिए पुनर्गठन किया गया है। 30-6-1980 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के लिए केन्द्र में राष्ट्रीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता परिषद् का पुनर्गठन किया जा रहा है।

रेलवे हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति का 9-12-1977 से तीन वर्ष के लिए पुनर्गठन किया जा चुका है। रेल मंत्रालय में और रेलों के क्षेत्रीय एवं मण्डल स्तरों पर तथा उत्पादन यूनिटों में गठित राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समितियों का भी पुनर्गठन हो चुका है।

(ग) और (घ). स्थिति नीचे बतायी गयी है :—

	परियोजना की कुल लागत	1978-79 के दौरान की गयी व्यवस्था	वास्तविक प्रगति	काम पूरा होने की सम्भावित तिथि
(1) बोंगोईगांव-गोहाटी के बीच नयी बड़ी लाइन . . . . .	24.79 करोड़ रुपये	2.48 करोड़ रुपये	18.27%	अभी तक कोई निश्चित तिथि निर्धारित नहीं की गयी है।
(2) सोनपुर-पहलेजाघाट लाइन	सोन-पहलेजाघाट खण्ड में जिले-जिले आमान (मीटर लाइन/बड़ी लाइन) लाइन बिछाने का विनिश्चय किया गया है। निर्माण कार्य की प्रगति संसाधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगी।			
(3) बाराबंकी-समस्तीपुर आमान परिवर्तन	69.00 करोड़ रुपये	12.97 करोड़ रुपये	51%	1980

**Panel for Assistant Secretaries**

3757. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state: -

(a) whether it is a fact that a panel for Assistant Secretaries of Railway Service Commissions (including serving Section Officers) has been formed recently;

(b) whether persons are posted to work as/allowed to continue as Assistant Secretaries in the Railway Service Commissions when their names have not been empanelled and that even the rightful claims of Scheduled Caste candidates are not being considered;

(c) if so, why the panel was at all formed; and

(d) the steps that are being taken to post only empanelled persons and the action proposed to be taken against those responsible for making ad-hoc arrangements when empanelled persons are available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) No. There are only two vacancies yet to be filled on regular basis. Two selected candidates who belong to the Scheduled Castes community and were under orders of posting, have raised certain points for clarification which are under consideration.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

**रेल कर्मचारियों के प्रति भेदभाव**

3758. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मई, 1974 की रेल हड़ताल तत्कालीन सरकार द्वारा श्रमिकों पर थोपी गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या जिन कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल में भाग लिया था, उन्हें अभी तक

निष्ठाहीन समझकर उनके साथ भेदभाव करता जाता है और हड़ताल के दौरान बर्खास्त किये गये परन्तु बाद में बहाल किये गये कर्मचारियों के बर्खास्तगी की तारीख से बहाली की तारीख तक की अवधि के लिए, बेतनो के भुगतान के बारे में सरकार का क्या विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) मई, 1974 की हड़ताल में भाग लेने वाले कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ कोई भेदभाव नहीं करता जाता । मई, 1974 की हड़ताल से सम्बन्धित सभी तरह के उत्पीड़न जैसे, बर्खास्तगी, नौकरी से हटाया जाना, निलम्बित किया जाना, बेतन बृद्धि रोकना, सेवा भंग, स्थानान्तरण आदि के मामले रद्द कर दिये गये हैं सिवाए उन 13 कर्मचारियों के मामले के जो अभी निलम्बित हैं क्योंकि उन पर हत्या करने का मुकदमा चल रहा है ।

1 मार्च, 1978 को ये आदेश भी जारी किये गये हैं कि 1974 की हड़ताल के दौरान रेल कर्मचारियों की अनुपस्थिति की अवधि की उनकी देय छुट्टी तथा जहां छुट्टी देय न हो, वहां बिना बेतन प्रसाधारण छुट्टी मजूर करके उसका समजन किया जाय ।

कर्मचारियों को बर्खास्तगी/नौकरी से हटाये जाने की तारीख से बहाली की तारीख तक की अवधि का, निर्वाह भत्ता के बराबर बेतन और भत्ता का भुगतान कर दिया गया है ।

समस्तीपुर-दरभंगा मीटर गेज लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में विलीन किया जा रहा है।

3759. श्री सुरेश्वर झा सुमन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समस्तीपुर-दरभंगा मीटर गेज लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिए सर्वेक्षण इस बीच पूरा हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) यदि सर्वेक्षण अभी पूरा नहीं हुआ है तो यह कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). समस्तीपुर और दरभंगा के बीच मीटर लाइन का अमान परिवर्तन, जो एक अनुमोदित कार्य है, करने के लिए अन्तिम मार्ग-निर्धारण इंजीनियरी सर्वेक्षण-प्रस्तावित योजना के अनुसार सम्पन्न हो चुका है। इस परियोजना के निर्माण का कार्यक्रम संसदों की अनुमति पर निर्भर करेगा।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बरबाड़ीह-पटना रेलगाड़ी में डिब्बे जोड़ना

3760. श्री राम बेनी राम : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बरबाड़ीह-पटना ट्रेन में केवल पांच ही डिब्बे होने के कारण यात्रियों को भारी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस ट्रेन के मरी डिब्बे अक्षत होते हैं ;

(ग) क्या मीटर पटना जाने वाले यात्रियों को भीड़भाड़ के उन डिब्बों में पूरी रात जागना पड़ता है क्योंकि इस ट्रेन में स्लीपर नहीं हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार भीड़ इन डिब्बों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने और तीन टायर वाले दो डिब्बे जोड़ने की व्यवस्था करेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) नं० 131/132 पटना-बरबाड़ीह-मोमो सवारी गाड़ी में मोमो और बरबाड़ीह के बीच 9 डिब्बे लगाये जाते हैं। पटना के लिए बरबाड़ीह में दो तथा गया में चार और सवारी डिब्बे लगाये जाते हैं।

(ख) जो नहीं, दूसरे दर्जे के सभी सवारी डिब्बों में स्थान अक्षत होता है।

(ग) और (घ). दूसरे दर्जे का एक-शयन-यान, जो पहले सप्ताह में तीन बार लगाया जाता था, हटा लिया गया था क्योंकि उपयोग बहुत कम होता था। लेकिन, दूसरे दर्जे के एक साधारण पटना-बरबाड़ीह सवारी डिब्बे के बदले, दूसरे दर्जे के इस शयन-यान को परीक्षण के तौर पर अप्रैल 1978 से फिर चलाया जा रहा है। यातायात का अक्षित न होने के साथ-साथ, इस गाड़ी में गया और पटना के बीच नियमित आधार पर एक अतिरिक्त सवारी डिब्बा लगाने की गुंजाइश नहीं है।

#### Unutilised Railway Material

3761. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantities of railway-tracks, rails, sleepers and other railway material have been lying unutilised in the various railway zones for the last several years;

(b) whether any assessment has been made regarding the total estimated value to these articles, if so, the estimated value thereof;



(c) whether there is any proposal to utilise or dispose of these articles; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No; Some stocks of new and second-hand permanent way materials such as rails and metal sleepers are essentially required to be kept reserved as 'impreset stock' for day-to-day maintenance of track as well as for meeting emergencies such as accidents, breaches of railway lines, etc. In addition, rails and sleepers required for planned track renewal works and construction of new railway lines when received at the site of the work, have necessarily to be kept at the place of work for certain periods till they are actually used on the work. This stocking of permanent way materials at the sites of works for certain period is unavoidable as these materials have to be procured well in advance of the execution of work in order to prevent any hold up of the progress of work once started. Moreover, all the matching materials are sometimes not received at the same time causing delay in the actual utilisation of the materials already received at the site of work. Similarly old permanent way materials released from track have to be kept stocked at the nearest stations till they are used elsewhere or disposed off by public auction, etc.

(b) The approximate cost of permanent way material would be about Rs. 15 crores which is not considered high keeping in view the total cost of track renewal works, doublings, new lines and gauge conversion works carried out in a year.

(c) and (d), It is constant endeavour of the Government to keep the inventories of new and old materials to the minimum.

स्टेशनों को नया रूप देना

3762. श्री हुकूम देव नारायण धावब : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्टेशनों के पुराने भवनों का नये मॉडल के अनुसार बनाने पर करोड़ों रुपये का व्यय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक रेलवे में 1972 से 1977 तक की अवधि के दौरान इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत कितना व्यय किया गया ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस योजना के अन्तर्गत किये गये व्यय को औचित्य तथा इस फिजूल खर्च से बचने के लिये उच्चस्तरीय जांच करने का है और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). स्टेशन की इमारतों के पुनर्निर्माण और ढांचे में परिवर्तन की योजना केवल तभी बनायी जाती है जबकि यात्री और पार्सल यातायात की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिए इमारत में वर्तमान सुविधाएं पूर्वतः अपर्याप्त हैं और वर्तमान संरचना में परिवर्धन और परिवर्तन करना व्यावहारिक न हो। यार्ड के ढांचे में बड़े पैमाने पर परिवर्तन के दौरान भी स्टेशनों की इमारत का ऐसा पुनर्निर्माण किया जाता है।

1972-1977 की अवधि में स्टेशन की इमारतों के पुनर्निर्माण/ढांचे में परिवर्तन/सुधार पर किया गया खर्च इस प्रकार है :—

रेलवे	लाख रुपये में
मध्य . . .	21.57
पूर्व . . .	86.54
उत्तर . . .	186.42
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा . . .	10.89

रेलवे	लाखों रुपये में
पूर्वोत्तर	23.00
दक्षिण	49.24
दक्षिण पूर्व	कुछ नहीं
दक्षिण मध्य	22.17
पश्चिम	कुछ नहीं

(ग) जी नहीं, क्योंकि इस प्रकार की योजनाओं पर किया गया खर्च प्रांतीयपूर्ण पाया गया है न कि फिजूल।

#### Reimbursement of C.D.S. Amounts to Eastern Railway Zone Employees

3763. SHRI AINTHU SAHOO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have started reimbursing the amount of the Compulsory Deposit Scheme in Orissa to the employees of the Eastern Railway Zone;

(b) if so, what is the number of persons who have received refund and how many are on the waiting lists; and

(c) the criteria on which these payments are being made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Premature repayment of compulsory deposits is allowed to railway employees only on grounds of sickness or those who have lost their property and belongings caused by the recent cyclone/floods in the Southern parts of the country. The Eastern Railway does not come within the jurisdiction of the Orissa State. However, the South Eastern Railway which falls within the State has paid the compulsory deposits to all its eligible railway employees.

#### Memorandum from Indo-Burma Petroleum Company and Balmer Lawrie and Company Employees

3764. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received letters, memoranda, charter of demands and resolutions from the individuals and Unions, Federations and Associations of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company Limited/Balmer Lawrie Group Employees and officers during 1976, 1977 and 1978;

(b) if so, whether these contain many instances of nepotism, mismanagement, misuse of powers, corruption as also misuse of funds in the IBP Group of companies;

(c) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A few representations have been received from some employees of Indo-Burma Petroleum-Balmer Lawrie Group of Companies containing allegations about irregularities in appointments, promotions, victimization of staff, etc.

(d) The matter is under examination.

#### पश्चिम रेलवे कर्मचारियों से जापान

3765. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पश्चिम रेलवे कर्मचारी संघ, रतलाम डिब्बीजन से कोई

ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें डीजल श्रेडों के विद्युतीकरण के प्रश्न से उत्पन्न कठिनाइयों तथा कर्मचारियों के हितों को प्रभावित करने वाले विद्युत् श्रेड तथा अन्य कठिनाइयाँ बताई गयी हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें उल्लिखित तथ्य क्या हैं; और

(ग) कर्मचारियों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). पश्चिम रेलवे कर्मचारी यूनियन के ज्ञापन में उल्लिखित मुख्य मुद्दे संक्षेप में निम्नलिखित हैं :—

1. क्या कर्मचारी अपने मूल विभाग में रहेंगे अथवा बिजली विभाग के 4 समूहों में से किसी एक समूह में।
2. उन्हें उन समूहों की वरिष्ठता सूची दी जाये जहाँ उन्हें खपाया जायेगा ताकि वे जान सकें कि उन्हें किस समूह में रहने में अधिक लाभ है।
3. क्या उम्र व्यक्ति को जो स्थानान्तरित होकर वापस अपने मूल विभाग में जायेगा जहाँ उससे वरिष्ठ कोई व्यक्ति निचले ग्रेड में काम कर रहा होगा, उसके अपने ग्रेड में रखा जायेगा अथवा निचले ग्रेड में।
4. पदोन्नति की सरणि में डीजल फोरमैन बिजली/डीजल फोरमैन, किसी में से लिया जायेगा। जब फोरमैन की पदोन्नति सरणि जूनियर फोरमैन से है तो फोरमैन से ऊपर कौन सा और किस ग्रेड का पद है।
5. चूंकि बिजली विभाग के कर्मचारियों की भागे पदोन्नति यांत्रिक विभाग के राजपत्रित पदों पर होगी, ऐसी स्थिति

में रेल प्रशासन के पास डीजल अनुरक्षण कार्य में लगे पर्यवेक्षकों को यांत्रिक विभाग में राजपत्रित पदों के योग्य बनाने हेतु प्रशिक्षण देने की क्या योजना है।

6. बिजली पर्यवेक्षक जिनकी भर्ती सीधे डीजल विभाग में हुई है, यदि बिजली विभाग में वापस आना चाहें तो उन्हें कहाँ खमाया जायेगा।

इन मुद्दों के संबंध में स्थिति संक्षेप में नीचे बतायी गयी है :—

जो व्यक्ति बिजली विभाग से लाये गये हैं, वे बिजली विभाग में ही रहेंगे और वापस जाने पर वे स्वतः उस समूह में अपनी मूल वरिष्ठता प्राप्त करेंगे। यदि समूहों रेलवे की वरिष्ठता की बजाय विकेन्द्रीकृत वरिष्ठता लागू हो जाती है, तो डीजल विभाग से लाये कर्मचारियों को उनकी बारी आने पर मूल वरिष्ठता यूनिट के बदले में स्थापित कोई यूनिट चुनने का विकल्प दिया जायेगा।

बिजली विभाग के वे कर्मचारी जो डीजल श्रेड में समाहित हो चुके होंगे, डीजल विभाग में ही रहने अथवा बिजली विभाग में वापस आने के लिए स्वतंत्र होंगे। डीजल संवर्ग में काम करने के कारण बिजली विभाग कर्मचारी डीजल अनुरक्षण कार्य से परिचित हो सकते हैं। लेकिन, यदि वे यह महसूस करें कि यांत्रिक विभाग में उनकी पदोन्नति के अवसर बिजली विभाग की तुलना में अच्छे नहीं हैं, तो वे बिजली विभाग के लिए विकल्प दे सकते हैं।

यदि कोई सीनियर व्यक्ति निचले ग्रेड में काम कर रहा है और जो व्यक्ति स्थानान्तरित होकर आया है, वह उससे जूनियर है तो वह जूनियर व्यक्ति अपने भूतपूर्व सीनियर व्यक्ति से तरजीही तौर पर उच्चतर ग्रेड में नहीं रह सकता।

डीजल होड के बिजली विभाग में फोरमैन ग्रेड 840—1040 रु० (सं० बे०) के पद तक पदोन्नति सरणि भ्रमण रहेगी। इसी प्रकार, डीजल होड के यांत्रिक विभाग में भी फोरमैन ग्रेड 840—1040 रु० (सं० बे०) के पद तक पदोन्नति सरणि भ्रमण रहेगी। बिजली और यांत्रिक दोनों विभागों में ग्रेड 700—900 रु० (सं० बे०) और 840—1040 (सं० बे०) के फोरमैन सहायक यांत्रिक इंजीनियर/सहायक कारखाना प्रबन्धक के पद के पात्र होंगे।

जो कर्मचारी सीधे डीजल संवर्ग में भर्ती होकर आये हैं, वे विकल्प देने के हकदार नहीं होंगे और उन्हें डीजल विभाग में ही रहना होगा।

**अजमेर-खंडवा मार्ग की रेल लाइन का खसला जाना**

3766. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अजमेर-खंडवा मार्ग पर भारी यातायात रहता है;

(ख) क्या वर्तमान मीटर गेज लाइन नसीराबाद स्थित सेना केन्द्र, भीलवाड़ा स्थित कपड़ा मिल, चित्तौड़ तथा निम्बाहेड़ा स्थित दो सीमेंट कारखाने, नीमच में प्रस्तावित सीमेंट कारखाने, अलकालयड कारखाना, नीमच स्थित केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस, रतलाम तथा मंदसौर के विभिन्न कारखानों द्वारा बनाये गये माल की दुलाई, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के जवानों के आने जाने तथा यात्रियों की भारी भीड़ की यातायात आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने योग्य नहीं है;

(ग) क्या इस लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने की निरन्तर मांग की जा रही है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाये हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लाल नारायण) : (क) से (घ). पश्चिम रेलवे के वर्तमान अजमेर-खण्डवा मीटर लाइन खण्ड को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिए कुछ अध्या-वेदन मिले थे। यह मीटर लाइन खण्ड भारतीय रेलों की उत्तरी और दक्षिणी मीटर लाइन प्रणालियों के बीच एक अनिवार्य कड़ी के रूप में काम करता है और यदि इस समय इसे बड़ी लाइन में बदल दिया जायेगा तो यह कड़ी टूट जायेगी। लेकिन इस खण्ड के वर्तमान यातायात की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हो रही है।

**सिन्दरी आधुनिकीकरण परियोजना में मजदूरों की उचित मजूरी का भुगतान**

3767. श्री र.श्रीराम सिंहारी : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि।

(क) क्या सिन्दरी आधुनिकीकरण परियोजना में कार्य कर रहे मजदूरों को उचित मजूरी से कम भुगतान दिया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मजदूरों को उचित मजूरी का भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) :

(क) जी नहीं;

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता:

**Persons arrested for Sabotage on Railways**

3768. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the arrested persons on charge of sabotaging the railways tracks have confessed their guilt;

(b) if so, whether investigations have revealed any foreign collaboration or otherwise the implicity of some violent cult; and

(c) if so, action if any taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Alleged inflated railway fare**

3769. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is it not a fact that inflated Railway fare is charged from the passengers travelling between Khandwa and Hindoli;

(b) if so, please state the period from which such inflated fare is being charged; and

(c) whether Government are considering to bring the fares to the normal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Fares are charged on this section by inflating the distance for charge.

(b) From the date of opening of the line which took place in stages from 2-6-1957 to 2-1-1961.

(c) No.

**Intimation regarding emoluments of employees of Companies**

3770. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether under Companies Act, it is obligatory on the part of Companies to give the list of those employees who draw emoluments of more than Rs. 3,000 a month;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that a few Public Limited Companies are not adhering to it; and

(c) if so, what steps the Government propose to take against such defaulting companies.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Under subsection (2A) of section 217 of the Companies Act, 1956 it is obligatory for the Board of Directors to include in their statement attached to the Balance Sheet the names and other prescribed particulars of the those employees (a) who are in receipt of remuneration of not less than Rs. 36,000 if employed during a full financial year; and (b) who are in receipt of remuneration not less than Rs. 3,000 per month if employed during a part of the financial year.

(b) and (c). As and when any such case comes to the notice of the Central Government, appropriate action as per provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 is being taken.

**Appointment of one person as Director of more than one Company**

3771. SHRI MADHAVRAO SOIN-DIA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that same person is appointed Managing Director or Director of more than one Public Limited Company;

(b) if so, whether the practice is within the provisions of the Companies Act; and

(c) if not, what steps are proposed to be taken to prevent this unhealthy practice?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, Section 316 and Section 275 of the Companies Act, 1956 regulate the appointment of same person as Managing Director and Director respectively in more than one company.

(c) The matter is under consideration of Government.

#### Members of the Committee on M.R.T.P. Act

3772. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding members of the Committee appointed to suggest changes in M.R.T.P. Act and Companies Act which were being collected and were promised to be laid on the Table of the House, as per reply to Unstarred Question No. 38 dated 21st February, 1978; and

(b) why no representatives of the small industry and the public sector were associated within this Committee?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Members of the Committee have already been requested to furnish the requisite information and the same is in the process of being collected. The information, when received, will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) While constituting the Expert Committee, the Government intended to give representation, as far as possi-

ble, to every important interest connected with the working of the corporate sector but at the same time, it had to see that the Committee is not unwieldy. There is no conflict between the large and small industry in this matter as the Committee has been asked to undertake a comprehensive review of the two enactments. In any case, non-inclusion of a representative of any particular interest does not mean that the interest of that section will be neglected. Further, it is understood that ample opportunity has been given to the representatives of the small industry and the public sector to submit their view point and give evidence before the Committee.

#### One industry one Union

3773. SHRI RAM PRAKASH TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Convention and Seminar for one Union in one industry was held by All India Railway Employees Confederation on 13th and 14th September, 1977;

(b) if so, what were the resolutions passed by the Convention and Seminar; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government on each resolution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). The resolutions passed at the National Convention of All India Railway Employees Confederation on 13-9-1977 have been received.

The policy of the Government is to take due note of all the grievances and demands of railway employees, whether they are represented by recognised or unrecognised unions.

However, formal negotiations are carried on with the recognised unions

and agreements are arrived at with them.

As regards the 6 point charter of demands, some of the demands are under active consideration whereas others, which are intimately linked with the problems of wages, incomes and prices, will be considered only after the in-depth study of these problems by the Bhoothlingam Committee recently appointed by the Government.

Some of the issues such as the questions of MISA, 42nd Constitutional amendment etc. raised in the charter of demands, cannot be considered by the Railways alone, since they are the wider issues on which Government has to take the decision.

The issues arising out of the May 1974 strike and other questions mentioned in the charter are under consideration. One issue connected with the strike of May 1974 has been decided and orders have been issued on 1-3-1978 that period of absence of railway employees during that strike should be adjusted against their leave due, and where no leave is due, by sanction of extraordinary leave without pay.

#### Duty Roster of SMs.

3774. SHRI RAM PRAKASH TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the duty roster of Station Masters where there is one Station Master and two Assistant Station Masters over all Indian Railways, zone-wise;

(b) duty roster of Assistant Station Masters where there are two Assistant Station Masters and one Station Master over all Indian Railways, zone-wise; and

(c) duty roster of Assistant Station Masters and Wireless Operators where they are classified as Intensive over all Indian Railways, zone-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):

(a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

#### Leave Reserve SMs. and ASMs.

3775. SHRI RAM PRAKASH TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board issued orders for providing of leave reserves Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters grade Rs. 425—640/- over all Indian Railways vide letter No. 3E/73 LR19 Pt. II dated 6-6-77;

(b) whether it is a fact that any member of Lok Sabha has represented to the Administration for providing Leave reserve Station Masters grade Rs. 425—640/- in Dehi Division; and

(c) if so, details of action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):

(a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Instructions issued on 6-6-1977 provide that 25 per cent posts earmarked as Leave Reserve for ASM/SM in grade Rs. 425—640 in the grade itself should be met from within the number of posts already upgraded to the scale of Rs. 425—640 (RS). This obviously implied that no additional posts are to be created in the higher grade and the existing posts in this grade have to be earmarked as Leave Reserve. The provision of Leave Reserve to the extent of 25 per cent in the same higher grade is also applicable to the category of Station Masters.

However, as a result of discussion with organised labour, the instructions issued on 6-6-1977 are under review.

### Legal Assistants

3776. SHRI HARGOVIND VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Legal Assistants are selected on merit through Departmental competitive examinations; and

(b) if so, the number of junior employees in Northern Railway selected on merit till date during past seven years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):

(a) and (b). 66-2/3 per cent of the vacancies of Law Assistants are filled by a positive act of selection from amongst serving employees. Names of those who qualify for empanelment are arranged in the order of their seniority on the basis of their length of service grade-wise and those who get 81 per cent and above are treated as outstanding and placed above all in the panel. Two selections were held; one in 1972 in which 10 were selected and the other in 1976 in which 6 were selected. In these two selections none was categorised as outstanding and therefore among those who qualified the seniormost alone were empanelled.

### Pension to Retired Temporary Workers

3777. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any railway worker who worked for more than 18 years as work supervisor in Central Railway who was asked option for Pension Scheme and on his opting for the same was not given any pension on the ground that he was not confirmed;

(b) whether Government have received any representation in such matters; and

(c) the steps taken to grant retirement benefits to such workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):

(a) Yes; there were four employees with service over 18 years and out of them three opted for pension when general pension options were given to railway employees.

(b) Yes.

(c) Three employees who opted for pension were to be settled in accordance with the rules governing their retirement benefits under Pension Scheme. Two of them have since been paid their terminal gratuity under the rules and the case of the third is in progress. Since none of the employees have been confirmed prior to their date of superannuation, they were entitled for terminal gratuity only and not pension.

### Representation from Stenographers

3778. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from Stenographers about the anomaly created due to orders of Railway Board in regard to advance increments to those who passed higher proficiency examination of two hundred words per minute;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to wipe out the anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):

(a) and (b). On the basis of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, orders were issued on 7-11-75, having retrospective from 1-1-1973, for the grant of one and two advance increments for Stenographers in the revised scale of Rs. 330—560 on passing shorthand speed tests at the rate of 100 and 120 words per minute respectively. The corresponding number of



advance increments in the pre-revised scale of pay of Rs. 130—300 were two and four respectively. During the period from 1-1-1973 to 6-11-1975, cases of over payments have occurred due to grant of advance increments at rates obtaining in the pre-revised grade structure.

(c) Orders have since been issued that the cases of staff who passed the shorthand speed test between the period 1-1-1973 and 6-11-1975 need not be re-opened and recoveries already made may be refunded

#### Workmen employed in R.D.S.O

3779. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) why the R.D.S.O., a construction of the Railway Undertaking, is not a "Railway Administration" within the meaning of Section 3(6) and why the workmen employed in the R.D.S.O. are not "Railway Servants" within the meaning of Section 3(7) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890;

(b) whether the R.D.S.O. is a part of the Indian Railways and the Railway Undertaking of the Central Government;

(c) does the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, apply to the workmen employed in the RDSO? If not, why not and what are the details of the exemptions of the Parliament granted to the RDSO from its application,

(d) what is the alternative law which regulates the subject of compensation to the workmen employed in the R.D.S.O. in the case of sustaining any injury during the course of performance of duties assigned to them by the Employers; and

(e) what are the rules to regulate the service conditions of the workmen employed in the RDSO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):

(a) Research Designs & Standards Organisation of the Ministry of Railways is not a Railway Administration within the meaning of Section 3(6) of the Indian Railway Act 1890. Employees of the Research Designs and Standards Organisation are also not "railway servants" as defined in Section 3(7) of the Act because they are not employed on a "railway" as defined in Section 3(4) of the Act.

(b) Research Designs and Standards Organisation is an attached office of the Ministry of Railways.

(c) No. The employees in that organisation are not "workmen" within the meaning of Section 2(1)(n) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 read with Section 3(7) of the Indian Railway Act, 1890.

(d) and (e). In regard to grant of compensation gratuity for injuries sustained while on duty and with regard to other service conditions, the employees of Research Designs and Standards Organisation, are governed by the relevant provisions contained in the Indian Railway Establishment Code, Volume I & II and other rules and orders issued by the Ministry of Railways

#### रेल मंत्रालय के अधीन स्कूल

3780. श्री बलराम झावत : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रालय के अधीन कितने प्राइमरी तथा हायर सेकण्डरी स्कूल चल रहे हैं और इन स्कूलों में कितने अध्यापक तथा कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं और इन स्कूलों में अध्यापकों की नियुक्तियां किस प्रकार की जाती हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इन स्कूलों के लिये रेलवे बोर्ड स्तर पर एक सील खोलने का है ताकि निर्देशक द्वारा अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति की जा सके ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**विदेशों में रेल लाइनों बिछाना**

3701. श्री बयाराम शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मंत्रालय ने रेल लाइनों बिछाने के लिये विदेशों को कुछ तकनीशन और मजदूर भेजे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी श्रेणीवार संख्या क्या है और उनके वेतनमान क्या होंगे ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**नाइलोन के धागे की कमी**

3782. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष नाइलोन के धागे की भारी कमी होने के कारण नाइलोन का कपड़ा बनाने वाले उद्योग को भारी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो नाइलोन के धागे की अनुमानित कुल कितनी आवश्यकता है और स्वदेशी संसाधनों से यह कितना उपलब्ध है ;

(ग) चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान नाइलोन के कितने धागे का आयात करने का विचार है और उसके लिए कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा का आवंटन किया गया है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्वन बहुगुणा) : (क) सरकार को इस वर्ष में नायलोन यार्न की भारी कमी के कारण होने वाली किसी प्रकार की कठिनाई की कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) चालू वर्ष के लिए लगभग 19,000 मी० टन नायलोन यार्न की आवश्यकता का अनुमान है और देशी उत्पादकों से इसके 17,000 मी० टन में उपलब्ध होने का अनुमान है ।

(ग) नायलोन फिनामट यार्न कोई सरणीबद्ध मद्द नहीं है और इस मद्द के आयात पर सीधे तौर पर इसके वार्षिक उपयोग कर्ताओं द्वारा प्रभाव पड़ता है ।

**तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा अपतटीय तेल अन्वेषण नीति में परिवर्तन**

3783 श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने अपनी अपतटीय तेल अन्वेषण नीति में हाल ही में कुछ परिवर्तन किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्वन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

### प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आए अधिकारी

3784. श्री शीघ्र प्रकाश त्वाणी : क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उनके मंत्रालय में उप-सचिव तथा उससे ऊपर के उन अधिकारियों की पृथक-पृथक संख्या कितनी है जो तीन से छठ वर्ष से भी अधिक समय से प्रतिनियुक्ति पर हैं ;

(ख) इन अधिकारियों को इनके राज्यों के मूल संवर्गों में वापस भेजने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) ऐसे अधिकारियों को प्रतिनियुक्ति पर बुलाने तथा वापस भेजने संबंधी नियम क्या हैं ?

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरसिंह यादव) : (क) 3 ।

(ख) शीघ्र ही दो अधिकारियों को उनके मूल विभागों में वापस भेजे जाने की संभावना है । शेष एक अधिकारी की नियुक्ति, उसके पद को भारतीय प्राधिक सेवा में सम्मिलित किए जाने तक तबर्ष आधार पर है ।

(ग) ये पद उन अधिकारियों में से भरे जाते हैं जिनकी सिफारिश कामिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग द्वारा अधिकारियों के उस पेनल में से की जाती है जो ऐसे पदों और ऐसी नियुक्तियों के लिए उस विभाग के द्वारा रखा जाता है और ऐसी नियुक्तियां मंत्रिमंडल की नियुक्ति समिति के अनुमोदन से की जाती हैं । सभी मामलों में, प्रतिनियुक्ति की अवधि कामिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग द्वारा समय समय पर जारी किए गए अनुदेशों के अनुसार नियत की जाती है ।

### Proposal of using Twelve rakes for local train in Bombay suburban area

3785. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal of using twelve rakes for a local train in Bombay Suburban area instead of nine ones to increase the 30 per cent accommodation capacity is under consideration of Railway Administration;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) what are the difficulties in implementing the same; and

(d) how and when the said difficulties will be overcome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). A survey for introduction of 12 car rakes in Bombay Suburban area was made in 1968. This has not been found feasible due to problems in developing infra-structure works in the form of sub-stations, extension of platforms, stabling facilities etc.

### Conversion Commission of Manmad-Vajjnath section from metre gauge to Broad Gauge

3786. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when the engineering-cum-Traffic surveys for the conversion of Manmad-Parli-Vajjnath section from metre gauge to broad gauge in Marathwada of Maharashtra have been completed;

(b) whether it is fact that the said work is an approved one;

(c) what progress has been made in regard to the said rail line after the completion of the said surveys;

(d) if no progress has been made so far the reasons thereof; and

(e) when the said project shall be undertaken for action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) In 1975.

(b) Yes.

(c) to (e). It has not been possible to start the work on the project so far, due to limited availability of funds. It is proposed to take up the work on Manmad-Aurangabad section of the project in 1978-79 for which an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs has been provided in the Budget.

#### Strike by Workers of Modernisation Plant of Sindri Unit of the F.C.I.

3787. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers of Modernisation Plant of Sindri Unit of the F.C.I. are on tools down strike since 7th March, 1978, in support of their demand; if so, what are their demands and steps taken to meet them;

(b) whether it is a fact that Fertilizer Corporation Kamgar Union was agitating on the demands of the contractor workers since long; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the management refuses to negotiate with the Kamgar Union on the plea that it is not recognised though doing the same with other unrecognised union; if so, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). The contractors' workers who were engaged by different contractors in connection with the construction of the Sindri Modernisation Project of the FCI, were on tools down strike since the afternoon of the 6th March, 1978 to the morning of the 15th March, 1978, when the strike was called off, to press their demand for permanent absorption in the FCI. The demand was supported by the FCI Kamgar Union. In view of the surplus personnel available with the FCI because of the closure of some of the old plants, the FCI is not in a position to absorb the contractors' workers numbering about 1300. The above position was clarified to the FCI Kamgar Union who had discussions with the Management of the FCI on the subject. It is not a fact that the FCI refused to discuss this matter with the above Union.

#### रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बुक स्टाल

3688. श्री राघवजी: क्या रेल

मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में रेलवे स्टेशनों पर कुल कितने बुकस्टाल हैं और गत तीन वर्षों में रेलवे को उनसे पृथक-पृथक कितनी प्राय हुई;

(ख) उन कम्पनियों/फर्मों तथा मालिकों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके पास सी से अधिक बुकस्टाल हैं तथा प्रत्येक मामले में उनकी संख्या कितनी-कितनी हैं; और

(ग) क्या स्टाल स्वामित्व के विकेन्द्रीयकरण के लिये कोई योजना बनाई गई है और यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) भारतीय रेलों के स्टेशनों पर 835 बुक स्टाल हैं । वित्त 3 वर्षों 1975, 1976 और 1977 के दौरान इन बुक स्टालों से रायन्टी और नाइसेस शुल्क क्रमशः 7,35,069, 8,67,005, और 7,96,378 रुपये (अनन्तिम) अर्जित किये गये ।

(ख) मसैस ए० एच० हवीलर एण्ड कम्पनी के पास 276 स्टेशनों पर 380 बुक स्टाल हैं । किसी अन्य ठेकेदार के पास 100 बुक स्टाल से अधिक का ठेका नहीं है ।

(ग) रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बुक स्टाल के ठेके देने के लिए वर्तमान नीति यह है कि (क) 18 से 30 वर्ष के आयु वाले बेरोज़गार स्नातकों, उनके हिस्सेदारों, एसोसियेशनों और सहकारी समितियों और (ख) रेलवे बुक स्टालों के निम्नलिखित स्थानों के वास्तविक कार्यकर्ताओं/बैंडरों के सहकारी समितियों को सभी नये बुक स्टालों के ठेके दिये जायेंगे :—

(i) उन स्टेशनों पर जहाँ फिलहाल बुक स्टाल नहीं है लेकिन भविष्य में आवश्यक समझा जाये ;

(ii) नये स्टेशन जो भविष्य में खोले जायें ; और

(iii) वर्तमान स्टेशनों पर जहाँ 1-1-76 के बाद नये प्लेटफार्म बढ़ाये गये हैं भले ही वहाँ पहले से ही बुक स्टाल ठेकेदार क्यों न हों ।

#### Collection of Toll Tax

†3789. SHRI YUVRAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that toll tax is being realised since 1959 from

4204 LS—14.

the railway passengers crossing Rajendra Bridge over Ganga at Mokameh on Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the construction cost of the said bridge and the amount of tax collected from passengers and movement of goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) no.

(b) The construction cost of the Rajendra Bridge amounts to Rs. 13,23,81,026 which excludes the cost of land amounting to Rs. 75,38,701.

#### पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में हरिजनों की नियुक्तियाँ

3790. श्री राम सेवक हजारी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में वर्ष 1974 से जनवरी, 1978 तक श्रेणी-2, श्रेणी-3, तथा श्रेणी-4 के पदों पर नियुक्तियों के मामले में हरिजनों की उपेक्षा की जाती रही है ;

(ख) क्या हरजिनो का कोटा पूरा न करने का एक कारण वहाँ भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त होना है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में हरिजनों के लिये आरक्षित कोटे के समक्ष रिक्त पदों पर हरिजनों की नियुक्ति कर के वर्ष 1978 तक अब तक न भरे गये कोटे को पूरा करने का सुनिश्चय करेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) 1-10-1977 से तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी की सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए सुरक्षित

कोटे में कमी को पूरा करने के लिए एक विशेष कार्यक्रम शुद्ध किया गया है। यह कार्यक्रम 31-3-1978 तक चलेगा जिसके दौरान जहाँ तक संभव होगा कोटे को पूरा करने के सभी प्रयत्न किये जायेंगे।

कम्पनियों द्वारा अर्जित मुनाफे

3791. श्री यशवन्त शर्मा :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री सुभाष भ्राह्मजा :

क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 75 बड़े

औद्योगिक घरानों के साथ सम्बद्ध कम्पनियों ने वित्तीय वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान, अलग-अलग, कितना मुनाफा अर्जित किया ?

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री

(श्री शान्ति भूषण) : 1976 तथा 1977 के वर्षों के लाभों के व्योरे अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हुये हैं। 45 औद्योगिक घरानों की बाबत 1975 के वर्ष की उपलब्ध सूचना देते हुए एक विवरण-पत्र संलग्न है। शेष घरानों की बाबत 1975 के वर्ष की सूचना मंजूर की जायेगी व सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

#### विवरण

45 शीर्षस्थ औद्योगिक घरानों का 1975 के वर्ष का व्यापारावर्त तथा करो के पूर्व लाभ (करोड़ रु० में)

क्रम संख्या	औद्योगिक घराने का नाम	व्यापारावर्त	करो से पूर्व लाभ
1.	टाटा . . . . .	1060.04	75.45
2.	बिड़ला . . . . .	936.11	83.99
3.	मदनलाल . . . . .	337.19	22.16
4.	जे० के० महानिया . . . . .	198.87	16.38
5.	थापर . . . . .	251.85	26.69
6.	सिंधिया . . . . .	90.85	16.80
7.	आई० सी० आई० . . . . .	238.78	22.88
8.	श्रीराम . . . . .	241.03	5.38
9.	ए० सी० सी० . . . . .	142.15	10.21
10.	बांगुर . . . . .	210.35	8.39
11.	किर्लोस्कर . . . . .	181.99	13.93
12.	नार्जन एण्ड टोन्नो . . . . .	108.92	11.47

क्रम संख्या	प्रौद्योगिक घराने का नाम	व्यापारावर्त	करोँ से पूर्व लाभ
13.	बालचन्द . . . . .	162.62	4.34
14.	खटाऊ (बम्बई) . . . . .	193.18	16.66
15.	भाई० टी० सी० . . . . .	367.04	10.19
16.	मैकनील एण्ड मैगोर . . . . .	97.68	7.26
17.	महिन्द्रा एण्ड महिन्द्रा . . . . .	113.91	1.80
18.	साराभाई . . . . .	162.02	2.46
19.	कस्तूरभाई लालभाई . . . . .	137.09	15.52
20.	टी० बी० एम० प्रायन्गर . . . . .	138.87	13.36
21.	हिन्दुस्तान लीवर* . . . . .	201.34	10.73
22.	बजाज* . . . . .	120.84	8.01
23.	मोदी * . . . . .	180.88	6.03
24.	पैरी . . . . .	149.36	3.26
25.	डनलप ji . . . . .	181.87	9.43
26.	भिवन्डीवाला* . . . . .	47.02	3.89
27.	कालटैक्स . . . . .	205.69	0.07
28.	जैम्स फिनले . . . . .	83.78	6.85
29.	जी० के० डकन्य० . . . . .	93.03	6.29
30.	यूनियन कार्वाइड . . . . .	119.87	11.64
31.	बर्ड 'हेल्गर . . . . .	103.00	6.04
32.	किलिक (कपाडिया)] . . . . .	82'14(-)	5.69
33.	नायडू जी० बी० . . . . .	63.82	3.17
34.	बुक बाउड . . . . .	155.20	8.28
35.	गोदरेज . . . . .	86.25	5.20
36.	चौगुले . . . . .	37.53	7.13
37.	रैलिस . . . . .	109.77	3.68

क्रम संख्या	औद्योगिक धराने का नाम	व्यापारावत	करों से पूर्व लाभ
38.	बी० एस० ईम्पो*	28.47	8.23
39.	फिलिप्स	65.85	5.25
40.	सिम्पसन	87.12	6.12
41.	मदुरा कोट्स	58.38	1.80
42.	एस्कोट्स	105.20	7.34
43.	यूनाइटेड ब्रेवरीज	71.55	5.08
44.	कमानी	45.60(-)	3.96
45.	अगो रु ने वैण्ड	95.40	9.94

नोट—\*निम्नांकित पांच कम्पनियों, यथा (1) ग्रेट ईस्टर्न शिपिंग कम्पनी लि० (भिवंडीवाला) (2) मोरी रबड़ लि० (मादी) (3) हिन्दुस्तान लीवर लि० (हिन्दुस्तान लीवर) (4) मुकुन्द आयरन एण्ड स्टील वर्क्स लि० (बजाज) एण्ड (5) ईम्पो आदम पा० लि० (बी० एस० ईम्पो) के 1974 के व्यापारावत तथा करों से पूर्व लाभ, लक्ष्य भा में दिनांक 21-2-1978 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 170 के उत्तर में भेजे गये विवरण-पत्र की समनुकूलना में, 1975 के वर्ष में दूहरा दिये गये हैं।

उत्तर रेलवे में अस्पतालों की संख्या

3792. श्री यशवन्त शर्मा :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री सुभाष ब्राह्मण :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि।

(क) उत्तर रेलवे में कुल कितने अस्पताल हैं :

(ख) इन अस्पतालों के उन अध्यक्षों के नाम क्या हैं जो एक ही केन्द्र पर तीन वर्ष अथवा उससे अधिक अवधि से कार्यरत हैं ;

(ग) स्थानान्तरण सम्बन्धी नियमों को इस रेलवे में सम्भवतः कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ;

(घ) उनको स्थानान्तरित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) इनमें से उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या तथा नाम क्या हैं जिनके स्थानान्तरण के आदेश जारी हुए थे और रद्द हो गये थे ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) 15.

(ख) 1. डा० ए० पी० अरोडा

2. डा० आर० एन० कपूर

3. डा० बी० आर० बग्गा

4. डा० ए० पी० टंडन

5. डा० रमेश चन्द्र

6. डा० के० एल० नन्दा

7. डा० पी० एन० बनर्जी ;



(ग) चिकित्सा अधिकारियों के अनिवार्य प्रावधिक स्थानान्तरण के लिए कोई नियम नहीं है। वास्तव में, कुछ वर्षों से वे भी स्थानान्तरण नहीं किये जा रहे हैं ;

(घ) और (ङ) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Bankura-Damodar Railway

3793. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal for the improvement of Bankura Damodar Railway running from Bankura to Raina, and

(b) if so, what are those proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes. Yes.

(b) Proposals for 7 kms. length of track renewals and improving the watering and sanitary arrangements at stations at a cost of Rs. 14.34 lakhs on Bankura-Rainagar. N.G. line are under consideration of the South Eastern Railway.

#### Allocation of Facilities to Passengers

3794. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered a proposal to increase the annual allocation for facilities to passengers from rupees four crores to rupees five crores and whether this amount is not meagre; and

(b) the action being taken by Government to remove the difficulties of the Common man staying at the Stations at night?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a)

A proposal to increase the annual allotment for passenger amenities from Rs. 4 crores to Rs. 5 crores is under active consideration. In the context of overall financial constraints, this increased amount as proposed is considered reasonable.

(b) For the benefit of passengers in transit, facilities like Waiting Halls at all stations and Waiting Rooms and Retiring Rooms where justification exists have been provided at stations. These facilities are extended/augmented at stations on a programmed basis in consultation with the Zonal Railway Users' Amenities Committees, subject to availability of funds.

#### दीघा घाट और छितीनी घाट पर रेलवे पुल

3795. श्री रामदेव सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दीघा घाट (पटना) में गंगा नदी पर एक तथा देवरिया जिले के छितीनी घाट पर गंडक नदी पर भी एक पुल का निर्माण करने की योजना बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और वहां कब तक काम प्रारम्भ हो जाने की आशा है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख) : कानपुर-इलाहाबाद-मोकामा-मुंगेर पट्टी में गंगा नदी पर रेलवे पुल के निर्माण के लिए इंजीनियरी-एवं-यातायात सर्वेक्षण किया गया है। जिन स्थलों पर पुल बनाने के लिए विस्तार से खोज बीन की गयी है, उसमें एक पटना के समीप है। सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के तकनीकी पहलुओं का इस समय अध्ययन किया जा रहा है।

छितीनी से बगहा तक रेल लाइन बनाने का काम, जिसमें गंडक नदी पर पुल बनाना भी शामिल है, एक अनुमोदित निर्माण कार्य है और इस परियोजना का कुछ काम हो भी चुका

है। चालू वर्ष में, इस निर्माण-कार्य में और अधिक प्रगति करना संभव नहीं हो पाया है, क्योंकि गंडक नदी के बाव पर नियंत्रण रखने के काम पर होने वाले खर्च के विभाजन के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार सरकारों के साथ कोई समझौता नहीं हो सका है। इसके अलावा, गंडक नदी ने अपना रास्ता बदल लिया है। और अब यह पूर्व की ओर को बहने लगी है जिससे पुल के स्थान निर्धारण और नदी के बहाव पर नियंत्रण सम्बन्धी निर्माण-कार्य के अभिकल्प की पुनः जांच करना आवश्यक हो गया है। रेल प्रशासन के अनुरोध पर यह काम सिंचाई अनुसंधान संस्थान, रुड़की द्वारा किया जा रहा है। जांच के परिणाम ज्ञात हो जाने के बाद ही, इस परियोजना के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में आगे प्रगति हो सकेगी।

#### Pre-Legislation and post-legislation Committees

3797. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for setting up pre-legislation and post-legislation committees of Members of Parliament to review the legislation;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to review the entire legislation on the statute book enacted before 1947;

(d) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(e) whether the prior 1947 legislation is in tune with requirements of the society, if not, what measures are being taken to bring the same to the expectations of the society?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). There is no proposal to review the entire legislation enacted prior to 1947. However, the Law Commission has *inter alia* been entrusted with the following functions:—

(a) to examine the existing laws in the light of Directive Principles of State Policy and to suggest ways of improvement and reform and also to suggest such legislation as might be necessary to implement the Directive Principles and to attain the objectives set out in the Preamble to the Constitution;

(b) to revise the Central Acts of general importance so as to simplify them and to remove anomalies, ambiguities and inequities

#### Staff Canteen at Railway Board

3798. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board staff have been agitating against the substandard food-stuff supplied by the Staff Canteen to the staff; and

(b) if so, the facilities extended by Government to the Staff in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b) During the early part of 1977, a section of the Railway Board's staff had been agitating against the marginal increase in prices of some of the items of snacks and also complained about the deterioration in the quality of stuff. However, since September, 1977, with the reconstitution of the Managing Committee of the Railway Board Staff Canteen, the Canteen has been catering to the requirements of the staff to their general satisfaction.

**इंस्पेक्टर आफ वर्क्स ग्रेड-1 के लिये साक्षात्कार**

**3799 श्री बयाराम शास्त्र्य :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में इंस्पेक्टर आफ वर्क्स ग्रेड-1 वेतनमान (700-900 रु०) के पदों के लिए 17 जन, 1975 को हुई लिखित परीक्षा तथा साक्षात्कार के लिये जिन कर्मचारियों को अनुमति दी गई उनके नाम क्या हैं तथा उनकी नियुक्ति की तारीखें, ग्रहंताये, पदनाम और तकनीकी अनुभव क्या-क्या है, और

(ख) चुने गये व्यक्तियों के नाम, उनकी नियुक्ति की तारीखें, ग्रहंताये, पदनाम और तकनीकी अनुभव क्या-क्या है ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :** (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया। देखिये मध्या एल० टी० 1875/78]

**रेल मंत्रालय के आदेश**

**3800 श्री बयाराम शास्त्र्य :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गये आदेशों का पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में पालन किया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो मंत्रालय द्वारा चयन और पदोन्नति आदि के बारे में बनाये गये नियमों का उक्त रेलवे में पालन क्यों नहीं किया जाता है ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :** (क) जी हा।

(ख) चयन, पदोन्नति आदि से संबंधित नियमों का कड़ाई से पालन किया जाता है।

**मैसर्स ए० एच० व्हीलर एण्ड कम्पनी को निःशुल्क पास**

**3801. श्री आर० एल० कुरील :**

**श्री हरमोविन्द बर्मा :**

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे में स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति में पूर्व सभी एकाधिकारवादी ठेकेदारों के ठेके समाप्त कर दिये गये थे ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो मैसर्स व्हीलर एण्ड कम्पनी के रेलवे बुक स्टालों के एकाधिकार का समाप्त न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं,

(ग) मैसर्स व्हीलर एण्ड कम्पनी द्वारा रेलवे का दी जान वाली गयल्टी से रेलवे को विनती मासिक आय हाती है ,

(घ) रेलवे द्वारा इस कम्पनी को बितने तथा बितने मूल्य के वातानुकूलित, प्रथम श्रेणी तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के नि शुल्क पाम दिये जाते हैं ,

(ङ) इसके क्या कारण हैं और इसके परिणामस्वरूप रेलवे को गत वर्ष कितनी हानि हुई , और

(च) क्या स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पूर्व रेलवे एक वर्ष के लिए ठेका देती थी और स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् ठेके तीन वर्ष के लिये दिये जाते हैं परन्तु मैसर्स व्हीलर एण्ड कम्पनी का नौ वर्ष के लिए ठेका देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :** (क) और (ख). वर्तमान प्रमुख बुक स्टाल ठेकेदार ए० एच० व्हीलर एण्ड कम्पनी, मैसर्स गुलाब सिंह एण्ड सन्स

श्रीर मैसर्स हिगिनबोथम्स के पास रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बुक स्टाल के ठेके स्वतन्त्रता से पहले से चले आ रहे हैं। मैसर्स ए० एच० व्हीलर एण्ड कम्पनी द्वारा एक सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्रीय रेलवे भ्रमण उसके अधिकतर क्षेत्रों को छोड़ कर बुक स्टाल खोलने के लिए पहले जिन एकाधिकार का उपयोग किया जाता था, उसे 1-8-1960 से समाप्त कर दिया गया था और इस समय एकाधिकार रखने वाला बुक स्टाल ठेकेदार रेलों पर कोई नहीं है।

(ग) विगत 3 वर्षों में मैसर्स ए० एच० व्हीलर एण्ड कम्पनी (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड द्वारा भुगतान की गयी रायल्टी नीचे दिखायी गयी है :—

1975	5,39,083 रु०
1976	6,31,965 रु०
1977	7,07,000 रु०
	(अनुमानित)

(घ) और (ङ). किसी भी बुक स्टाल ठेकेदार को वातामुकूलित दर्जे का पाम जारी नहीं किया गया है। इस समय मैसर्स ए० एच० व्हीलर एण्ड कम्पनी (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड को पहले दर्जे के 32 और दूसरे दर्जे के 40 कार्ड पाम जारी किये गये हैं। चूंकि इन पासों के उपयोग करने पर निर्भर करता है इसलिए इन कार्ड पासों का मूल्य निर्धारित करने का कोई मापदंड नहीं है। मैसर्स ए० एच० व्हीलर एण्ड कम्पनी तथा अन्य प्रमुख ठेकेदारों को भी ये पाम बहुत से स्टेशनों पर और एक से अधिक क्षेत्रीय रेलों पर फैली हुई बुक स्टालों के प्रभावी और संतोषजनक पर्यवेक्षण तथा संचालन और अनुरक्षण के लिये जारी किये गये हैं। चूंकि यह एक यात्री सुविधा सम्बन्धी काम है इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन पासों की बजह से रेलों को हानि उठाने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(च) 1967 में पहले सभी बुक स्टाल ठेकों का कार्यकाल समान रूप से 5 वर्ष था।

करार में उल्लिखित खण्ड के अनुसार तीनों प्रमुख बुक स्टाल ठेकेदारों, मैसर्स ए० एच० व्हीलर एण्ड कम्पनी, मैसर्स हिगिनबोथम्स और मैसर्स गुलाब सिंह एण्ड सन्स के ठेकों का “अविरोधित नवीकरण” हो गया था। चूंकि “अविरोधित नवीकरण” के खण्ड की व्यवस्था से ये ठेकेदार रेलों पर स्थायी हो जाते हैं: 1-1-1967 से इन तीन प्रमुख ठेकेदारों के अनुवर्ती करारों में से खण्ड को समाप्त करने का विनिश्चय किया गया था। इस नवीकरण खण्ड को निकालने के विनिश्चय के परिणामस्वरूप इन तीनों ठेकेदारों की ओर से अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए और केन्द्रीय विधि मंत्रालय के मुद्दाव के अनुसार, इस मामले पर ठेकेदारों के साथ वार्ता की गयी। ये ठेकेदार “अविरोधित नवीकरण” खण्ड को समाप्त करने के बारे में सहमत हो गये बशर्ते कि उन्हें 9 वर्ष की अधिक समय वाली अवधि दी जाये। “अविरोधित नवीकरण” खण्ड में शामिल विपरीत वैधानिक उल्लंघनों का ध्यान में रखते हुए, 1-1-1967 से इन तीनों ठेकेदारों की समय अवधि 5 वर्ष में बढ़ा कर 9 वर्ष कर दी गयी और अविरोधित नवीकरण खण्ड को निकाल दिया गया था।

#### Complaints received by Monopolies Commission against Firms

3802. SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN:

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of complaints received by the Monopoly Commission during the last five years and the names of the firms; and

(b) the action taken on these complaints and cases pending before the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) The M.R.T.P. Commission received

733 complaints during the last five years ending 31st December, 1977. The names of the firms against whom complaints were received are being compiled and shall be laid on the table of the House.

(b) The Commission took the following action on these complaints:—

(i) Complaints wherein no restrictive trade practices/monopolistic trade practices were involved and were filed ..... 189

(ii) Complaints against public sector undertakings which did not come within the purview of the M.R.T.P. Act ..... 23

(iii) Complaints wherein investigations are in progress ..... 87

(iv) Enquiries under section 10(a) (i) and 10(a) (iv) of the M.R.T.P. Act, instituted on the basis of complaints and finally disposed of by the Commission ..... 55

(v) Enquiries under section 10(a) (i) and 10(a) (iv) of the M.R.T.P. Act, instituted on the basis of complaints and still pending before the Commission .. .... 70

(vi) Complaints on the scope of the M.R.T.P. Commission passed on to the administrative Ministries concerned or anonymous complaints filed by the M.R.T.P. Commission without any action or complaints wherein parties came to mutual settlement ..... 309

Total 733

### Measure for safety on Rail Services

3803. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHA-  
WA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received some letters, memoranda, Communications etc. from individuals and Railwaymen's Unions, Associations and Federations suggesting some mea-

sures so as to ensure the safety of rail services;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to implement the said suggestions; and

(d) whether Government have praised the individuals and Unions etc. for sending such suggestions and cooperating with the Railway administration and have sent any compliments to them for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a)  
Yes.

(b) These mostly relate to maintenance of track, rolling stock, patrolling of track, inventions/devices and other matters concerning safety in train operation.

(c) Suggestions are examined and action as may be considered necessary is taken.

(d) Yes.

### Incidents of looting passengers in running trains

3804. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHA-  
WA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents in which Railway passengers were looted in running trains during April, 1977 to February 1978;

(b) the details of these incidents which took place on various Railways and zones;

(c) the number of persons killed, injured and the loss of articles thereto;

(d) the details of the compensation paid to each person in kind and cash;

(e) the action taken against the culprits; and

(f) how many incidents took place between the above periods in which Railway tracks were sabotaged and the number of persons arrested for the involvement in these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Headquarters of O.N.G.C. operations for Central Region

3806. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the O.N.G.C. decided to set up the Headquarters of operations for Central Region in Calcutta in 1975; and

(b) if so, what steps have so far been taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). ONGC's onshore operations are divided into three Regions, viz., Western, Eastern and Central. Western Region comprises of the State of Gujarat and Eastern Region consists of Assam and certain North-Eastern States. Central Region covers the rest of the country and its work is split between Calcutta and Dehra Dun.

All the planning and provisioning work for drilling and production for the Central Region is being done at Dehra Dun. The geo-scientific work of the entire Central Region is looked after from Calcutta. The drilling work in respect of West Bengal, Tripura and Andaman is being looked after by a Deputy General Manager posted at Calcutta. A Deputy General Manager, with Headquarters at Dehra Dun has been made responsible

for conducting and controlling operations in the remaining areas in the Central Region, namely, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu etc.

#### House Rent Allowance for O.N.G.C. employees

3807. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the rate at which the House Rent Allowances are granted to the O.N.G.C. employees in Calcutta;

(b) whether the O.N.G.C. is considering the proposal of rationalising the rate of House Rent Allowance all over the country; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The rates of House Rent Allowance for employees posted at Calcutta are given below:—

Pay	Rate of H.R.A.
Below Rs. 100/- per month	Rs. 25/- p.m.
Rs. 100/- & above	25% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 30/- and a maximum of Rs. 500/- p.m.

(b) and (c). In the matter of House Rent Allowance, the ONGC (Oil and Natural Gas Commission) invariably follows the guidelines issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises.

#### Railway employees in N. F. Railway

3808. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of Railway employees in different categories over

Alipurduar, Tinsukia, Katihar and Lumding Divisions of North-Frontier Railway including workshops and Constructions during the year 1972 and upto 31st December, 1977;

(b) what is the total number of employees in different categories in all divisions over North-Frontier Railway who were recruited or promoted during each year and what is the total number amongst them who belong to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and others (list of SC & ST employees be furnished); and

(c) what steps have been taken to make good the shortfall in all categories in the divisions of North-Frontier Railway mentioned in (a) above for the reserved vacancies earmarked for SC & ST through direct recruitment and promotions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

#### **Railway employees in I.R.C.A. etc. Offices**

3809. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total strength of Railway employees in IRCA, ICF, CLW, DLW, Railway Service Commission of Indian Railways, Metropolitan Transport Projects of Indian Railways, Officers Zonal Training Schools of Indian Railways and Railway Board during the year of 1972 and upto 31st December, 1977;

(b) what is the total number of employees in different categories in all the offices mentioned as at (a) who were recruited and promoted during each year and what is the total number amongst them who belongs to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and others (list of SC and ST employees be furnished); and

(c) what steps have been taken to make good the shortfall in all the offices mentioned in (a) above for the reserved vacancies earmarked for SC and ST through direct recruitment and promotions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

#### **Performance of Indian Railways**

3810. SHRI VASANT SATHE. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a review of the performance of Indian Railways for the current year;

(b) if so, what are the important achievements and how do they compare with the corresponding period for the last year;

(c) whether it is a fact that after achieving some improvements during the initial period of 5 months things are moving on the reverse direction and the trend is distinct during the later half of the year and details of key indicators of performance for the first half and later half of the current year; and

(d) details of steps taken/proposed to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The performance review is carried out every month comparing the gross earnings and working expenses to end of the month with the anticipated gross earnings and working expenses, to end of that month, as also with the actuals for the corresponding period of the last year. A copy (Annexure-I) of the review carried out to end of January 1978 is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1875/78].

(c) A statement (Annexure 'II') is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1876/78].

(d) Question does not arise.

### Scarcity of Petroleum Products

3811. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been generally scarcity of petroleum products in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and remedial measures taken?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) and (b). There is no general shortage of any petroleum product excepting liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and paraffin wax in respect of which some scarcity is being experienced. In the case of liquefied petroleum gas, the demand is far in excess of the availability of the product. However, the gas refill requirements of existing customers are generally being met in full. In the case of temporary shortages of liquefied petroleum gas, impart of spiked crude to the extent possible from free foreign exchange sources, is allowed. Paraffin wax, which is produced mainly in the Digboi Refinery of Assam Oil Company, is not adequate to meet the demands. Hence, canalised import of paraffin wax had been permitted under the import policy for 1977-78. Import of a quantity of about 1800 metric tonnes of paraffin wax from free foreign exchange sources has been firmed up so far during the year 1977-78. As regards other petroleum products, some problems of availability of short durations were experienced in certain locations due to inadequate movement of petroleum products by tank-wagons. A number of steps were

taken on this account and the tank-wagon movement also registered significant improvement. As a result of all this, supply position has now improved considerably.

### Selection of Legal Assistants through Railway Service Commission

3812. SHRI HARGOVIND VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not making selection of departmental Legal Assistants also through the Railway Service Commission on the pattern of Central Secretariat departmental competitive examinations since their selection by the administrative department takes two to three years; and

(b) the objection of Railway Board thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). 33-1/3 per cent of the vacancies of Law Assistants are filled through the Railway Service Commission by open competition and the remaining 66-2/3 per cent vacancies are filled departmentally by selection from amongst serving employees. The Railway Service Commissions as constituted now, will not be in a position to handle departmental selections. Such selection on the Railways are held by duly constituted Selection Boards in accordance with the prescribed procedure. Departmental selections are normally finalised without delay. Long delay do not usually occur except where candidates resort to litigation or there are disputes about seniority etc.

### Recruitment in Sindri Unit of F.C.I.

3814. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of people recruited in different categories in the



Sindri Unit of the F.C.I. and P&D after Emergency and the percentage of Harijans, Adivasis and local people of Chhotanagpur in that;

(b) whether it is a fact that the interest of weaker section of the society is being constantly ignored at Sindri keeping their percentage still less than the minimum in all categories; and

(c) if so, facts in detail and steps taken to correct the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Serving of one rupee Janata Meal in Trains**

3814. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to serve one rupee janata meal in long distance trains;

(b) if so, whether it is known to the Government that the Society for the Servants of God' used to serve one rupee balanced meal in the Parliament for many years;

(c) if so, will the Government consult this Society and take their expert views and others assistance regarding preparation of one-rupee balanced meal in trains; and

(d) if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). The one rupee meal, it is understood, is not served any more in the Parliament House. The menu of this meal consisted of liquid items,

which cannot be included in janata food packets, which are essentially dry food items packed hygienically in polythene bags and paper cartons so that they may be conveniently served on trains. The Railways, who have been catering on the railways departmentally for some time now have also been selling low priced food packets and have sufficient expertise in this field. Every effort would be made to supply good quality wholesome meal in the Janata Khana packets.

#### **Oil and Gas Resources in Cachhar District, Assam**

3815. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cachhar district of Assam has the potentiality of underground oil and gas resources;

(b) if so, the facts thereabout; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed for their exploration?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). The geological and geophysical surveys conducted by ONGC so far in the Cachhar area of Assam, have indicated prospects of finding oil and gas resources there. Seven structures, namely, Chargola, Masimpur, Kanchanpur, Chatachur Potharia Badarpur and Chandipur have been identified for exploratory drilling. Drilling on one location on the Chargola structure was commenced on 5th July, 1977 and is currently in progress.

#### **मृत रेलवे कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्धियों को रोजगार**

3816. श्री चन्द्र देव प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि अनुकम्पा के आधार पर निरुक्ति के लिए ऐसे बहुत से रेशे कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्धित के मावेदन पर विचारार्थ पड़े हुए हैं जिनको मृत्यु हो चुकी है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार का इस बारे में कब तक निर्णय लेने का विचार है ?

रेव नशा में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) मृत कर्मचारियों की विधवाओं को नौकरी के लिए प्रार्थनाओं पर ध्यान करने में कुछ हद तक विलम्ब हो रहा है।

(ख) अर्हताप्राप्त और उपयुक्त पुरुष अधिकारियों के मामले में, अनुग्रह आधार पर यथोचित समय में नौकरिया देने में अधिक कठिनाई नहीं है। लेकिन अनपढ़ विधवाओं और स्त्री अधिकारियों के मामले में उपयुक्त रिक्तियों का पता लगाने में कठिनाई होनी है क्योंकि ऐसी बहुत ही कम काटिया हैं जिनमें उन्हें नियुक्त किया जा सकता है। रिक्तियाँ होने पर उन्हें नौकरी देने के लिए पूरा प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

#### Imports of Chloramphenicol Powder and L-Base

3817. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 37 on 21st February, 1978 regarding imports of Chloramphenicol Powder and L-Base and to state:

(a) what are the basis in detail on which Government have stated that the question of any substantial imports of Chloramphenicol Powder and L-Base against REP Licences arising in future does not arise; and

(b) what is the reaction of Government in connection with the above statement made in view of the fact that a single letter of credit for about Rs. 55 lakhs for import of L-Base was opened by a single party in August, 1977 in addition to having already opened letter of credit before 27-9-77 for import of L-Base from another European manufacturer?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) In reply to Unstarred Question No. 37 answered on 21st February, 1978 it was stated that the import policy for the year 1977-78, which permitted import of canalised, restricted and banned items of bulk drugs against REP licences has been modified with effect from 27th September 1977. The result is that, as of 27th September 1977, the facility of issue of REP licences for import of canalised drugs against export of items other than drugs has been withdrawn. It was on this basis that it was stated in the reply that the question of any substantial imports of Chloramphenicol powder and L-Base against REP licences arising in future, i.e., after the new policy became operative, would not arise.

(b) Messrs Mac Laboratories Pvt. Ltd. Balsar, concluded the arrangements to import L-Base against REP licences to the extent of Rs. 55,31,499/- prior to 27th September 1977. This import has been validly effected by the party under the import policy operative at the time when the arrangements to import L-Base..... against REP licences were concluded by them.

**Over-crowding of Suburban Trains in Bombay**

3818. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be  
pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware  
that the total suburban trains in and  
around Greater Bombay have been  
overcrowded and overloaded all the  
time;

(b) if so, steps being taken to re-  
lieve such pressure;

(c) whether Government have pre-  
pared any alternative scheme for un-  
derground circular railway for the  
city of Bombay, and if so, broad de-  
tails thereof; and

(d) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and  
(b). Consistent with the availability  
of requisite resources by way of  
line/terminal facilities and EMU cou-  
ches, suburban trains are introduced.  
During 1977-78 so far, a total of 64  
Suburban trains (14 on the Central  
Railway and 50 on the Western Rail-  
way) have been introduced and the  
runs of 29 Suburban trains (11 on  
the Central and 18 on the Western  
Railways) have been extended to  
provide relief to the commuters.

(c) and (d). No scheme for an  
underground circular railway has  
been prepared as an underground  
railway is very expensive.

**Free Carriage by Railways**

3819. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the  
Railways carried some articles free  
from different destinations to places  
in Andhra Pradesh for supplying re-  
lief and goods to the victims of the  
recent cyclonic havoc there;

(b) if so, broad details thereof;

(c) whether some tractors from  
Gujarat were transported by the  
Railway wagons for the said purpose  
and if so, whether they were sent  
promptly and efficiently;

(d) if not, why not; and

(e) whether any action was taken  
against such of the Railway employees  
who caused delays in this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and  
(b). Yes. This concession is ad-  
missible for relief materials intended  
for free distribution amongst the  
victims in the cyclone-affected areas  
when booked from any station in  
India and consigned to the specified  
authorities on production of a certi-  
ficate from the consignors that the  
consignment is a gift or has been pur-  
chased with funds donated by the  
public for relief work and has not  
been paid for by the Central or State  
Government or some agency of it.  
This concession is valid upto 30th  
June, 1978.

(c) to (e). 5 tractors loaded in a  
Parcel van ex-Ahmedabad to Vijaya-  
wada was overcarried to Bombay  
Central causing some delay in trans-  
it. Responsibility is being fixed and  
appropriate action will be taken  
against the staff at fault.

**Imposter arrested in Pune**

3820. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an  
alleged imposter who travelled in  
trains with a bogus VIP pass during  
the past few years was arrested in  
Pune recently;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) how was a railway free pass issued to him at all, and if not, how was he able to go on travelling unchecked;

(d) what action is being taken against the said imposter, and

(e) whether the said imposter previously enjoyed any free hospitality including free lodgings from the Railways and if so, how?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN). (a) Yes

(b) During the course of a preventive check by Railway Vigilance, two passengers were detected travelling on I Class Complimentary Card Pass purported to be issued by the Railway Board. One such pass was seized by Railway Vigilance Inspector on suspicion that it was forged. Subsequent investigation revealed that the pass so seized as well as second pass, which was later on seized from the passenger, were forged ones. The Railway Vigilance has handed over this case to State C.I.D. for further investigation and legal action.

(c) No I Class Complimentary Card Pass was issued to this passenger by the Railway Board. The passenger travelled on forged pass.

(d) A case has been registered by the State CID and investigations are in progress.

(e) No information on this aspect is available.

**बरोनी तेल शोधक कारखाने में पानी का जमा होना**

3821. श्री रामजीवन सिंह : क्या 'ट्रोसियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या वर्ष 1976 की बरसात में बरोनी तेल शोधक कारखाना क्षेत्र में वर्षा का पानी जमा हो जाने के कारण कारखाने का काफी दिनों तक बन्द रखना पड़ा था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या पानी जमा होने के कारणों में मानवीय भूलें भी थीं ?

**ट्रोसियम और रसायन तथा उर्बरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्धन बहुगुणा) :** (क) मितम्बर, 1976 वर्ष में बरोनी तेल शोधनशाला के बहुत में एकको को तेल शोधनशाला के क्षेत्र में वर्षा के पानी जमा हो जाने के कारण जो कि केबिल की खाईयों और विद्युत् प्रतिस्थापनों तक में पहुँच गया था 11 से 26 दिन तक बन्द रखना पड़ा।

(ख) डिपेंडन आयल कारपोरेशन के अनुसार तेल शोधनशाला क्षेत्र में वर्षा के पानी का जमा होने का कारण क्षेत्र में अप्रभूतपूर्व वर्षा का होना था। उनके अनुसार वर्षा के कारण हुई अस्वव्यवस्था तेल शोधनशाला के प्रबंधकों के निपटारे के बाहर थी।

**स्टेशनों पर जलपान गृह**

3822. श्री रामजीवन सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत में ऐसे कितने रेलवे स्टेशन हैं जहाँ जलपान गृहों की व्यवस्था है और कितनी रेलगाड़ियों में भोजन-पानी की व्यवस्था है,

(ख) इस व्यवसाय में कितने लोग लगे हैं, और

(ग) क्या उक्त व्यवसाय में लगे कम आय वाले कर्मचारियों की दशा सन्तोषजनक नहीं है ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :** (क) और (ख). 70 जोड़ी गाड़ियों में चल-खानपान-पान सेवा की व्यवस्था की गयी है। उपाहार गृहों और प्रश्न के भाग (ख) से सम्बन्धित सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) चल खान पानयानों और उपाहार गृहों का प्रबन्ध रेलों द्वारा विभागीय स्तर पर और ठेकेदारों को ठेके पर देकर, दोनों तरीकों से किया जाता है। विभागीय इकाइयों में कार्यरत रेलवे कर्मचारियों की सेवा की शर्तें वही हैं जो कि अन्य रेलवे कर्मचारियों की होती हैं। अभी हाल ही में यह विनिश्चय किया गया है कि विभागीय उपाहार गृहों और चल-यूनिटों में कमीशन के आधार पर काम करने वाले सभी बेयरों को चरणबद्ध कार्यक्रम के आधार पर नियमित रेलवे कर्मचारियों के रूप में समाहित किया जाय। ठेकेदारों के कर्मचारियों की सेवा शर्तों के सम्बन्ध में रेलें कोई ब्योरा नहीं रखती हैं क्योंकि वे ठेकेदारों के निजी कर्मचारी हैं। इन कर्मचारियों की सेवा शर्तें वर्तमान श्रमिक कानूनों से शासित होती हैं। इन कर्मचारियों के ऐसे विशिष्ट मामले जिनकी सेवा की शर्तें संतोषजनक नहीं हैं यदि रेलवे के नोटिस में लाये जाते हैं तो उस मामले की जांच की जायेगी।

**मिट्टी के तेल के लागत मूल्य और बिज्जी मूल्य में अन्तर**

3823. श्री रामजीवन सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मिट्टी के तेल के लागत मूल्य और बिज्जी मूल्य में भारी अन्तर है;

(ख) मिट्टी के तेल के मूल्य में भारी उतार चढ़ाव के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या इसे रोका नहीं जा सकता है?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा उर्बरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती मन्जन बहुगुणा) : (क) शोधनशाला से बाहर मूल्य में मिट्टी के तेल पर उत्पादन शुल्क सहित मूल्य तथा अधिकतम बिज्जी मूल्य में न्यूनतम अन्तर है।

4204 LS—15.

(ख) और (ग). फुटकर बिज्जी मूल्य के अन्तर्गत परिवहन तत्व, एजेंटों को लाभ बिज्जी कर, चुंगी आदि जो कि भिन्न-भिन्न स्थानों पर भ्रमण भ्रमण हैं, सम्मिलित हैं। इन्हीं कारणों से सभी स्थानों पर मिट्टी के तेल के समान बिज्जी मूल्य निर्धारित करना सम्भव नहीं है। यद्यपि शोधनशाला से बाहर मूल्य, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद मूल्य और तेल कम्पनियों के प्रसार और लाभ समान हैं।

**न्याय व्यवस्था**

3824. श्री धीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि देश की वर्तमान न्याय-व्यवस्था इतनी जटिल तथा लम्बी है कि इसके अधीन किसी व्यक्ति को शीघ्र न्याय नहीं मिल पाता जिससे न्याय का उद्देश्य ही समाप्त हो जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी सरल न्याय व्यवस्था स्थापित करने पर विचार करेगी जिससे लोगों को प्रतिशीघ्र तथा कम खर्च पर न्याय मिल सके; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) से (ग). यह सही है कि कभी कभी न्याय के काम में विलम्ब हो जाता है। मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने और विलम्ब कम करने की दृष्टि से पुरानी प्रक्रिया-त्मक और मूल विधियों में परिवर्तन लाने के लिए कुछ कदम उठाये गये हैं। इनमें से कुछ विधायी अध्यापय इस प्रकार हैं, अर्थात् :—

(1) संविधान (तीसवां संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1972 जिसके द्वारा अनेक विषयों में उच्चतम न्यायालय को अपील करने के अधिकार को निर्बन्धित कर दिया गया है;

- (2) दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 जो पुरानी दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता के स्थान पर बनाई गई है;
- (3) विवाह विधि (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1976 जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ विवाह संबंधी मामलों के शीघ्र निपटारे के लिए उपबंध किया गया है,
- (4) सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1976 जिससे सिविल प्रक्रिया में महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन किये गए हैं; और
- (5) अधिवक्ता (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1976 जिसके द्वारा मुम्बई और कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालयों में दोहरी प्रणाली समाप्त कर दी गई है।

2. सरकार का इरादा यह है कि ग्राम आदमी को कम खर्च पर न्याय तत्परता से दिलाया जाये। इस उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए आठवें विधि आयोग के, जिसका पुनर्गठन किया गया है, विचारार्थ विषयों को पुनरीक्षित किया गया है और उम्मेद इस बात को प्रमुखता दी गई है कि बकाया मामलों के शीघ्र निपटारे को, मामलों को शीघ्र और कम खर्च पर निपटाने को और प्रक्रिया के सरलीकरण को सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से न्याय-प्रशासन की प्रणाली का पुनर्विलोकन किया जाये।

#### **Doubling of Bandel—Azimganj Line**

3825. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation for (i) doubling of Bandel—Azimganj and

(ii) Electrification of the same section; and

(b) if so, what is the decision of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) The present capacity on the section is considered enough to meet the requirements of traffic. Doubling or electrification of the section is, therefore, not considered necessary.

#### **Restoration of Train Services between Madras-Bangalore**

3826. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation for restoration of passenger train services between Madras-Bangalore and Madras-Jolarpettai of Southern Railway; and

(b) if so, what is the decision of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) 311/312 Madras-Jolarpettai Passenger which was cancelled due to coal shortage in August 1973 has since been restored as an express train for the benefit of commuters between Madras and Jolarpettai. No. 62/70 Madras-Olavakkot passenger has also been converted as an express train named Yercaur Express between Madras and Erode. At present one pair of stopping passenger trains on Madras-Jolarpettai and two passenger trains on Jolarpettai-Bangalore section including 95/96 Madras-Bangalore passenger are running. Introduction of an additional passenger train between Bangalore City/Jolarpettai and Madras has not been possible at present due to operational constraints.

मथुरा तेल सोधक कारखाने के लिये बिजली घर

3827. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :  
क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक  
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मथुरा तेल सोधक कारखाने  
के लिए बिजली घर के निर्माण का ठेका कब  
दिया गया था और किस सख्त अधिकारी  
के द्वारा दिया गया था ;

(ख) इसके लिए किस-किस ने टेंडर  
भरे और उनकी दरे क्या थी तथा क्या ठेका  
सब से कम दर वाले को दिया गया था ,

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण  
है, और

(घ) क्या उन्हें हम बारे में कोई शिकायत  
मिली है और उस पर क्या कार्यवाई की गई ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा उर्वरक  
मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क)  
आई० प्रो० सी० निदेशक मंडल के अनुमोदन  
सहित इंडियन प्रायल कारपोरेशन लि०  
द्वारा यह ठेका 15-3-1974 का मैमर्स  
भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि० का दिया  
गया था ।

(ख) और (ग) मैमर्स भारत  
हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि० ही भारत सरकार  
का एक मात्र ऐसा उपक्रम है जो हम प्रकार के  
ऊष्मीय बिजली केन्द्रों को तत्परता (टर्ने-  
की) के आधार पर निष्पादित करने के लिए  
अपेक्षित साज सज्जा से सुसज्जित है। अतः  
यह काम उन्हें सौंपा गया था। उन्हें यह ठेका  
इस शर्त पर दिया गया था कि वह समान  
आयातित उपकरण और सयंत्र की भारत में  
उत्पत्ति की लागत के 10% के अन्दर मूल्य  
लगावेगा। आई० प्रो० सी० और भेल के बीच  
हुई बात के अनुसार इसके व्योरे तथा किए  
जाने वाले कार्य की शर्तें निर्धारित तय किए  
जाने के तत्काल बाद स्थायी ठेका किया  
जावेगा। अब तक मैमर्स भेल को 17.23

करोड़ रुपए की कीमत का कार्य सौंपा गया  
है। इस सम्बन्ध में आई० प्रो० सी० द्वारा किसी  
अन्य पक्षकार से कोई सम्पर्क स्थापित नहीं  
किया गया था।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

जिला अलीगढ़ के व्यक्तियों को निःशुल्क  
रेल पास

3828. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :  
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के अलीगढ़ जिले के  
किन-किन व्यक्तियों को निःशुल्क रेल पास  
मिले हुए है , और

(ख) यह पास उन्हें कब से मिले हुए  
है और प्रत्येक मामले में किस आधार पर यह  
पास दिए गए हैं और उनका नवीकरण कब  
किया गया था और किस की निगरानी पर ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव  
नारायण) (क) इस समय सगीत कार्यालय  
हाथरस के काका हाथरसी को एक प्रथम  
श्रेणी के अखिल भारतीय मानार्थ पास की  
सुविधा दी जा रही है जो 29-4-78 तक  
वैध है।

(ख) उन्हें 30-4-76 को प्रथम  
श्रेणी अखिल भारतीय मानार्थ कार्ड पास जारी  
किया गया था जिसका बाद में नवीकरण  
कर दिया गया था। मानार्थ पास जारी करने  
के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने निम्नलिखित मार्ग  
निर्देशक सिद्धांत निर्धारित किए हैं—

1. वे संस्थान और संगठन जिनकी  
गतिविधियां सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, वैज्ञानिक,  
साहित्यिक, खेलकूद और शिक्षा सम्बन्धी हों  
और जिनका कार्य अखिल भारतीय स्तर का  
हो।

2. वे संगठन जो अनुसूचित जाति  
अनुसूचित जनजाति, पिछड़े और उपेक्षित

वर्ग स्त्रियों, अर्धे और बिकलांग व्यक्तियों आदि के कल्याण सम्बन्धी कार्यों में लगे हैं।

3. प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति जो राष्ट्रीय महत्व के ऐसे काम में लगे हैं और जिसके लिए उन्हें बार बार यात्रा करना अपेक्षित होता है।

इन मानदंडों के आधार पर मानार्थ कार्ड पास केवल उन व्यक्तियों/संगठनों को जारी किए जाते हैं जो इन मार्ग निर्देशक सिद्धांतों के अंतर्गत आते हैं और जिनसे अनुरोध प्राप्त होने पर सरकार द्वारा प्रत्येक मामले के गुणावगुण के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है।

#### राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963

3829. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग ने अपने मन्वद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 तथा जून, 1976 में उनके अधीन बने नियमों की जानकारी करा दी है और उनको पालन करने का कह दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या मंत्रालय/विभाग ने यह सुनिश्चित कर लिया है कि उपर्युक्त उपबन्धों तथा नियमों का पूरी तरह पालन किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा उपरोक्त उपबन्धों तथा नियमों का पूरी तरह क्रियान्वयन कराने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) . (क) जी हा ।

(ख) में (ग). रेलवे बोर्ड कार्यालय तथा रेलों पर राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 निम्न राजभाषा (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1967

द्वारा संशोधित किया गया है, और राजभाषा नियम, 1976 के विभिन्न प्रावधानों का कड़ाई से अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कई कदम उठाये गए हैं। इनमें से कुछ इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. विभिन्न रेल कार्यालयों में क्षेत्रीय/कारखाना स्तर पर राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समितियां गठित की गयी हैं। हिन्दी के प्रयोग में हुई प्रगति की समीक्षा करने और राजभाषा नियमों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से प्रत्येक तिमाही में इन समितियों की नियमित रूप से बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं। इन बैठकों में लिए गए निर्णयों पर तत्परतापूर्वक कार्रवाई की जाती है।

2. बोर्ड कार्यालय की सभी शाखाओं तथा सभी रेल प्रशासनों में तिमाही प्रगति रिपोर्टें मंगायी जाती हैं और बोर्ड कार्यालय में इन रिपोर्टों की समीक्षा करके सम्बन्धित कार्यालयों का, यदि कोई कमियां पायी गयी हो तो उन्हें दूर करने का निर्देश दिया जाता है।

3. जिन कागजातों का द्विभाषी रूप में जारी किया जाना अपेक्षित है, उन्हें उस रूप में जारी करने की व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित करने के लिये विभिन्न रेल कार्यालयों तथा रेलवे बोर्ड कार्यालय में चैक प्वाइंट बनाये गए हैं।

4. रेलों का यह हिदायत है कि जब कभी अधिकारी दोरे अथवा निरीक्षण पर जाये, तो वे उस कार्यालय में हुई हिन्दी की प्रगति का भी निरीक्षण करें और अपनी निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति बोर्ड कार्यालय को भी भेजें।

5. बोर्ड कार्यालय तथा रेलों पर हिन्दी के काम में लगे अधिकारी भी राजभाषा सम्बन्धी आदेशों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए रेल कार्यालयों का निरीक्षण करते हैं।



6 राजभाषा नियम (सब के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) 1976 के नियम 10(4) के अधीन समस्त पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे तथा मध्यम और पश्चिम रेलों के कुछ मंडलों सहित 12 रेल कार्यालयों का अधिसूचित कर दिया गया है। इन सभी कार्यालयों में, प्रवणता प्राप्त कर्मचारियों से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे विनिर्दिष्ट विषयों से सम्बन्धित अपना सभी काम हिन्दी माध्यम में करेंगे।

7 सभी रेल कार्यालयों में अपेक्षित मक्या में देवनागरी टाइपराइटर की व्यवस्था कर दी गयी है। 31-3-1976 का रत्ना पर कुल 609 देवनागरी टाइपराइटर थे। यह मक्या अब बढ़कर 2006 हो गयी है।

मन्त्रालय में उपयोग में लाये जा रहे  
मैनुअल तथा फार्म

3830 श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :  
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उनमें मन्त्रालय/विभाग में कुल कितने मैनुअल तथा फार्म काम में लाये जा रहे हैं,

(ख) उनमें से कितनों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद हो चुका है तथा कितना का द्विभाषी रूप में छपवाया गया है,

(ग) शेष का भी हिन्दी में अनुवाद करने अथवा द्विभाषी रूप में न छपवाने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(घ) उन्हें सभवतः कब तक द्विभाषी रूप में छपवा लिया जायेगा?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव माराम्बा) . (क) रेलों पर उपयोग में आने

वाले मैनुअल और फार्मों की कुल संख्या क्रमशः 550 और 22,664 है।

(ख)	मैनुअल	फार्म
हिन्दी में अनुवादित	252	17,038
द्विभाषी रूप में प्रकाशित	127	10,014

(ग) और (घ) शेष मैनुअल और फार्म अनुवाद, परिगणन और मुद्रण की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं। मैनुअल और फार्मों के हिन्दी अनुवाद और द्विभाषिक प्रकाशन का काम कई विभागों से संबंधित है इन सम्बद्ध विभागों/मन्त्रालयों से जानकारी ली जा रही है कि वे कब तक इनके अनुवाद और मुद्रण की व्यवस्था करेंगे।

आवश्यक शोधधियों की उपलब्धता

3831. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत कुछ दिनों से देश में जीवन रक्षक एवं आवश्यक शोधधियाँ उपलब्ध नहीं हैं,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ये कब से बाजार में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं और उसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) स्थिति का सुधारन के लिये सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं अथवा करन का विचार है?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमबती नन्वन बहुगुणा) : (क) और (ख). देश के भिन्न-भिन्न भागों में बाढ़ नाम वाली कुछ शोधधियों की कमी के बारे में कभी कभी रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है। तथापि अधिक मामलों

में विख्यात निर्माताओं की श्रौषधों के समस्तुल्य श्रौषध सामान्यतः उपलब्ध हैं। गत कुछ महीनों में स्ट्रेपटोमाइसीन इन्जेक्शन जोकि एक टी० बी० निरोधी श्रौषध है, की कमी तथा गत दो महीनों से डेपसन गोलियों की कमी सरकार के ध्यान में आई है। स्ट्रेपटोमाइसीन की कमी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में प्रपुंज श्रौषधों की अपर्याप्त उपलब्धता के कारण थी। डेपसन की कमी, कई क्षेत्रों में व्यापारियों द्वारा अधिक मांग के कारण थी।

(ग) जब कभी, कमी ध्यान में आती है तो सम्बन्धित निर्माताओं को श्रौषधों की शीघ्र सप्लाई करने के लिए कहा जाता है। यदि निर्माताओं के साथ कोई कठिनाइयां होती हैं तो उनकी भी जांच की जाती है। सरकार ने स्ट्रेपटोमाइसीन इन्जेक्शन तथा डेपसन गोलियों के सम्बन्ध में बताई गई स्थिति पर विशेष ध्यान दिया। उपचारी उपायों के लिए, श्रौषध उद्योग में राज्य श्रौषध नियंत्रण/संगठनों से अनुरोध किया गया था कि वे स्ट्रेपटोमाइसीन शीशियां तैयार करने वालों को स्ट्रेपटोमाइसीन पेनसिलीन मिश्रण के अपने उत्पादन को कम करने के लिए, कहीं जितने स्ट्रेपटोमाइसीन इन्जेक्शन में वृद्धि हो सके। मुख्य शीशियां तैयार करने वालों को प्रलग से ऐसा करने के लिए कहा गया था। आई० डी० पी० एल० तथा एच० ए० एल०, जोकि सरकारी क्षेत्रीय दो उद्यम हैं, को भी मांग को पूरा करने के लिए अपने उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए कहा गया था। आई० डी० पी० एल० ने सूचित किया है कि उन्होंने 31 मार्च, 1978 को समाप्त होने वाली तिमाही के लिए उद्योग की अधिक आवश्यकताएं पहले ही पूरी कर दी हैं। आगामी महीनों में उपलब्धता में सुधार होने की आशा है। जहां तक डेपसन गोलियों का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार ने तो मुख्य निर्माताओं (1) मैसर्स बरोज वेलकम, तथा (2) मैसर्स बंगाल केमिकल एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स

वर्क्स लि० को अपना उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कहा है ताकि स्वीडिश संगठनों तथा व्यापारियों की आवश्यकताओं को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर पूरा किया जा सके। प्रपुंज श्रौषध की कुछ मात्रा के धायात की भी अनुमति दी गई है।

### विधि आयोग में हिन्दी अनुवादकों के रिक्त पद

3832- श्री सरब दाबब : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विधि आयोग के राजभाषा विभाग में हिन्दी अनुवादकों के कितने पद रिक्त पड़े हैं ; और

(ख) उक्त पद कितने समय से रिक्त पड़े हैं और इनको न भरने के क्या कारण हैं और उक्त पदों को कब तक भरा जाएगा ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरसिंह यादव) : (क) विधि आयोग में राजभाषा यूनिट या हिन्दी अनुवादकों का कोई पद नहीं है। विधि आयोग की रिपोर्टों के हिन्दी अनुवाद का कार्य राजभाषा खंड द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

### केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क और आय-कर नियमों का हिन्दी अनुवाद

3833- श्री सरब दाबब : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विधि मंत्रालय के विधायी विभाग को केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क और आय-कर नियम हिन्दी अनुवाद के लिये कब प्राप्त हुए थे और इनका हिन्दी अनुवाद कब तक उपलब्ध करा दिया जायेगा ; और

(ख) क्या उन्हें इस बात की जानकारी है कि इन नियमों के हिन्दी में अनुवाद में विलम्ब होने के कारण उत्पादन मुक्त और आय-कर विभाग के कार्यालयों में हिन्दी के प्रयोग को प्रोत्साहन देने में बाधा आ रही है?

बिधि, व्यवहार और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरसिंह बाबू) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के अधीन बनाए गए नियमों के हिन्दी अनुवाद का कार्य राजभाषा (विधायी) प्रायोग (अब राजभाषा खंड) द्वारा तैयार किए गए क्रमबद्ध वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार किया जाता है। कभी कभी डम कार्यक्रम के अनुसार कार्य कम्पा संभव नहीं हो पाता है क्योंकि मंत्रालयों/विभागों आदि से प्राप्त अत्यावश्यक अनुरोध का अनुमर्ण करते हुए कुछ अन्य कानूनी नियमों के हिन्दी अनुवाद को पूर्विकता देनी पड़ती है।

सरकार को केन्द्रीय उत्पाद मुक्त नियमों और आय-कर नियमों के हिन्दी पाठ को शीघ्र प्रकाशित करने की आवश्यकता की स्पष्ट जानकारी है। ये नियम बहुत बड़े हैं इसलिए इनके हिन्दी अनुवाद को पूरा करना अब तक संभव नहीं हो सका है। इस कार्य को यथाशीघ्र पूरा करने का हर संभव प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। प्रसंगवश यह उल्लेखनीय है कि आय-कर नियमों और दान-कर नियमों के अधीन विहित प्रारूपों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद हो चुका है और माग की जाने पर ये सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों से जनता को प्राप्त हो सकते हैं।

#### News regarding Belrex India Limited and Bengal Lamps

3834. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news appeared in 'Blitz', 18th October, 1976 regarding Belrex India Ltd. and Bengal Lamps;

(b) whether it is a fact that the shareholders had appealed several times MRTPC to investigate the relationship between Belrex India Ltd. and Bengal Lamps;

(c) if so, why the Government did not do so, the details thereof;

(d) if it is a fact that DRI and the Government remain silent regarding tax evasion of Bengal Lamp; and

(e) if it is so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Even though the shareholders of M/s Belrex India Limited and M/s Bengal Lamps never made any appeal to it, the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission on its own got some investigations made on the basis of certain allegations appearing in the 'Blitz' issue of October, 18, 1976. The MRTPC Commission, however, eventually decided that no action under the MRTPC Act was possible.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) As a result of the intelligence developed in this regard on 27-2-77 the officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence conducted simultaneous searches at residential and business premises of M/s Bengal Electric Lamp Works Ltd. Calcutta at Calcutta and Bangalore and various other places having branch offices and dealers, namely, Bombay, Kanpur, Delhi and Hyderabad and seized certain incriminating documents revealing evasion of Central Excise Duty on the goods manufactured by them. The case has now been transferred to the Collectors of Central Excise, Calcutta/Bangalore having jurisdiction over manufacturing concerns of M/s Bengal Electric Lamp Works Ltd. at Calcutta and Bangalore for taking further necessary

action. Show Cause Notice has already been issued by the Collector of Central Excise, Bangalore while the matter is under the consideration of Collector of Central Excise, Calcutta.

Searches were also conducted in this group of cases in November, 1976 by the Income Tax authorities as well. Further inquiries are in progress.

#### **Grades of R.P.F. Inspectors**

3835. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the grades of R.P.F. Inspectors has been reduced from three grades in total to two grades only i.e., 1st Grade and 2nd Grade;

(b) if so, whether the proportion of the above three grades have been decided, so far; and

(c) if not, what is the attitude of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Prior to amalgamation of grades, the proportion in three grades of R.P.F. Inspectors was as follows:

Grade I	.... 5 per cent.
Grade II	.... 15 per cent.
Grade III	.... 80 per cent.

Since the introduction of two grades, the proportion has not yet been decided.

(c) The question of the proportion of the grades is under consideration.

#### **Shantilal Shah High Power Committee**

3836. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the recommendations of Shantilal Shah Higher Power Committee regarding housing facility,

welfare of railway employees and other amenities to be given to railway employees including R.P.F.;

(b) what action has been taken by the Government in that direction, so far; and

(c) if no action has been taken whether Government propose to implement the recommendations of S. S. High Power Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Shantilal H. Shah High Powered Committee was appointed to go into all aspects of the policing on the Railways, including the working of the Railway Protection Force. Other railway employees were not covered by the Committee. A statement of recommendations pertaining to housing, welfare and amenities in respect of R.P.F. is attached.

(b) All these recommendations had been considered by the Ministry of Railways and accepted for implementation except serial number 4 and 6 of the statement attached. Instructions for the implementation of these recommendations had also been issued to the Railways.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Statement**

##### *Housing, Welfare and Amenities*

(1) An area should be set apart at the Headquarters of each Division for the construction of a regular "Reserve Lines" for the Railway Protection Force. These Lines should have their own parade and playgrounds and such ancillary buildings as may be required. (Recommendation No. 169)

(2) The Chief Security Officer should have a reserve line for his reserve at the Headquarters of each Zonal Railway (Recommendation No. 170).

(3) Where members of the Force are small in number, only married accommodation should be provided, but in a separate block. (Recommendation No. 171).

(4) A separate fund should be earmarked for the construction of buildings for the Railways Protection Force, wherever needed. (Recommendation No. 172)

(5) The Railway should draw up a separate buildings programme for their Railway Protection Force on an phased basis. (Recommendation No. 173)

(6) Residential accommodation for officers and men upto the rank of Inspector, should be provided free of cost. (Recommendation No. 174).

(7) There should be provision for a reading and recreation room separately at all Divisional and Zonal Headquarters of the Railways (Recommendation No. 175).

(8) Provision should also be made for the supply of sports gear and for this purpose a separate annual allotment should be placed at the disposal of the Chief Security Officer for distribution among his Assistant Security Officers/Security Officers (Recommendation No. 176).

(9) Welfare Centres for the Railway Protection Force on the lines of the one at Kharagpur should be established at selected places where there are large concentration of officers and men of the Railway Protection Force (Recommendation No. 177).

#### **Agreement between USSE and India on Production of Oil & Gas in India**

3837. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a protocol on further co-operation between the USSR and India in the field of prospecting and production of oil and gas in the on-

shore fields of the ONGC was signed on December, 1977;

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement;

(c) whether the Soviet Union has also offered to render technical assistance in preparing perspective programme for introduction of artificial lift means at the on-shore oil fields under-development of the ONGC; and

(d) if so, the details of the same?

#### **THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):**

(a) Pursuant to the Joint Discussions held between the Soviet delegation and the Oil & Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) in December, 1977, a protocol was signed on 26th December, 1977 on the progress and development of Soviet-Indian Cooperation in the field of Petroleum Industry in the public sector in India.

(b) The protocol envisages further cooperation in the following matters:

(i) Geological survey and perspective plans for oil and gas;

(ii) development of oil fields and optimisation of production of oil from wells by equipping them with sucker rod pumps, introducing artificial lift means etc.;

(iii) setting up of Research Institutes for techniques and technology of drilling and development of oil fields and gas formations;

(iv) geophysical logging equipment/operations;

(v) deputation of specialists; and

(vi) matters relating to delivery of equipment and materials, etc.

(c) and (d). To ensure optimum production from the wells and to increase the scope of production of oil at the oil fields under development, the Soviet side had offered to render technical assistance to ONGC in the

preparation of perspective programme for introduction of artificial lift-means at the on-shore oil fields under development by ONGC.

The ONGC agreed to consider the offer made by the Soviet side and indicated that its decision thereon will be conveyed in the first half of 1978.

#### **Railway Catering Contracts to Unemployed Graduates**

3838. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has changed the procedure to abolish the monopoly in railway catering;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that there is one big group who have been monopolising the railway catering and vending contracts on the Railways;

(c) what is the new procedure adopted by him during the last one year; and

(d) how many of the catering and vending contracts have been given to unemployed graduates and those persons deserving encouragement during the last one year and how many cases are being considered for the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) There is no monopoly in Railway Catering.

(b) No.

(c) There is no change in the existing procedure for allotment of contracts.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

#### **Nadiad-Modasa Line**

3839. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed Nadiad-Modasa rail line will be completed in the financial year 1978-79;

(b) if so, the progress of work so far; and

(c) the details of the work programme on the line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). The construction of broad gauge railway line from Nadiad to Modasa (105.14 Kms.) involving conversion of MG to BG (44.84 Kms.) from Nadiad to Kapadvanj and a new line from Kapadvanj to Modasa (60.50) has been included in the budget for 1978-79 at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.43 crores with provision of Rs. 60 lakhs. The work on the project will be started after it is approved by Parliament and is expected to be completed by March 1982 subject to availability of adequate funds.

#### **Gas for Bombay High to Uran**

3840. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the expected month and year from which the Associated Gas from Bombay High is expected to reach Uran;

(b) since the production of the Associated Gas by the Bombay High how much quantity of gas and of which value has been burnt till now; and

(c) has the crude production at Bombay High being specially reduced in anticipation of the installation of the Gas Cracker, if so, when would the work of laying two parallel lines to carry oil and Gas from Bombay High be completed and when could the second part of phase III development of Bombay high be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). The development of Bombay High has been conceptualized in five phases. The target fixed for Phase-I and II of Bombay High (that is a daily rate of production of

80,000 barrels per day) has already been achieved. Phase III-A which includes the laying of the submarine trunk pipelines for the transport of oil and gas from Bombay High field and North Bassein field to Uran as well as the laying of the transfer lines from Uran to Trombay are likely to be completed by May 1978. Phase III-B which includes additional well platforms, a process platform, crude stabilisation tanks, gas fractionation plant, etc. is likely to be completed by March 1980. On completion of Phase-III, the likely production from Bombay High is expected to be at the rate of 6 million tonnes per annum besides one million tonnes per annum from the North Bassein field. Investment decision on Phases IV and V has not yet been taken.

From the start of commercial production, the total quantity of associated gas flared till 15th March 1978 is of the order of approximately 262 million cubic metres. The value of gas would vary according to the use to which it is put.

#### Mineral Resources in Ocean-Bed

3841. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to geological experts there are vast resources of diverse nature of vital minerals in the ocean-bed of the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal;

(b) if so, what technical exploration by modern tools and instruments has been done to find these new resources within the ocean;

(c) is it a fact that the 4th Annual Convention of Association of Geological Survey of India organized by Osmania and Andhra Universities, Oil and Natural Gas Commission and University Grants Commission suggested to Government the importance of this resource; and

(d) if so, what steps have Government taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Some authorities have expressed such a view.

(b) Preliminary nearshore surveys in a few selected areas of Andaman Islands Palk Bay Vishakhapatnam and Subarnarekha river were carried out by Geological Survey of India for Phosphatic Nodules, Calcium Carbonate and Gold respectively. Oil and Natural Gas Commission has also been carrying out seismic surveys in East and West coast and Andaman area.

(c) The Association of Exploration Geophysicists held its 4th Convention and a Seminar on Exploration Geophysics in January, 1978 in Andhra University at Waltair. For this Convention, a special theme was chosen on 'Ocean Exploration' and discussions were carried out on 'Laws of the Seas'.

(d) The Geological Survey of India has initiated offshore and nearshore surveys through its offshore mineral exploration and marine geology unit. During 1977-78 field season programme of GSI, an item has been included and currently work is in progress for study of the prodelta region of Krishna—Godavari rivers in collaboration with ONGC and Andhra University.

The Oil and Natural Gas Commission is continuing seismic surveys in East and West Coast continental shelves and in Andaman area. Oil India Limited proposes undertaking seismic survey in off-shore area of Mahanadi delta.

#### पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में रेलवे लाइनें

3842. डा० बलराम कृष्णर बंडित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में नई रेल लाइनें बिछाने के

कोई प्रस्ताव भेजे थे और उन्हें भलाभाकारी होने के आधार पर अस्वीकार कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उनकी नवीनतम घोषणा के प्रकाश में सरकार अपने निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार करेगी कि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में नई रेल लाइनों के प्रस्तावों को केवल इस आधार पर अस्वीकार नहीं किया जायेगा कि वे भलाभाकारी हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है : [मंत्रालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT 1877/78].

#### Regularisation of Reservation Clerks' Services

3843. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that there are so many pending cases of Northern Railway for the last so many years, where so many leave reserve booking cum reservation clerks' services have not been regularised;

(b) if so, what is the difficulty in regularising the services of the same; and

(c) how much time the Government still need to finalise the old cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). There are no posts of booking-cum-reservation clerks but there are posts of Enquiry and Reservation Clerks in Grade Rs. 330-560. At certain stations these posts are filled on ad hoc basis pending replacement by regularly selected candidates from Railway Service Commission as well as departmentally selected candidates. The departmental selections are under process. As soon as selected hands become available, the local arrangements will be terminated.

#### Consumption and Production of Petroleum

3844. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total consumption of petroleum and its products in India annually at present and what are the projected needs during sixth five year plan;

(b) what portion of our petroleum requirements is presently imported and from which countries and what is the value of such imports;

(c) what is domestic production of petroleum presently and the estimated increase in production in the next five years;

(d) does India possess the capacity to be totally self sufficient in respect of oil and what are its present reserves in terms of world reserves; and

(e) by which year does Government feel that India will become self sufficient and stop importing oil?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The total quantity of crude oil processed in the country in 1977-78 will be about 25 million tonnes while the estimated consumption for petroleum products during the current financial year is about 25.6 million tonnes. The projected demands for petroleum products during the next five years are as follows:—

Year	(In million tonnes)
1978-79 . . . . .	28.335
1979-80 . . . . .	30.785
1980-81 . . . . .	32.858
1981-82 . . . . .	34.514
1982-83 . . . . .	36.204



(b) During 1977-78, the quantity of crude proposed to be imported is about 14.5 million tonnes. A total quantity of 11.1 million tonnes of crude was imported between April and December 1977, and the value thereof was Rs. 955.20 crores. The sources of import were Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Egypt and USSR.

(c) The indigenous production of crude during 1977-78 is estimated to be 10.5 million tonnes. The estimated production of indigenous crude during the next five years is as follows:

Year	Production (In million tonnes)
1978-79 . . . .	12.73
1979-80 . . . .	15.81
1980-81 . . . .	16.66
1981-82 . . . .	17.96
1982-83 . . . .	17.96

(d) and (e). The world's 'proved' crude oil reserves as quoted in Oil Statistics January-March 1977, are of the order of 640,089 million barrels (or about 90,000 million tonnes) and of India's 3,000 million barrels (or about 422 million tonnes). While all attempts are being made to intensify our exploration activities, it is difficult to hold out any promise of self-sufficiency in oil. Therefore, equal attention is being paid to conservation in the use of petroleum products as part of the total energy policy.

#### **Import of Crude Oil from Persian Gulf**

3845. **SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Government imported large quantity of crude oil from Persian Gulf etc.;

(b) is it also a fact that 4 years contact was given to foreign shippers to bring the crude oil to India;

(c) is it also a fact that Shipping Corporation of India and other Shippers were not contacted to bring the crude oil to India;

(d) if not, why; and

(e) has Government punished concerned persons responsible for sending the money outside the country?

#### **THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):**

(a) Yes Sir. The quantity of crude oil imported from the various countries during 1977 is as follows:

Name of Country	Quantity imported in million tonnes
Iran . . . . .	6.7
Iraq . . . . .	2.9
UAE . . . . .	0.9
USSR . . . . .	1.0
Saudi Arabia . . . . .	2.9
Egypt . . . . .	0.3
	<b>14.7</b>

(b) to (d). A contract for affreightment had been entered into by Cochin Refineries Limited with Norse Shipping Company of Singapore for transuport of crude oil from Kharg Island to Cochin for a period of 4 years from 1st March 1974. The contract has expired on 28th February, 1978, and Shipping Corporation of India has been entrusted with the transportation of crude oil of Cochin Refineries Limited from 1st March, 1978.

The utilisation of available Indian flag vessels for transportation of imported crude oil is always maximised. Foreign flag vessels are employed only if suitable sized Indian flag vessels

are not available. Foreign flag ships, if required are chartered by the oil companies in consultation with the Ministry of Shipping and Transport;

(e) Does not arise.

#### Steps to make Justice Cheaper

3846. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that justice is very costly for a poor man;

(b) what concrete steps have been taken by the Government; and

(c) when do Government propose to take action over this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NAR-SINGH YADAV): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). It is the intention of the Government to ensure that justice is easily available to the poor. A Committee consisting of Shri Justice P. N. Bhagwati as Chairman and Shri Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer as Member has presented a Report to the Government. The Report of this Committee on Legal Aid is under examination of the Government. The Government have not so far formulated any scheme for this purpose.

#### Proposal to Safeguard Personal Liberty

3847. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal that personal liberty should be placed beyond the reach of any Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether Government propose to make any change in the Constitution about the Article on Emergency; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NAR-SINGH YADAV): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Article 359 is sought to be amended so that the right under Article 21 shall neither be capable of suspension nor its enforcement shall be capable of suspension under any kind of emergency

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Some of the important amendments proposed to be made to Article 352 are as below:—

(i) The expression 'internal disturbance' may be substituted by the expression 'armed rebellion'.

(ii) A Proclamation of Emergency would require to be approved within a period of one month by a Resolution of both the Houses of Parliament adopted by a clear majority of the total membership of each House and not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting in each House.

(iii) Parliament will have opportunity of reconsideration at an interval of not more than six months.

#### Violence during Election to State Assemblies

3848. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of violence occurred during the elections in

five Southern States which have been brought to the notice of Chief Election Commissioner; and

(b) the action taken by the Chief Election Commissioner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NAR-SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b). A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

*Statement showing particulars of complaints regarding violence received in the Election Commission during the Elections to Legislative Assemblies held in February, 1978.*

Name of State Union territory	No. of complaints received	Action taken
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	33	These complaints were referred to the State Government for necessary action/enquiry and report. The State Government was asked to provide additional police force at certain places where violence was apprehended.
2. Assam . . . . .	4	In one case, police investigation is in progress and report is awaited. In the other cases, necessary action was taken by the State Government promptly and the situation was brought under control.
3. Karnataka . . . . .	86	The Chief Electoral Officer has reported that in all these cases, the police took necessary action and promptly brought the situation under control.
4. Maharashtra . . . . .	14	No action was considered necessary on 2 complaints. 7 complaints were referred to the Chief Electoral Officer for necessary action. Reports have been called for in the remaining 5 cases and these reports are awaited.
5. Meghalaya . . . . .	NIL	.....
6. Arunachal Pradesh. . . . .	1	The matter is under investigation.

#### Gas Connection in each State

3849. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a huge registration for the domestic Gas connection in each and every state;

(b) if so, the number of new connections likely to be released during the year 1978-79 State-wise; and

(c) the target fixed when all the registered persons will get their gas connections?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) It is a fact that there is considerable unsatisfied demand at present for grant of new liquefied petroleum gas (cooking gas) connections.

(b) The oil companies are currently working out the details of the plans

for enrolment of new customers for domestic gas. It is not possible at this stage to indicate the State-wise break-up of the connections to be released during 1978-79.

(c) The availability of LPG is expected to increase considerably from about 1980 onwards and giving connections to persons now registered may start on a significant scale only from then.

### बीकानेर में उपरि पुल का निर्माण

3850. चौ० हरी राम मक्कासर गोबारा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बीकानेर रेलवे स्टेशन पर उपरि पुल न होने के कारण लाखों लोगों को बहुत कठिनाई होती है, और

(ख) बीकानेर रेलवे स्टेशन पर उपरि पुल बनाने के मुद्दाओं पर कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया जायेगा और उस पुल पर कितना रुपया खर्च होगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) बीकानेर स्थित व्यन्त समपार गाड़ी गुजरते समय जब कभी सड़क यातायात के लिए बन्द रहना है तब सड़क उपयोगकर्ताओं को कुछ असुविधा होती है।

(ख) व्यन्त समपारो को उपरि सड़क पुलो निचले सड़क पुलो में बदलने के लिए रेलवे ने राज्य सरकार की स्वीकृति के लिए एक प्रस्ताव भेजा था, लेकिन राज्य सरकार ने अभी तक इसकी स्वीकृति नहीं दी है। राज्य सरकार की स्वीकृति प्राप्त होने के बाद ही प्रस्ताव पर कार्यवाही का जा सकती है। प्रस्ताव को अनुमानित लागत अभी तक नहीं निकाली गयी है।

### अनूपगढ़-फलीदी मीटर गेज लाइन

3851. चौ० हरी राम मक्कासर गोबारा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि।

(क) क्या अनूपगढ़ से फलीदी तक (राजस्थान) में कोलायत होती हुई रेलवे की छोटी लाइन बनाने का मुद्दा प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या उनको इस बात की जानकारी है कि राजस्थान नहर के पूरा हो जाने के बाद इस क्षेत्र का विकास होने वाला है और इसलिये उपरोक्त लाइन आवश्यक है ; और

(ग) उपरोक्त मुद्दा पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) यह मुद्दा रायसिंहनगर-अनूपगढ़-छतरगढ़-बीकानेर-कोलायत-फलीदी को जोड़ने वाली एक रेल लाइन के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में था (बीकानेर और कोलायत के बीच रेल सम्पर्क उपलब्ध है)। 1950 में कोलायत-फलीदी रेल सम्पर्क के निर्माण के लिए अन्तिम स्थान निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण किया गया था जिसमें यह पता चला था कि इस परियोजना (68.53 कि० मी०) पर 91.24 लाख रुपये खर्च होंगे (1950 के मूल्यों के आधार पर) और छठे वर्ष में इससे 1.27 प्रतिशत प्रतिफल प्राप्त होगा। अन्य रेल सम्पर्कों के लिए पहले कोई जांच पड़ताल नहीं की गयी थी। लेकिन, राजस्थान नहर के प्रथम चरण, जो पूरा हो चुका है, के कमान क्षेत्र से कृषि तथा अन्य उत्पादन की निकासी की तत्काल आवश्यकता का ध्यान में रख कर बीकानेर से छतरगढ़ (मीटर लाइन 80 कि० मी०) तक एक नयी रेल लाइन के निर्माण के लिए प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरी एंव यातायात सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है। इस लाइन के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय करना

सर्वेक्षण के परिणामों और इसके लिए उपलब्ध संसाधनों पर निर्भर करेगा।

### भटिंडा-सूरतगढ़ मीटर गेज लाइन

3852. चौ० हरी राम मक्कासर गोदारा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि।

(क) क्या भटिंडा-सूरतगढ़ मीटरगेज लाइन, जिसे बड़ी लाइन में बदला जा रहा है, बीकानेर तक बढ़ाने के बारे में कोई सुझाव दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इस सुझाव पर विचार कर लिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). जी हां।

(ग) धन की अत्यधिक कमी और इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि पहले से किये गये अनेक वायदों को पूरा करना है, फिलहाल सूरतगढ़-बीकानेर मीटर लाइन खण्ड को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का काम शुरू कर पाना संभव नहीं है।

### Scarcity of Petroleum Products

3853. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:

SHRI RAMDAS SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to sluggish tank movement there has been a general scarcity of petroleum products all over the country in the month of February, 1978;

(b) if so the main reasons for the same;

(c) whether it is also a fact that products like furnace oil and light diesel oil needed for the industry have been in short supply which has resumed in heavy losses to industrial production;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the railway officials have denied any sluggish movement of the wagons in the northern sector but have admitted that due to the shortage of oil there was not much loading; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government and steps being taken to improve the availability of petroleum products in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BANJIGUNA):

(a) to (e). Some difficulties were encountered during November-December, 1977 on account of inadequate movement of petroleum products due to problems of tank wagon availability, coupled with product shortages in some feeding locations. This led to depletion of depot stocks, causing problems of availability of petroleum products in certain locations. The overall tank wagon movement of petroleum products registered a significant improvement from January 1978, and movement of tank wagons in February cannot be considered sluggish. Though there have been some temporary problems of availability for short durations it is not true that there has been general scarcity of petroleum products leading to heavy losses in industrial production. With the improvement in tank wagon movement, stocks of petroleum products have generally registered improvements in depot locations. Railways do not anticipate any difficulties in ensuring product loading at slated levels. Various steps such as daily monitoring of movement of rail wagons, round-the-clock loading at the refineries as also at the major loading installations, rationalisation of pattern of movement and extensive road

bringing of products have been taken so as to improve the availability of Petroleum products and ensure that demands for petroleum products are met in full.

### खान-पान ठेकेदारों के विरुद्ध जांच

3854. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह उतारने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मार्च, 1977 के बाद मध्य रेलवे तथा पश्चिम रेलवे के बम्बई मंडल के खान-पान (नेटरिंग) ठेकेदारों के विरुद्ध सतर्कता विभाग द्वारा जांच की गयी थी और यदि हा, तो क्या मरफार को टम बीच ग्वाट मिल गई है और जांच के दौरान किस प्रकार की अनियमितताएं पाई गई हैं और उन पर अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ;

(ख) सतर्कता विभाग द्वारा रिन-विन ठेकेदारों के विरुद्ध जांच की गई थी और उनके विरुद्ध किस प्रकार के आरोप लगाए गए थे और क्या उनके दोषी पाए जाने की स्थिति में उनके ठेके समाप्त कर दिए जायेंगे यदि नहीं, तो उन्हें किस प्रकार का दण्ड देने का विचार है , और

(ग) क्या कुछ रेलवे अधिकारी भी इन ठेकेदारों के साथ दोषी पाए गए हैं, यदि हा, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) मध्य और पश्चिम रेलवे के बम्बई मंडल के उपनगरीय लण्डो ने कुछ खानपान/वेडिंग ट्रेनों के क्रियाकलाप और उनके आइटम सम्बंध में रेल मंत्रालय के सतर्कता निदेशों का उल्लंघन, 1977 में प्रारम्भिक जांच में पाया था और उनकी अन-रिम ग्वाट प्राप्त हो गयी है। अब तक की गयी जांच में कुछ वेडिंग ठेकों के क्रियाकलाप और आइटन/कार्यावधि में बढ़ोतरी/पुन-

नवीकरण में मुख्यतः निम्नलिखित अनियमितताएं पायी गयी हैं :—

(i) अनुपस्थित ठेकेदारों द्वारा ठेकों का चलाया जाना और पश्चिम रेलवे पर वर्तमान अनुदेशों के इस सम्बन्ध में अनुपालन न करना कि ठेकेदार को ठेके पर महीने के कुछ दिन व्यक्तिगत रूप से उपस्थित होना अपेक्षित है, इससे ठेकों का प्रागे विरागे पर दे दिये जाने का संदेह बन जाता है।

(ii) स्वीकृत सख्या में अधिक वेडरों की नियुक्ति।

(iii) बिक्री का छपाना और जांच करने वाले दल के समक्ष समर्पित बिज्जा और अन्य लेख न प्रस्तुत करना।

(iv) वेडिंग ठेकों के आइटन/कार्यावधि में वृद्धि/परिवर्तन में अनियमितताएं।

ठेकेदारों और सम्बन्धित रेल कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध समुचित कार्रवाई करने के लिए विशिष्ट जिम्मेदारी निर्धारित करने के लिए प्रागे और भी जांच की जा रही है। वर्तमान नीतियों/अनुदेशों को भी समाहित किया जा रहा है ताकि खानपान ठेका के आइटन/कार्यावधि में वृद्धि करने/नवीकरण करने के काम को सुगम और कारगर बनाया जा सके जिससे इस क्षेत्र को बेहतर प्रबंध नियंत्रण के अधीन लाया जा सके।

(ख) और (ग) में शिकायतें मुख्यतः बहुत से ठेके उन्हीं पार्टियों को विभिन्न नामों से मन्तव्य देने प्रागे विरागे पर देन और आइटन में अनियमितताओं के सम्बन्ध में थी। चूंकि जांच का अभी अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है इसलिए इस समय उन ठेकेदारों के नाम प्रकट करना उचित नहीं होगा। जो इन जांचों के दौरान सामने आये हैं। कर्मचारियों की जिम्मेदारी निर्धारित करने के सम्बन्ध में भी जांच अभी चरु रही है। पूरी जांच हो जाने के बाद जिसके 30-6-78

तक समाप्त हो जाने की आशा है, ठेकेदारों और सम्बन्धित रेल कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध को जाने वाली कार्रवाई के स्वरूप के बारे में निर्णय किया जायेगा।

### नैमित्तिक श्रमिक

3855. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या इस समय देश में सभी रेलवे में लगभग पाच लाख नैमित्तिक श्रमिक कई वर्षों से कायम हैं, यदि हा, तो रेलवे-वार कितने नैमित्तिक श्रमिक हैं और प्रत्येक श्रमिक उसमें कितने वर्षों में काम कर रहे हैं,

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार सभी रेलवे में नैमित्तिक श्रमिक प्रथा का समाप्त करना है और यदि हा, तो वर्तमान सभी श्रमिकों का कब तक स्थायी किया जायेगा, और

(ग) क्या सरकार का ऐसा शिवायते मिली है कि नैमित्तिक श्रमिक निरीक्षकों द्वारा प्रत्येक दो महीने में अन्दर इन श्रमिकों की सेवा में व्यवधान कर दिया जात है ताकि उन्हें स्थायी होने का लाभ न मिल सके, यदि हा, तो पूरे देश में कितने नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों की सेवा में व्यवधान डाला गया था और पाच वर्षों से अधिक की अवधि से कार्य कर रहे नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों की संख्या क्या है।

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) (क) 31-3-1977 को भारतीय रेलों पर लगभग 2.61 लाख नैमित्तिक श्रमिक काम कर रहे थे। रेलवे-वार अलग-अलग आकड़े नीचे दिये गए हैं :—

मध्य रेलवे	37,111
पूर्व रेलवे	22,414
उत्तर रेलवे	66,147
पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे	20,709

पूर्वोत्तर-सीमा रेलवे	5,624
दक्षिण रेलवे	33,072
दक्षिण-मध्य रेलवे	19,180
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे	25,410
पश्चिम रेलवे	26,189
चि०रे० इ० कारखाना	219
डी०रे०इ० कारखाना	144
स०डि० कारखाना	2,872
रेलवे बोर्ड तथा अन्य	1,725

उनकी सेवा-अवधिया थोड़े दिनों में लेकर अन्तर् वर्षातः की है।

(ख) जी नहीं। पांगयाजनाओं या अल्प अवधि/छुटपुट किम्म के निमाण, माय पर नियमित श्रमिक दल का नियोजित करना व्यवहार्य नहीं है।

(ग) जी नहीं। लगभग 23,000 नैमित्तिक श्रमिक पाच वर्षों से अर्थात् समय में कार्य करते आ रहे हैं।

### वधली-सोरठ और मेघपुर के बीच लेबल क्रासिंग संख्या 5

3856. श्री धर्मासह भाई पटेल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या वधली-सोरठ और मेघपुर रेलवे स्टेशनो के बीच पाल संख्या 2 के बीच 3 और गैंग संख्या 2-एस० के० की परिधि के अन्दर किलोमीटर स्टोन संख्या 5 के निकट लेवल क्रासिंग सीधा करने के लिये सातलपुर ग्राम पंचायत, तालूका वधली, जिला जूनागढ़ से वर्ष 1975 में कोई अध्या-वेदन प्राप्त हुआ था और यदि हा तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है और

(ख) क्या इस टेबे फाटक से लोगों और किसानों की बहुत कठिन

श्रीर सरकार इन कठिनाइयों को कब और कैसे दूर करेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) (क) मरपच, मतालपुर ग्राम पंचायत के अग्रस्त, 1975 में इस समपार को अन्यत्र बनाने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ था नाकि रेलवे की सीमा के बाहर पहुँच मार्गों का सीधा किया जा सके। उनमें एक खाका भेजन का अनुरोध किया गया था जिसमें समपार का अन्यत्र ले जाने की मही स्थिति और मरखेन का उल्लेख किया गया था, जिसमें रेलवे इस प्रस्ताव की व्यवहारिता की जाच कर सके। उन्हें यह भी मचिन किया गया कि वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार समपार को अन्यत्र ले जाने की लागत राज्य सरकार/स्थानीय प्राधिकरण द्वारा वहन की जायेगी। मरपच द्वारा आगे पूछनाछ करन पर उन्हें नवम्बर 1977 में मचिन किया गया था कि समपार का अन्यत्र ले जाने की अनुमानित लागत 3100 रु० आयेगी और यह अनुगोध किया गया था कि प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार के माध्यम में प्रायोजित करण। तबमें कार्य उन्नत उन्में प्रान्त नहीं हुआ है।

रही किमी ऐसी रुठिनाई के बाज में रनेवे का कोई जानकारी नहीं है। लकिन समपार अन्यत्र बनाने से रल पथ को पार करने का मार्ग लगभग 100 मीटर कम जो जायेगा। राज्य सरकार, स्थानीय प्राधिकरण द्वारा प्रस्ताव प्रायोजित करने और उनकी लागत वहन करने का वचन देने के बाद रेलवे, समपार को अन्यत्र बनाने के सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र कार्यवाही करेगी।

सराडीया से कुतियाणा तक की रेलवे की आउट एजेंसी

3857. श्री धर्मेसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मच है कि गुजरात राज्य के जूनागढ जिले में शापुर-सराडीया रेलवे लाइन में सराडीया से कुतियाणा तक की रेलवे की आउट एजेंसी थी यदि हाँ, तो यह आउट एजेंसी रव शुभ हई थी और कब बन्द हा गई ;

(ख) यह सराडीया में कुतियाणा तक की रेलवे आउट एजेंसी कब में बंद है और इसके क्या कारण है ,

(ग) क्या इस सराडीया-कुतियाणा रेलवे आउट एजेंसी में बन्द हा जान के कारण लागत का बहुत रुठिनाया हाता, और यह आउट एजेंसी फिर कब चालू की जायेगी , और

(घ) जब तक कुतियाणा या रेलवे लाइन में नहीं जोडा जाता तब तक सराडीया-कुतियाणा रेलवे आउट एजेंसी फिर में चालू करने में क्या रुठिनाइया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) (1) और (ख) जी हा। सराडीया रेलवे स्टेशन द्वारा सेविन कुतियाणा आउट एजेंसी 10-4-51 से चालू का गयी थी और उसमें 1-5-67 में बाम करना बन्द कर दिया, क्योंकि रेलवे और गुजरात राज्य सउन परिवहन निगम के बीच निम्नलिखित शर्तों के सम्बन्ध में सहमति न हो सकी ;

(i) गुजरात राज्य सहक परिवहन निगम किराये के आधार पर भूमि के पट्टे की राशि का भुगतान करने के लिए तैयार नहीं थी,

(ii) खर्च को बाट कर वहन करना, और



(iii) स्थान-मुक्त प्रभार लगाना । अन्तर्तीयत्वा, निगम में रेलवे की यह आउट एजेंसी बन्द कर देने का नोटिस दे दिया और 1-5-67 से इसे बन्द कर दिया गया । आउट एजेंसी चलाने के लिए मार्च, 1967 में टेंडर मागे गये थे, लेकिन कोई टेंडर नहीं आये । अप्रैल, 1967 में गुजरात राज्य सड़क परिवहन निगम ने यह भी कह दिया था कि आउट एजेंसी का यात्री यातायात में संबंधित काम किमी पार्टी को न सौंपा जाये ।

(ग) ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है कि इस आउट एजेंसी के न होने में लोगों का अत्याधिक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है । हम सम्बन्ध में कुछ कष्ट नहीं जा सकता कि यह आउट एजेंसी गुन खाने जायेगी ।

(घ) चूंकि राज्य परिवहन की यम यात्रियों के हिता वा पर्याप्त ध्यान रखती है और यात्रियों का गाड़िया में सम्पूर्ण बरवाती है तथा माल एवं पार्सल यातायात बहुत ही कम मात्रा में होता है, इसलिए इस आउट एजेंसी का गुन खाने का कोई लाभ नहीं है ।

**पाटन दरवाजे के पास ऊपरी पुल**

3858. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सारङ्ग बैम्बर शाफ कामर्स, बेरावल ने पश्चिम रेलवे के भावनगर डिबीज के १० सी० एम० के साथ हुई बैठक में गुजरात के जूनागढ़ जिले के बेरावल शहर के नजदीक पाटन दरवाजे के पास ऊपरी पुल बनाने और राजकोट में जूनागढ़ तक लोकल ट्रेन को बेरावल तक बढ़ाने की मांग की है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इन मांगों पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करना चाहती है ; और

(ग) पाटन दरवाजे के पास ऊपरी पुल न होने के कारण लोगों को और मोटर यातायात में होने वाली बहुत सी कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) (क) जी हा । उस बैठक में सम्पादन सं० 135-सी (पाटन गेट) का स्थान परिवर्तन करने का मुद्दा भी दिया गया था, वस्तुतः सड़क ऊपरी पुल की व्यवस्था करना संभव न हो ।

(ख) और (ग) सड़क ऊपरी पुल के निर्माण प्रयत्न वर्तमान सम्पादन के स्थान परिवर्तन संबंधी प्रस्ताव का राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित किया जाना है और राज्य सरकार का वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार इसकी लागत वहन करने का आश्वासन भी देना है । अभी तक राज्य सरकार में ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है । रेलवे उग प्रस्ताव पर उग समय विचार करेंगे जब राज्य सरकार द्वारा यह प्रायोजित किया जायेगा और साथ में हमक खर्च की वहन करने का आश्वासन भी दिया जायेगा ।

चूंकि जूनागढ़-बेरावल खंड पर उपाध्य मोजदा 4 जोड़ी गाड़ियों में जितने स्थान की व्यवस्था की गयी है, उसका पूरा-पूरा इस्तेमाल नहीं होता इसलिए बेरावल तक आने-जाने के लिए 342 डाऊन/341 अप राजकोट जूनागढ़ तेज सवारी गाड़ी को बढ़ाने के लिए यातायात का अतिरिक्त नहीं है ।

**ऐलोपैथिक दवाओं का मूल्य**

3859. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या पेट्रोलेियम, रसायन और उर्जरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में अब प्रतिवर्ष जितने मूल्य की ऐलोपैथिक दवाएं बनती हैं और प्रतिवर्ष कितने मूल्य की दवाओं की मांग है ;

(ख) इस समय प्रतिवर्ष बाहर से कितने रुपये की ऐलोपैथिक दवाई जाती है ;

(ग) ऐलोपैथिक दवाओं के बारे में देश का एक स्वावलंबी बन जायेगा, और

(घ) अगले पांच वर्षों में कितने मूल्य की ऐलोपैथिक दवाएँ बनाई जायेगी ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्वन बहुगुणा) : (क) और (ख) . गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश में ऐलोपैथिक दवाइयों के वार्षिक उत्पादन मूल्य तथा ऐसी आयातित दवाइयों के मूल्य निम्न-प्रकार है :—

(रुपये करोड़ों में)

	उत्पादन		आयात
	प्रमुख औषध	सूत्रयाग	प्रमुख औषध और सूत्रयाग
1974-75	90	400	40 87
1975-76	130	560	39 36
1976-77	150	700	47. 03

(ग) सरकार आत्म निर्भरता पाने के लिए निम्न आधार पर कई आयातित औषधों का प्रोत्साहन दे रही है। तथापि, प्रोषध उद्योग का स्वरूप ऐसा है तथा समय समय पर प्रौद्योगिकीय प्रगतियों के कारण कई दवाइयाँ पुगनी हो जाती है। नई नई मदों का निर्माण करके स्थिति को संतुलित बनाये रखने के लिए हमेशा होशियार रहने की आवश्यकता है। जहाँ तक संभव हो अधिक में अधिक आयात से बचने के लिए तथा देश में औषधों की बढ़ती हुई माँग को पूरा करने के ध्यान में देश में अनुसंधान आधार के विकास के लिए प्रयत्न भी किये जा रहे हैं।

(घ) जहाँ तक वर्षवार ऐलोपैथिक दवाइयों के उत्पादन का संबंध है, वास्तव में ऐसा व्यक्तिगत रूप में निर्माताओं द्वारा निश्चिन्त की जाने वाली मदों / उपयुक्त/नवीनतम प्रौद्योगिकी की उपलब्धता, विशेषकर भारतीय क्षेत्र में नियोजन के लिए निधि आदि पर निर्भर होगा। तथापि, देश में प्रमुख औषधों और सूत्रयोगों की मूल्य रूप में आवश्यकता

का अनुमान 1982-83 तक क्रमशः 550 करोड़ रुपये तथा 1900 करोड़ रुपये लगाया गया है।

### Dcentralisation

3860. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is it true that the Railway Board vide their letter No. E(ENG)/I/74PM/1/dated 12th April, 1974 and No E(NG)/I/76-PM/1/74 dated 17th July, 1976 decided to merge electric wing of the Diesel Electric sheds into the Mechanical Department;

(b) if so, the aim of this merger and what would be the basis of the seniority and juniority in the new Department; and

(c) what will be the effect of this merger on efficiency of both the wings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). The object of issuing orders of April 1974 and July 1976 is to exercise

effective control on maintenance of Diesel Electric Locomotives in Diesel Loco Sheds and Electric Locomotives and Electric Multiple Units in Electric Loco/EMU Car Sheds The seniority and channel of promotion of maintenance staff in Electric Loco and EMU Car Sheds will remain unchanged In the case of staff seconded from the Electrical Department to Diesel Loco Sheds, option has been given to them to say in the Diesel Organisation or to revert back to the Electrical Department Electrical staff in Diesel Sheds will seek promotion in Mechanical Deptt Seniority of staff of Electrical and Mechanical Departments is maintained separately upto Grade Rs 840—1040

**रामपुर जिला, उत्तर प्रदेश में गैस कनेक्शनों की कुल संख्या**

3861. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नए एजेंटों को उत्तर प्रदेश के नये इंडेन गैस के कनेक्शन दिए जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के रामपुर जिले में इस समय कुल कितने गैस कनेक्शन हैं , और

(ग) उपरोक्त क्षेत्र में एजेंटों की संख्या किन्ती है तथा वहाँ के लोगों की बढ़ती मांग को पूरा करने के लिए चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान उन्हें कितने और नए कनेक्शन देने का विचार है ?

**पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दा बहुगुणा) :** (क) इण्डेन गैस की उपलब्ध मात्रा पूरी तरह बचनबद्ध होने के कारण नवम्बर, 1977, जबकि बरेली में नयी इण्डेन वितरण एजेंसी को स्थापित करने के लिए कुछ गैस कनेक्शन

दिये गये थे, के बाद में उत्तर प्रदेश में नये गैस कनेक्शन नहीं दिये गये हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) इस समय की मौजिम उपलब्धता के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश के रामपुर जिले में तत्काल पेट्रोलियम गैस (खाना पकाने की गैस) का विपणन नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

**काठमांडू में रेलवे प्रारक्षण में कठिनाई**

3862. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या काठमांडू (नेपाल) में बड़ी मात्रा में भारतीयों के भारत में आने के समय रेलवे प्रारक्षण के मामले में प्राइवेट एजेंसियों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है और उन्हें इन एजेंसियों में परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार काठमांडू में भारतीय रेलवे की एक ब्राउट एजेंसी खोलने पर विचार करेगी ताकि वहाँ पर रहने वाले हजारों भारतीय लाभान्वित हो सकें , और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इन एजेंसी के बनने में कार्य प्रारम्भ कर देने का संभावना है ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :** (क) अभी तक इस प्रकार की कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) और (ग) काठमांडू में ब्राउट एजेंसी खोलने के प्रस्ताव की जांच की जा रही है ।

**लोकियल बस के सहयोग से प्रारम्भ की गई तेल के कुर्छों की खुराई के स्थान और तारीखें**

3863. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सोवियत रूस के सहयोग से भारत में तेल के कुओं की खुदाई का कार्य कहां पर और कब से प्रारम्भ किया गया है;

(ख) इसके प्रथम चरण में कुल कितने कार्य के सम्पूर्ण हो जाने की आशा है; और

(ग) इससे कुल कितने उत्पादन का लक्ष्य पूरा होगा ?

**पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन तथा उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) :** (क) ओ एन जी सी ने देश में सोवियत संघ द्वारा सर्वेक्षण उपस्करों और रिगों तथा उपकरणों उपलब्ध कराये जाने से वर्ष 1956 से तेल की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाने से सम्बन्धित कार्य आरम्भ किया था। पंजाब में होशियारपुर में और गुजरात में कैम्बे में सोवियत रिगों से वर्ष 1958-59 में गहरा व्यघन कार्य आरम्भ किया गया था। बाद के वर्षों में सोवियत रिग का प्रयोग करते हुए निम्नलिखित राज्यों में व्यघन कार्य आरम्भ किया गया था :—

वर्ष	राज्य
1959-60	असम
1963-64	हिमाचल प्रदेश
1964-65	बिहार
1966-67	पश्चिम बंगाल
1967-68	तमिल नाडु /पाण्डिचेरी
1972-73	त्रिपुरा
1973-74	राजस्थान
1975-76	जम्मू व कश्मीर, मेघालय

(ख) तेल तथा प्राकृतिक स का अन्वेषण करना और उसका विकास तथा उत्पादन एक प्रक्रिया है और यह जारी रहेगी।

(ग) वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान कच्चे तेल का लगभग 10.8 मिलियन मी० टन देशीय उत्पादन होने की सम्भावना है और वर्ष 1980-81 तक वार्षिक लगभग 17 से 18 मिलियन मि० टन तक होने का अनुमान है।

### Removal of Five Railway Employees from Service

3864. SHRI SAMAR MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the Five Railway Employees of Northern Railway whose removal orders for participation in railway strike were set aside by Delhi High Court in one common judgment have not been paid full pay and allowances;

(b) if so, how many have been discriminated; and

(c) the reason for such discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). One employee was paid full pay and allowances for the intervening period from the date of his arrest to the date of reinstatement, as he was honourably acquitted by the court in the criminal case under DIR instituted against him.

In the cases of other 4 employees, where there was a common judgment on their writ petitions, they have been paid pay and allowances equivalent to subsistence allowance for the intervening period from the date of removal to the date of reinstatement and this was done in accordance with the extent rules on the merits of each case as the verdict of the court did not amount to an honourable acquittal. The cases of these 4 employees are therefore not exactly similar to the case of the one employee mentioned

above, and there has been no discrimination.

**Channel of Communication to Loco Running Staff**

3865. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on 28th December, 1974 the then Railway Minister assured the All India Loco Running Staff Association that a channel of communication will be granted to them; and

(b) if so, has this been granted to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN). (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Development of Railway Station**

3866. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway had prepared a plan for the development and construction of Habibganj Railway Station on Central Railway;

(b) if so, the difficulty in executing the plan;

(c) whether the Government will consider the stoppage of all trains on this station; and

(d) if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (c). No.

(b) Does not arise.

(d) At this station, the daily average number of long distance passengers dealt with is only 50 and maximum number of passengers dealt with at any one time is 30. At present, this station is served by 57 Dn/58 Up Amritsar Express, 33Dn/34 Up Indore Bilaspur Express, 355 Dn/356 Up—Itarsi-Jhansi passenger and 1 EB/2 EB shuttle between Itarsi—Bhopal. This is adequate for the present level of passenger traffic at this station.

**Report of Committee of Bar Council of India regarding Disposal of Cases**

3867. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee appointed by the Bar Council of India to suggest ways and means to expedite the disposal of cases and to clear the arrears in various courts has submitted its reports to the Government;

(b) if so, recommendations made therein; and

(c) Government reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Petro-Chemical Complex at Vishakhapatnam**

3868. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to put up a petro-chemicals complex at Vishakhapatnam to help the industrial development of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) No decision to set up a Petro-chemical complex at Vishakhapatnam has been taken so far.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Conversion of Guntakal-Bangalore Line**

3860. **SHRI G. S. REDDI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed conversion of Guntakal-Bangalore line would be completed in the financial year 1978-79; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):** (a) and (b). Uptodate progress of conversion work is 48 per cent. The project is likely to be completed by 1983 subject to availability of adequate funds from year to year.

#### **Manufacture of Medicines by IDPL**

3870. **SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIANWALA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of best standards maintained by IDPL in manufacturing medicines there is a communications gap between the undertaking and the medical practitioners in the country who are still crazy for foreign medicines and to prescribe the same; and

(b) what steps are being taken to have complete report between the two?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) and (b). As per a recent study by teams of the Indian Medical Association,

there appears to be a deep-rooted belief amongst a section of the medical profession about the efficiency of foreign products and also there is lack of publicity and propaganda on the part of IDPL directed particularly to the members of the medical profession.

IDPL have already undertaken the task of strengthening its field force and intensifying a press and advertisement campaign both in the lay press as well as in medical journals, with a slant towards creating institutional publicity for the corporate image of the company and its products. They are also contemplating a direct mail service which would reinforce calls made by its medical representatives on various doctors, which will furnish the medical profession with comprehensive literature and technical information on the IDPL products. Areas not so far covered by medical representatives will soon be covered. Participation by technical experts of IDPL in conferences of the medical profession would also be ensured with proper audio-visual presentations.

#### **Agitation by A.I. Station Masters Association**

3871. **SHRI RAM PRAKASH TRIPATHI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of uniform boycott agitation launched by All India Station Masters Association;

(b) whether Government propose to supply the cloth with stitching charges as done to higher officers in the Military; and

(c) whether he would look into it as the Association is going to boycott uniforms from March, 1978?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). No; however, the procedure for the manufacture and supply of uniform has since been streamlined with a view to avoiding any complaints from the staff, and to ensuring individual measurements being taken.

### शकरपुर क्षेत्र में रेलवे स्टेशन

3872. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या जमना पार दिल्ली के शकरपुर क्षेत्र में एक रेलवे स्टेशन बनाये जाने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारगर्भित है और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस क्षेत्र के निवासियों की कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार भविष्य में इस क्षेत्र में एक नया रेलवे स्टेशन बनाने का है तथा नव नव ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). यमुना पार क्षेत्र में तिलक ब्रिज और माहिबाबाद स्टेशनों के बीच कि० मी० 310-11 पर एक हलट खोलने के प्रस्ताव की जाच की गयी थी किन्तु वित्तीय दृष्टि में तो इसका औचित्य पाया गया और तो ही पञ्चालनिक दृष्टि में इसे व्यावहारिक ।

### डीजल की मांग

3873. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पेट्रोल का मूल्य बढ़ाने के कारण कारों, ट्रकों और जेनरेटरों में पेट्रोल के स्थान पर डीजल की मांग बहुत अधिक बढ़ गई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इसके परिणामस्वरूप देश में विभिन्न स्थानों पर कृषि प्रयोजनों (अर्थात् डीजल पम्प और ट्रैक्टर आदि) के लिए डीजल प्राप्त करना बहुत कठिन हो गया है,

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पेट्रोल का मूल्य बढ़ने के कारण डीजल में चलने वाली कारें और ट्रक चलने लगे हैं और क्या इससे डीजल का प्रयोग बहुत अधिक बढ़ गया है और पेट्रोल का प्रयोग कम हो गया है और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का सतलन बनाये रखने की दृष्टि में पेट्रोल की कीमत में कमी करने का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्धन बहुगुणा) : (क), (ख) और (ग) : भारी भरकम वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियाँ परम्परागत रूप में ईंधन के रूप में डीजल का प्रयोग कर रही हैं। हल्की वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियाँ और जीपों के सम्बन्ध में, पेट्रोल इंजनों को डीजल इंजनों में बदले जाने के मामले नोटिस में आये हैं : मंगठित क्षेत्र में यात्री कारों के मामले में इस प्रकार के परिवर्तन करने की अनुमति नहीं दी गई है, परन्तु कुछ निजी कार के मालिकों ने अपने आप अपनी कारों में डीजल इंजन लगा दिये हैं : इन इंजनों के परिवर्तन करने की प्रक्रिया में हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल के सामान्य रूप में कुल उत्पादन की तुलना में इसकी मांग में मामूली वृद्धि के प्रति योगदान हुआ है : ग्रामतोष पर कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए हाई स्पीड के मिलने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं आई है और तेल कंपनियों को हिदायतें

दी गई हैं कि वे कृषि क्षेत्र, की डीजल सम्बन्धी सारी मांग को पूरा करें :

(घ) इस प्रकार कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है :

**Statement correcting Answer to USQ. No. 4620 dated 25-7-1977 re. Development of Unbanished Villages under D.D.A. Plan**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): I refer to reply given to parts (b) to (d) of Unstarred Question No. 4620 replied on the 25th July, 77 regarding development of urbanised villages under D.D.A. Plan and I regret to state that a factual error has crept therein.

2. In the reply it had been stated that the work relating to laying of water lines in respect of village Asa-lampur was in progress. On verification it is found that the work has not been taken up in hand. The inconvenience caused is regretted.

3. The delay in correcting the reply is due to some misunderstanding on the part of the D.D.A. which again is deeply regretted.

**Statement correctly Answer to USQ. No. 1003 dated 28-2-1978 re. Proposal from McDowel and Company Ltd for take over of Hindustan Polymers**

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): It was stated in reply to the Question that no application for prior approval of the Central Government under Section 23(4) of the MRTP Act and Section 372 of the Companies Act had been received from McDowel and Company Ltd. The reply to the Question was

finalised on 25th February, 1978. An application for making investment in hundred per cent equity shares and hundred per cent preference shares of Hindustan Polymers Limited under Section 372(4) of the Companies Act was, however, received from McDowel and Company Ltd. on 27th February, 1978. No application under Section 23 (4) of the MRTP Act has so far been received from it.

2. The reply given earlier may be corrected as under:

(i) For the existing words in reply to part (a) of the Question "for its taking over of any other company; no application for such prior approval has so far been received from McDowel and Company Limited" the following words may be substituted:

(a) .... "for its taking over of any other company; an application under Section 372(4) of the Companies Act, 1956 was received on 27th February, 1978. No application under Section 23(4) of the MRTP Act has so far been received."

(ii) The reply to part (b) of the Question may be substituted as under:—

(b) "McDowel and Company Ltd. has proposed to make investment in hundred per cent equity share capital and hundred per cent preference share capital of Hindustan Polymers Limited. The equity and preference shares of the nominal value of Rs. 100 each are proposed to be purchased respectively at a price of Rs. 20 per equity share and Rs. 50 per preference share. The application received under Section 372(4) of the Companies Act, 1956 will be considered on merits along with the application under Section 23(4) of the MRTP Act, as and when received.



12 hrs.

## MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

INCIDENTS IN LUCKNOW ON 17-3-78  
INVOLVING SOME MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore):\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY:\*\*

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam):\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: If people get up and speak at the same time, does it make any meaning at all. Therefore, the normal procedure probably would be those Members who have some urgent matter to raise, if they give notice and I give my consent to it, can raise it; otherwise, there is no point at all. Otherwise, nobody knows who rises on what point. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, if you raise without my consent, they cannot record it at all. I am allowing five notices under Rule 377. If necessary, we can have other questions also and we shall consider it. I will place it before the Rules Committee. I have certain ideas on the point. If you all get up, that means nothing. (*Interruptions*).\*\*

Nothing has been recorded, and nothing has been recorded.

I have to inform the House that I have received notices of three Adjournment Motions regarding incident involving Members of Parliament at Lucknow on the 17th March, 1978 from—1. Shri K. Lakkappa, 2. Shri Vasant Sathe, 3. Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu.

The notice from Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu which I find is appropriately worded reads as under:

Brutal and unwarranted lathi charge made at Lucknow on Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu and some other Members of Parliament together with Kisans and Congress workers of UP on the 17th March, 1978.

I give my consent to the moving of Adjournment Motion given notice of by Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu. Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu and Shri Vasant Sathe have written to me that they had agreed amongst them that Shri Sathe will ask for leave to move the adjournment motion. Shri Sathe may now ask for leave of the House to move the Adjournment Motion. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I ask for leave of the House to move for adjournment of the House. (*Interruptions*).

श्री गौरी शंकर राय (गाजीपुर) :  
इस के पहले कि आप काम रोकें प्रस्ताव पेश करने की इजाजत दें, मैं यह सम्मिट करना चाहता हूं कि ला एण्ड आर्डर स्टेट का सव-जेक्ट है।

MR. SPEAKER: Is it a point of order?

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI: I rise on a point of order. This wrong procedure adopted on the floor of the House will create a problem for you and the House both. The logic is being taken that the law and order situation in which something happened in the State of U.P. will be taken care of by the House if a Member of Parliament is involved in it. I ask you, if a Member of Parliament is involved in something in the Notified Area or in some District, will it be discussed in the House? It is against all norms and procedure of the House. An adjournment motion is a censure motion against the Government. It is supposed to be a very serious and a rare motion. This matter can be discussed

\*\*Not recorded.

[Shri Gauri Shankar Rai]

in some other form. By allowing an adjournment motion on such a matter it will be creating a wrong precedent. In a big country like India consisting of so many States, in a trifling matter if any Member of Parliament is involved, allowing an adjournment motion is a wrong procedure and it will create a bad precedent.

I would like to add one more thing. If a Member of Parliament is arrested anywhere, you are informed about it. Wherever if any such thing happens and you take notice of it and take it as a censure motion, it will be a wrong procedure. I do not object to discussing it in any other form, but not as a censure motion. I submit to you that nowhere you will find a precedent, if the Government is not straightway responsible, an adjournment motion is never allowed. It is against all norms of the parliamentary procedure. I humbly request you not to allow an adjournment motion but to allow it in some other form.

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone into the precedents. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): On a point of order, Sir. I fully support what my hon. friend, Shri Gauri Shankar Rai, has said. If you see the Order Paper of today, there is Item No. 8—Statement by Minister:

"Shri Charan Singh to make a statement regarding disturbances in the vicinity of the U.P. Legislature on 17th March, 1978."

The subject is already on the Order Paper.

Now, my friends who are responsible for creating anarchy and violence, where a Member of Parliament is involved, have come up with an adjournment motion. Do you mean to say, if I commit any crime, I need not be punished? Am I a privileged person? No. As this is already on the Order Paper, I think, the Speaker should not allow the

same thing in another form. You should not put it on the Order Paper. Once it has been put on the Order Paper, I think, the Chair should not allow it in another form. There are certain privileges for a Member of Parliament. But if he breaks the law, if he indulges violence, if he creates anarchy, he is not at all privileged to do that. What happened in U.P. is a shame to all of them who did it. My submission to you is not to allow an adjournment motion.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): Sir, I would like to say a few words in addition to what my hon. friends have already said. Section 144 had been promulgated in the proximity of the Legislature in accordance with the direction of the Speaker just as Section 144 is promulgated here also so that the legislature may be allowed to carry on its work of legislation in peace. So, the processions are not allowed. With that end in view, Section 144 was promulgated. Now, Section 144 was violated by the procession. This is the point. A similar situation can arise in Delhi also. There is yet another point.

So, a similar situation can arise in Delhi also. There is yet another point, viz. the law and order is strictly a State subject. Today, it happens that in U.P. it is a Janata Government which is in office; they can supply information as we require in accordance with our wishes. Suppose such a situation arises in Andhra, West Bengal.....

(*Interruptions*)

Would you not allow me to speak?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please hear him.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I would request my hon. friends just to have patience to listen to me. Everybody can play that game; this side can also play that game so that they will not allow any one of you to speak. Let me finish. Suppose a similar situation arises in a non-Janata ruled State

and I ask for information in response to an adjournment motion here, the Chief Minister of that State will be within his right to refuse to supply any information because it is a State subject. So, we have to consider whether we want to make this matter of law and order a football between the two political parties. Therefore, I appeal to you, to my friends, that there is absolutely no case for an adjournment motion on questions relating to law and order in the States.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): There are two point of orders. (1) I must thank that you have taken a broader view of the adjournment motion as was done earlier by Prof. Mavalankar or Mr. M. Anantasayanam Iyenger. My point of order is on the issues which are involved here and they are three main issues. (1) the problem of cane prices; the problem of lathi charge on a Member of Parliament and (3) the general law and order situation leading to these two things. On the first question, you have already allowed a discussion in the House. So, naturally, there is nothing in this adjournment motion that can be ruled out.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order. I thought that you were objecting to that. There is no point of order.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Why should I object to that?

MR. SPEAKER: Then there is no point of order. No, no, you are not replying to it. There is no point of order. I thought that you were objecting to the adjournment motion.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I am supporting it.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot support it now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH (Jamnagar): On a point of order. In Lucknow....

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. There is no relevancy at all.

(Interruptions)

Your being in Lucknow is no point of order.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: On the first day, when the Assembly met in Lucknow, the Governor had passed an order. There was panic in the entire Lucknow. The Government of U.P. took all precautions to stop the procession. The Government had passed a prohibitory order. They violated the order and took a procession.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. That has nothing to do with the point of order.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): I appeal to you not to allow any discussion on any matter which is strictly the purview of the State. Today, if you allow this discussion, tomorrow there will be no end to it. So, we are against..... (Interruptions) It is a State matter.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: How many point of orders are there? There is no point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have examined this matter. I have disallowed those which are mainly law and order questions: I have followed earlier precedents. When sufficient protection to Members of Parliament has not been given, earlier also, motions have been allowed. Therefore, I have considered all these matters before I gave consent to it. I am not hearing any more objections. If there is objection, you can take objection... (Interruptions).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, Rule 56 (6)...

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, you have mentioned that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I beg the leave of the House to move the Adjournment Motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members in favour of the motion may stand up in their seats.

More than 50 Members have stood up. Leave is granted.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Since the House has granted leave for the consideration of this Motion for Adjournment, and you have to set a time for it, I would like to make a submission. The financial business that has to be transacted in this House and sent to the Rajya Sabha cannot be completed today if we take up this Motion at 4 O'clock today. The Rajya Sabha will adjourn tomorrow, and the supplementary grants have to be passed by this House as well as the other by tomorrow evening. I would therefore appeal to the Hon. Members and to you that the time for the discussion of this Motion may be set for tomorrow at 4 O'clock.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): We agree.

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI: Whatsoever the difficulties may be, the Adjournment Motion cannot be postponed. The moment it is postponed, the entire urgency is over. Even if it is inconvenient for the Government or inconvenient for them, postponing it will make for another wrong precedent.... (Interruptions).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, I move:

"That the Rules may be waived and the discussion may be taken up tomorrow".

MR. SPEAKER: Even on earlier occasions, with the consent of the parties, the Motion had been taken

up at other times. Therefore, since both the parties are agreeable, the Motion will be taken up tomorrow at 4 O'clock.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, I have to draw your attention to the fact that a fresh notice has to be given by them. Either you have to waive the rule or otherwise they will have to give a fresh notice.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no: not necessary.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Kindly have a look at the rules. I agree with what you have said, but either the rules should be waived or a fresh notice should be given by them.

MR. SPEAKER: The rule is waived and permission is granted to take it up tomorrow at 4 O'clock.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): The House should waive the rule: You cannot do it.

MR. SPEAKER: No, the Speaker can.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Which rule are you waiving, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: What is the relevant rule?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Rule 61 should be waived under Rule 388.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I have already moved a formal motion that the rule may be waived and the matter taken up tomorrow.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend Rule 61 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the adjournment motion to be moved by Shri Vasant Sathe regarding certain incidents in Lucknow on the 17th March, 1978 involving some Members of Parliament."

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):** Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta has already moved that.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That this House do suspend rule 61 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the adjournment motion to be moved by Shri Vasant Sathe regarding certain incidents in Lucknow on the 17th March, 1978 involving some Member. Mr. Bhutto. \* \*

*The motion was adopted.*

**MR. SPEAKER:** The adjournment motion will be taken up tomorrow at 4.00 O'clock.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Sir, I do not want to go into the merits, but I want to explain the purpose regarding the death sentence passed against Mr. Bhutto. \* \*

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, no; this is not a matter for this House. I cannot allow that.

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** Sir.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Do not record. (Interruptions) \* \* \*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Nothing has been recorded. These two words were used against a Member. It is most unfortunate that unparliamentary and undignified words have been used in the House. I am merely saying and I have said that it has not been recorded. (Interruptions) I have often said and I am again repeating that no member, whichever side he may belong to, should use undignified words. Parliament should realise that it is disgraceful to do so.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** On a point of order, Sir....

**MR. SPEAKER:** What is the point of order?

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** I make no comments, Sir. I am only saying that this Parliament and this government do not want to get involved in the internal affairs of another country. But the question of death sentence on Mr. Bhutto\*\*

**MR. SPEAKER:** It will not go on record.

Mr. Shanti Bhushan.

12. 27 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF LAW COMMISSION ON VARIOUS MATTERS AND STATEMENTS FOR DELAY, ETC.

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN):** I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Fifty-eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Law Commission on Structure and Jurisdiction of the Higher Judiciary.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 1845/78].

(2) (i) A copy of the Sixtieth Report of the Law Commission on the General Clauses Act, 1897.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) (a) showing reasons for delay in laying the above

[Shri Shama Bhushan]

report and (b) reasons for not laying the Hindi version simultaneously. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1846/78].

(3) (i) A copy of the Sixty-first Report of the Law Commission on certain problems connected with powers of the States to levy a tax on the sale of goods and with the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) (a) showing reasons for delay in laying the above report and (b) reasons for not laying the Hindi version simultaneously. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1847/78].

(4) (i) A copy of the Sixty-second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Law Commission on the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1848/78].

(5) (i) A copy of the Sixty-fifth Report of the Law Commission on Recognition of Foreign Divorces.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) (a) showing reasons for delay in laying the above report and (b) reasons for not laying the Hindi version simultaneously. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1849/78].

(6) (i) A copy of the Sixty-sixth Report of the Law Commission on Married Women's Property Act, 1874.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) (a) showing reasons for delay in laying the above report and (b) reasons for not laying the Hindi version simultaneously. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1850/78].

(7) (i) A copy of the Sixty-eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Law Commission on the Powers of Attorney Act, 1882.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1851/78].

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): During the hulla-baloo, I am afraid, the sequence has been lost. After adoption of the suspension motion, you please direct that the adjournment motion will be taken up tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said it. It will be taken up tomorrow at 4 p.m.

#### DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1978-79 OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): On behalf of Shri Mohan Dharia, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation for 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1852/78].

REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF FERTILIZER CORPORATION OF INDIA, NEW DELHI AND MADRAS FERTILIZERS LTD., MANALI, MADRAS FOR 1976-77.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under

sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1852/78].

(2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Madras Fertilizers Limited, Manali, Madras, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report of the Madras Fertilizers Limited, Manali Madras, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1854/78].

12.30 hrs.

# RE. BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): With your permission, I would appeal to the House to agree to dispense with the lunch recess to-day to get through the financial business.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the hon. members agree to it.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The lunch interval may be dispensed with.

SHRI NATHU SINGH (Dausa): There is a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

श्री नाथू सिंह : मेरा पॉइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर यह है कि दिल्ली में जो चक्रवात आया था, उस पर मैंने 10 बजे से पहले कालिग

एटेंशन नोटिस दिया था। कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस के लिए कम से कम पांच सदस्यों के नाम आ सकते हैं, लेकिन इस में केवल चार सदस्यों के नाम दिये गये हैं। मेरा तात्पर्य यह है कि जब मैंने कल 10 बजे से पहले यह नोटिस दिया था, तो इस में मेरा नाम भी आना चाहिए था।

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you not find it out from the office? What has happened is that the names of five members have been taken by ballot. One Member later on withdrew. He was going out. That is why four came in. The original notice by Shri Mathur was also there.

श्री नाथू सिंह : उन के स्थान पर मेरा नाम जोड़ दिया जाये।

MR. SPEAKER: No, they cannot. For that another ballot will be necessary. I think we cannot do that.

श्री नाथू सिंह : जब उन्होंने कल नोटिस दिया था कि वह नहीं आ रहे हैं, तो इस में मेरा नाम जोड़ दिया जाता।

MR. SPEAKER: It was put in the ballot. Other five names came. Your name did not come. Out of five one withdrew.

श्री नाथू सिंह : अगर वह नहीं आये, तो नेक्स्ट मेम्बर का नाम इस में जोड़ दिया जाये।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): He was to go out of station. That is why he withdrew. Naturally, he is a fit man.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, there are a large number of others also. Mr. Nathu Singh, there is no point of order. Please sit down.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): If he was number six, let him become number five now.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, he is not number six.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: That is all right.

12.33 hrs.

### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

#### DEVASTATION CAUSED BY TORNADO HITTING DELHI

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA** (Delhi Sadar): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the tornado hitting Delhi causing heavy loss of life and property and the steps taken by Government to meet the situation and request him to make a statement thereon.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):** Sir, on the evening of 17th March, 1978, a fast moving tornado, accompanied by rain, hit some areas of North Delhi. This freak natural calamity caused considerable damage to life and property in the University area and parts of Kingsway Camp, Roshan Ara Road, Haqiqat Nagar and Probyn Road. The devastating tornado lasted for less than five minutes resulting in severe damage to buildings of various colleges, other structures and electric poles etc. Some vehicles in the passage of the tornado were also thrown off the ground.

The police, fire-brigade and officials of the Delhi Administration reached the effected area within minutes of the receipt of information.

A massive rescue and relief operation was launched immediately thereafter. Mobile emergency force, police, fire-brigade, DESU and Corporation staff, aided by students of the colleges, conducted the rescue operations. The injured persons were rushed to hospitals for medical aid. A make-shift camp office was set up by the Administration in the vicinity of Khalsa College to co-ordinate relief and rescue operations. Doctors at various hospitals worked round the clock to attend to the

injured. A Control Room, manned by a Magistrate, has been established in the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.

According to the latest information, 28 persons lost their lives. In addition, 104 persons are still admitted in various hospitals, out of whom 1 is reported to be in serious condition. 712 persons have been discharged from the hospitals after receiving medical treatment.

The loss to property has been tentatively assessed at Rs. 1 crores. Most of the damage caused was to college buildings, Delhi Transport Corporation and other Government institutions.

The Delhi Administration has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,500 to the families of each of the deceased persons as gratuitous relief. The affected jhuggi dwellers were given clothes and utensils by the Red Cross. Some voluntary organisations also assisted in providing relief.

An assistance of Rs 1 lakh from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund has been announced to ameliorate the distress of the radio victims. Relief and restoration work is going on at full speed.

**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस तरह से दिल्ली में यह टारनेडो आया, शायद हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में और दिल्ली के इतिहास में यह पहला मौका है। मुझे मान्य नहीं कि प्रकृति का प्रकोप दिल्ली के लिए कबो ज्यादा है ? इस मीने में यहाँ पर बाढ़ भी आ गई जो कभी नहीं आई थी। ये दोनों घटनाएँ ऐसी हैं और इनका इतना भयंकर परिणाम हुआ है कि जो लोग यूनि-वर्सिटी गए हैं उन्होंने देखा होगा, एक कम्पलीट डिवास्टेशन और डिस्ट्रक्शन बहाँ पर दिखाई देता है। यहाँ तक कि एक स्कूटर जो सड़क पर था वह उड़ कर के दो मंजिला इमारत पर पहुँच गया। इतना भयानक यह तूफान था। दो दो मंजिला बसों जो थी



वे उड़ कर सी-सी गज पर फेंक दी गईं । करीब बारह बर्से इस तरह से उठा-उठा कर दूर फेंक दी गईं । यह तो भगवान की कृपा थी कि बारिश और भोलो उस के पहले पड़े थे, इस वजह से लोग सड़को के ऊपर नहीं थे । केवल वही लोग मरे या जखमी हुए जो या तो झुग्गी झोपड़ी में रहते थे या बसों में थे । इस तरह का प्रकोप और इस तरह की तबाही पहले कभी नहीं हुई ।

लेकिन इसके बाद भी मैं बघाई देना चाहता हूँ सरकार को, दिल्ली प्रशासन को और दिल्ली नगर निगम को, विशेषतः वहाँ के विद्यापियों का और वालट्री आर्गोनाइजेशन को जिन्होंने अनपरेलन और अनप्रेसिडेण्ट काम बहा किया । मैं रात भर वहाँ रहा । मेरा कास्टीभ्यूगसी में यह बाक्या हुआ । किम तरीके से मारी रात लोग लगे रहे और लग करके उन्होंने मारी सड़क साफ कर दी, ट्रैफिक को कंट्रोल कर दिया । जो लोग मुबह बहा गए होंगे उन्होंने यह देखा होगा । हिन्दू राव हॉस्पिटल और इरविन हॉस्पिटल के डाक्टरों और नर्सों बिना बुलाए सारे के सारे स्वन आ गए । जिनके घर वालों को चोटे लगी थी या जिन की मृत्यु हुई गई थी, काफी लोगों में बात हुई । यह आपकों आमकर ताज्जुब होगा कि एक व्यक्ति ने भी यह शिकायत नहीं की कि सरकार की तरफ से किसी तरह की कमी हुई । सबने यह कहा कि जो कुछ हो सकता था वह पूरा किया और समय पर किया । उसके लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को बघाई दे रहा हूँ अपने क्षेत्र के लोगों की तरफ से और दिल्ली वालों की तरफ से ।

मुझे एक दो बातें कहनी हैं । एक तो यह कहना है उधर के भाइयों से कि सरकार ने सब कुछ किया, वहाँ पर पैसा जमा करने की जरूरत नहीं है और न किसी को पैसे की जरूरत थी, लेकिन कुछ लोगों ने वहाँ पर कैम्प लगा कर पैसा इकट्ठा किया । इनके संगठन के लोग वे थे, मैं यह चाहूँगा कि वे

इस बात को देखें कि इस तरह से कोई भी नाजायज पैसा किसी की मिजबरी के ऊपर या किसी की मृत्यु के ऊपर अपने व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थ के लिए इकट्ठा न करे । सरकार उसकी जांच करे और उधर के लोग जिनकी पार्टी के वे लोग थे, वे भी देखें कि उसका इस तरह का दुरुपयोग नहीं होना चाहिए ।

दूसरी चीज एक भ्रष्टाचारी से यह ध्राई कि पचास लोग वहाँ पर मिसिंग हैं । यह भी बात गलत है । मैंने भी पूरी जांच इसकी की है और मैं समझता हूँ मंत्री महोदय भी इस बात को स्पष्ट करे, कोई भी व्यक्ति भ्राज मिसिंग नहीं है । हर एक का पता लग गया है, वह जिन्दा है, बीमार है या जो कुछ भी है, हर एक का पता लग गया है, एक भी भ्रादमी मिसिंग नहीं है ।

अब मैं मंत्री महोदय से सवाल करूँगा । मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में एक साइटिस्ट की रिपोर्ट ध्राई थी जिस ने यह कहा था कि यह टारनेडो नहीं है, यह फ्लाइंग सासर है और रेडियो ऐक्टिव बेम्बल पहले से डेढ़ गुना ज्यादा है तो यह वास्तव में क्या चीज है ? वेदर वालों ने पहले फोरकास्ट भी नहीं किया । वेदर के एक्सपर्ट्स से भी मैंने बात की । कोई कुछ कहता है, कोई कुछ कहता है । वे कन्फ्यूज्ड हैं । मैं मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि आइन्दा इस तरह की घटना कोई देश में हो तो उस को रोका जा सके, उसके लिए एक साइटिफिक स्टडी करवानी चाहिए । जैसे सेटेलाइट है, राडार है वहाँ पर इसका क्या असर हुआ है । रूस में अमरीका के जो सैटेलाइट है वह बहुत पावरफुल है वहाँ पर उसका क्या असर हुआ है—इसकी साइटिफिक स्टडी होनी चाहिए ताकि आगे इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ न हों । विशेषतया एक साइटिस्ट ने जो कहा है, "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में वह छपा है—वे काफी लीडिंग साइटिस्ट है—मुझे नहीं मालूम वह तथ्य कहा तक ठीक है या कहाँ तक ठीक नहीं है ।

[श्री कवर लाल गुप्त]

दूसरी चीज यह है कि जो लोग मरे हैं उनके परिवारों को भरपूर ढाई हजार रुपया दिया है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ यह रकम बहुत कम है—इस रकम को बढ़ा दिया जाना चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय इस पर विचार करें।

भाखिरी चीज यह है कि वहाँ पर कालेज की इमारतें डैमेज हो गई हैं। विशेषतया कई लड़कियों के कालेज हैं तो मैं चाहूँगा आप यू० जी० सी० को कह कर जल्दी से अनुदान दे दें ताकि स्कूल ठीक हो जायें।

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है कि इस तरह के टॉर्नेडो देश में बहुत कम आये हैं, यह बात सही है। इस देश में इस तरह की घटनाएँ बहुत कम हुई हैं। सन् 1975 में इस तरह की एक घटना जालंधर में हुई थी। 1975 के बाद 1978 तक तीन वर्ष हो गए। सरकार और समाज सेवा संस्थाओं ने जिस तत्परता और जिम्मेदारी के साथ काम किया उससे माननीय सदस्य को बड़ा सतोष है। इसके लिए हमको उन तमाम समाजसेवी संस्थाओं का जिन्होंने वहाँ पर काम किया है, धन्यवाद देना चाहिए।

माननीय सदस्य ने यह बात कही कि मीटियोलॉजिकल डिपार्टमेंट ने उसकी फोरकास्ट नहीं की तो हमारे देश में मीटियोलॉजिकल डिपार्टमेंट के पास इतने साधन नहीं हैं और अभी तक इस तरह की बहुत कम घटनाएँ हुई हैं जिनको देखते हुए इस पर उतना अधिक पैसा लगाना—हमका लगता है उसकी आवश्यकता नहीं है।

“हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स” में छपी खबर के बारे में जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि यह टॉर्नेडो नहीं था, प्लाइग सासर था जिससे यह घटना घटी तो उसके बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूँ। वह तो एक फिक्शन है, प्लाइग

सासस के बारे में नाबेल है जिसको हम सभी पढ़ते हैं और जानते हैं।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : आप स्टडी तो करवाइयें।

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : आप एग्जिडेंट देगे तो जरूर करवा सकते हैं लेकिन दुनिया में और जगहों पर टॉर्नेडो आते हैं परन्तु हिन्दुस्तान से उनकी फ्रीक्वेंसी बहुत कम है। जैसा मैंने पहले अर्ज किया मीटियोलॉजिकल डिपार्टमेंट के पास इतने साधन नहीं हैं और अभी इस देश में इस तरह की घटनाएँ बहुत कम हुई हैं इसलिए उस पर ज्यादा ध्यान करने की आवश्यकता हम नहीं समझते।

माननीय सदस्य ने जा रिलीफ के बारे में कहा है कि मृतक के परिवार को जो 2500 रुपए देने की बात है उस राशि को बढ़ाना चाहिए और यूनिवर्सिटी को जा क्षति हुई है उसके लिए यू जी सी से बातचीत करके धन का प्रबंध किया जाये तो माननीय सदस्य के इन सुझावों पर विचार किया जायेगा।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA  
What specific proposals has he got?

MR SPEAKER He said the matter will be looked into

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA  
Will he have a study made into it?

MR SPEAKER He said that it is a difficult matter But, he would look into it

श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा (रामपुर)  
माननीय मंत्री जी के उत्तर से सम्बन्धित/माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, केन्द्रीय सरकार वास्तव में इस कार्य के लिए बघाई की पात्र है। मैं विशेष रूप से विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों को बघाई दूंगा जिन्होंने उस भयंकर स्थिति में एकदम से इस कार्य में जुट गए। मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से भी मौके पर पहुँचा था। पुलिस सहायता से पूर्व ही वे इस विपत्ति की बड़ी

में राष्ट्रभक्ति और देशभक्ति से इस कार्य में जुट गए। प्रभावित लोगों को राहत दिलवाने के लिए उन्होंने बसों को डाइवर्ट करना शुरू किया। तब तक दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, दिल्ली कारपोरेशन और केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से भी साधन जुटा दिए गए। इससे पूर्व किसी भी सरकार द्वारा इतनी शीघ्र सहायता पहुंचाने की मिसाल नहीं मिलती है। इस बात के लिए मैं सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि मृतक के परिवार को ढाई हजार की राशि देने की जो बात है उसकी मात्रा बहुत कम है। इसको इस दृष्टि से देखना चाहिए—एकोडिंग टु दि स्टैंडस्ट आफ दि पर्सन। जो व्यक्ति गरीब है, जिनके पास साधन का अभाव है उनके लिए निश्चित रूप से धन की मात्रा बढ़ानी चाहिए। इसमें विशेष रूप से उन भुग्गी-झोपड़ीवालों के लिये सरकार को विशेष सहायता प्रदान करनी चाहिये, जो लोग मृत्यु को प्राप्त हुए हैं, उनके बच्चों के लिये भी एजुकेशन की घोषणा करनी चाहिये। इसके साथ ही जो लोग आज इस संसार में नहीं हैं, जिन के यहां कोई कमाने वाला नहीं है, उनके परिवार के किसी न किसी व्यक्ति को रीएम्प्लायमेंट मिलनी चाहिए।

अब मैं आप का ध्यान डा० राव, जो आई० एम० डी० के चीफ़ है, उन की एक विशेष महत्वपूर्ण कथनावली की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ :—

“Dr. Y. P. Rao, Chief of IMD said that tornado—also known as a funnel-shaped fury—is a rare phenomenon in India although very common in the United States.

Dr. Rao said it was perhaps the first tornado to strike Delhi according to the IMD record. One tornado struck Punjab three years ago, but according to Dr. Rao the frequency of tornado in India is about one in fifteen years. The forecasting of tornado is said to be difficult be-

cause it is very brief, even developing almost suddenly. Usually it lasts for a few minutes.”

मान्यवर, इन सब बातों से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि इस प्रकार की घटनायें अधिकतर यू०एस०ए० में होती हैं। इसलिये मेरा यह निवेदन है कि हमारे यहां से साइन्टिस्ट्स का एक स्पेशल दल अमरीका भेजा जाना चाहिये तो इस सम्बन्ध में जांच करे। इस बात को ध्यान में नहीं रखना चाहिये कि हमारे देश के अन्दर इस प्रकार की घटनायें बहुत कम होती हैं। बल्कि हमें इस दृष्टि से काम करना चाहिये कि भविष्य में हमारे देश के अन्दर इस तरह की घटनायें न घटें और साइन्टिस्ट्स की मारफ़त इसकी खोज करा कर भविष्य में इस तरह की होने वाली घटनाओं से देश को बचाने का प्रयास करना चाहिये।

**श्री धनिक लाल मंडल :** महोदय, भुग्गी-झोपड़ियों में रहने वालों को कम्बलों का आवंटन किया गया है, बर्तनों का आवंटन किया गया है, उन्हें भोजन दिया जा रहा है और 100 टेंट्स उनको दिये गये हैं। भुग्गी-झोपड़ी वालों के लिये जो भी सम्भव है, वह किया जा रहा है। इसके लिये माननीय सदस्य ने सन्तोष व्यक्त किया है, यह खुशी की बात है।

जहां तक मृतकों के लिये कम्पेंसेशन बढ़ाने की बात है—उस पर विचार करेंगे।

मीट्रियोलॉजिकल विभाग को मजबूत और सक्षम बनाने की बात कही गई है। . .

**श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :** इन्होंने साइन्टिस्ट्स भेजने की बात कही है।

**श्री धनिक लाल मंडल :** इसके लिये यू०एस०ए० का उदाहरण दिया गया है—तो यू०एस०ए० तो बहुत ही सम्पन्न देश है, सब तरह के साधन उसके पास उपलब्ध हैं।

[श्री धनिक लाल मंडल]

हमने इस सम्बन्ध में दरयापस्त किया तो हमने मालूम हुआ कि इस काम में भरतों डालर खर्च होते हैं और जितने कम समय में यह घटना घटती है, हमारीका जैसा सम्पन्न देश ही इस बात की व्यवस्था कर सकता है कि अपने भादमी को भासमान में रख कर उस बादल को लोकेट कर सके। फिर भी माननीय सदस्य ने जो मुझाव दिये है, उनके पीछे उनकी नीयत अच्छी है, इसकी मैं सराहना करता हूँ।

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, first I express my heart-felt grief and condolence to the bereaved families. At the time of discussion regarding Andhra cyclone many hon'ble Members accused the State Government, the All India Radio and the district and local authorities due to the failure of the respective departments to give the necessary warning. Hon'ble Members also accused the Meteorological Department for their failure to forecast the cyclone. But here in Delhi on 17th March the cyclone hit North Delhi suddenly. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta has described the loss of lives and the other loss which is to the tune of Rs 1 crore. Here I would like to quote the *Times of India* newspaper dated 18th March:

"The Meteorological Office at Safdarjang was unable to provide much information hampered by lack of observatory in North Delhi...."

I am not satisfied with the answer given by the hon. Minister that due to paucity of fund "we cannot afford the modern scientific equipment for forecasting this type of cyclone". But you know, Sir, there are so many lakhs of people in the Capital, the International Airport is there and the radar system is also there. I want a categorical reply from the hon. Minister whether he will institute an Enquiry Committee for the failure of weather forecasting on account of

which North Delhi was faced with such a kind of calamity on 17th. I also want to know whether he will sanction about Rs. 10,000 each to the bereaved families and whether the Government will provide suitable jobs to one of the members of the bereaved families. I also want to know whether the Government will sanction money to these slum dwellers who have lost their jhuggis and jhompris so that they may rebuild their jhompris. One more point I would like to know from the hon. Minister is whether his Government will sanction money for the installation of scientific equipments for forecasting of this kind of cyclone.

**SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL:** Sir, there is no question of setting up of any Enquiry Committee to go into this question. As I have already stated, it is very difficult. Even in the United States, it is very difficult to forecast exactly where it will take place and when it will take place. So, I do not think that there is any point in setting up any enquiry for this purpose, for the failure as the hon. Member said. As regards jhuggi and jhompri people, I have already stated that certain steps have been taken by the Government and we are considering what further steps have to be taken. As regards compensation, I had already assured and I cannot commit myself to the exact quantum of amount.

**SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK (Bhubaneswar):** I am not satisfied with the Minister's statement that the Enquiry cannot take place. Since all the allegations are there, the enquiry can take place. But if the Meteorological Department is provided with the latest equipments, the Tornado could have been forecast. So, I would like to know exactly whether steps will be taken to provide the latest equipments to the Meteorological Department so that forecasting can be done in advance.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He has already answered the question.

**SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL:**  
I have already answered this question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He has said that it is not possible even in the United States to forecast this in advance.

12.54 hrs.

## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

### SIXTY-SECOND AND SIXTY-THIRD REPORT

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki):**  
Sir, I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:

(1) Sixty-second Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Two Hundred and Thirty-first Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) relating to "Procurement of Oil"—Ministry of Defence.

(2) Sixty-third Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) relating to 'Procurement of Finances and Disposal of Fired Empty Cartridge Cases' Ministry of Defence.

## ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

### NINTH REPORT AND THE MINUTES

**SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad):** Sir, I beg to present the following Report and Minutes of the Estimates Committee:—

(1) Ninth Report on Ministry of Education and Social Welfare—Higher Technical Education.

(2) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:**  
(Delhi Sadar): I raised this question.

But it is coming up tomorrow. How can he make a statement?

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is up to him to make a statement; I cannot direct one way or the other. He has given notice and it has been listed; it is up to him to decide.

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki):**  
When this was raised, he gave an assurance to the House that a statement would be made here on Monday. It was listed yesterday but the statement could not be made. Therefore it is listed today; the statement should be made.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):**  
Since an adjournment motion has been admitted on this point, the statement is not necessary.

**MR. SPEAKER:** So, he does not propose to make a statement.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):** I sought your permission to raise a matter of importance.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You did not say whether you got the permission; you only sought my permission.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** I shall take only two minutes. I rise to draw the attention of Minister of Finance to an important matter relating to the strike of the 5000 officers of the LIC. They are now squatting before the boat-club; they have started an agitation from 8th March. They want immediate annulment.

**MR. SPEAKER:** That question is coming up tomorrow. I asked you to give me a 377 statement which you did not give.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** There is no harm even then, in mentioning it. I have a right under rule 377 to mention it and I have sought permission for it; I have also given notice to you

**MR. SPEAKER:** If permission under Rule 377 is not given; that means it is coming up in some other form. Tomorrow there is a short notice question.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** I gave notice under rule 377; I know there is a short notice question on that particular subject. Since the employees are demonstrating today before Parliament, it is in the fitness of things that Parliament takes notice of it and Parliament becomes seized of it; it is also my bounden duty as a Member of the House to draw attention of the hon. Finance Minister to this. Their demands are only a few.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You should not go into details.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** We should know why they are striking. Besides, they want restoration of 1965 agreement and....

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, no details.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** They want settlement through negotiations. The hon. Minister should take note of their demands. If there is a negotiated settlement that will help a peaceful labour situation. The hon. Minister would I hope respond to their desire for a negotiated settlement.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Chitta Basu, this practice will be followed by others also.

13 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) 10 + 2 + 3 EDUCATION SYSTEM

**श्री० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) :**  
नियम 377 के अन्तर आपके द्वारा मैं सरकार का ध्यान शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में 10+2+3 पद्धति के सम्बन्ध में अभी भी जो अनिश्चितता

की स्थिति बनी हुई है उसकी ओर बिलाना चाहता हूँ। कुछ दिन पहले शिक्षा मंत्री ने कहा था कि यह सिस्टम लागू होगा लेकिन अभी एक सप्ताह पूर्व उन्होंने बयान दिया है कि अभी इसके विषय में सरकार निश्चित नहीं है।

शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में इस प्रकार की अनिश्चितता से बहुत असन्तोष होता है। विद्यार्थी तथा अध्यापक यह नहीं समझ पा रहे हैं कि शिक्षा की दिशा क्या होगी। सम्पूर्ण छात्र समुदाय में इस बात को लेकर काफी असन्तोष है कि शिक्षा में जो क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन करने के लिए जनता पार्टी अपने घोषणा पत्र में प्रतिबद्ध है उसके सम्बन्ध में एक वर्ष हो गया है फिर भी कुछ नहीं हुआ है। इस वान्ते कुछ निश्चित क्यों नहीं हुआ है? स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री ने कई जगह पर इस पद्धति के सम्बन्ध में अपनी शंकाएँ व्यक्त की हैं। उन्होंने अखिल भारतीय बुनियादी शिक्षा सम्मेलन में भी कहा था कि मैं इसको नहीं समझ सकता हूँ, 8 या 7+5+3 को समझ सकता हूँ। 8+4+3 को समझ सकता हूँ लेकिन 10+2+3 को नहीं समझ सकता हूँ। शिक्षा मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री के बीच में शिक्षा के इस मौलिक प्रश्न को लेकर इस प्रकार का विवाद है तो इससे देश में एक सशय का वातावरण बनता है और पता नहीं चलता है कि शिक्षा की दिशा क्या होगी। शिक्षा के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में जगह जगह तथा बहुत से विश्वविद्यालयों में जो एक असन्तोष का वातावरण बनता जा रहा है इसके राजनीतिक कारण भी हो सकते हैं लेकिन मुख्य कारण यह है कि शिक्षा पद्धति में आमूल परिवर्तन करने के प्रति जनता पार्टी वचनबद्ध थी लेकिन उसकी दिशा में अभी तक कोई ठोस कार्य नहीं किया गया है। 10 + 2 + 3 के सम्बन्ध में एक मामूली से काम के सम्बन्ध में हम इधर से उधर ही हिल रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा में आमूलचूल

परिवर्तन करने के लिए कोई कमीशन नहीं बना है, अन्य कामों के लिए चाहे पचास कमीशन बिठाये गये हों और उनके सम्बन्ध में लोग चाहे कुछ भी कहें लेकिन शिक्षा में ग्रामूल परिवर्तन करने के लिए कोई भी कमीशन या आयोग स्थापित नहीं हुआ है और इस कारण विद्यार्थी समाज में और शिक्षा जगत में व्यापक असन्तोष है। शिक्षा जगत में जो असन्तोष की ज्वाला भमक रही है उसका मूल कारण है कि शिक्षा पद्धति में हम अभी तक कोई परिवर्तन नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि ग्राम सरकार को इस बात के लिए कहे कि 10 + 2 + 3 के सम्बन्ध में शिक्षा मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री के बीच में जो विभेद जैसा वक्तव्य आया है उसको स्पष्ट किया जाये और शिक्षा में ग्रामूल परिवर्तन करने के लिए एक आयोग की स्थापना की जाए।

(ii) REPORTED FAMINE CONDITION IN  
THE DISTRICTS OF BANKURA AND  
PURULIA IN WEST BENGAL

MR. SPEAKER: Dr Bijoy Mondal. You have not given a written statement at all.

DR. BIJOY MONDAL (Bankura): After reading it, I shall give it.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it not that way. You have to give it earlier.

DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Hon. Speaker, Sir, I beg to draw the attention of the Central Government regarding the near famine condition in the districts of Bankura and Purulia in West Bengal. These two districts are drought prone districts and drought occurs almost every alternate year. Rainfall is very meagre and two-third area of these districts have no irrigation facilities. There is not even a single industry in the district of Bankura. The cottage industries are in dying condition. Condition of the people in Purulia is almost the same. Forty per cent of the people of these two districts belong to the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe communities. Almost all of them are landless.

These two districts have a population of about 37 lakhs. The Government of India survey shows that these two districts are included among the poorest districts of India. Here, the people, especially the agricultural labourers, get employment only during the paddy plantation time and during the harvesting session i.e., for three months in a year. They remain unemployed for the rest of the year. They starve due to unemployment. They travel to neighbouring districts like Burdwan, Midnapur and Hooghly from where also they get very very limited employment. Sir, they are now returning from all those districts and it is not a happy return because no employment waits for them in their home districts.

Sir, the State Government has very limited resources to cope up with this tremendous problem and it provides test relief work intermittently as a temporary measure and pay very very meagre wages, i.e., one Rupee and two KG. wheat to the workers by which a man can hardly get two square meals a day. A family consisting of 5 or 6 members including 3 or 4 children cannot live by the meagre earning of two members, i.e., husband and wife. So, I request the Central Government to give such assistance to this area so that the problem may be solved permanently. I also request the Central Government (i) to take necessary steps to set up all types of industries including cottage, small-scale and large industries in those districts. (ii) to provide money for major and minor irrigation facilities in the field (iii) to revive the dying cottage industries like handloom, bell metal pottery, lac etc., (iv) to begin construction of new railway line from Bankura to Mejia and one rail-road bridge over river Damodar at Raniganj, and (v) to take up mining action at Mejia to raise coal where there are large deposits found by Geological Survey of India. I want the steps to be taken in right earnest to solve the unemployment problem in the districts so that the people may be

[Dr. Bijoy Mondal]

saved from starvation and poverty. With these words, I conclude.

(iii) REPORTED ALARMING RISE IN THE CASES OF MISSING CHILDREN IN DELHI

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): Sir, I would like, with your permission under Rule 377, to bring to the attention of the House the alarming rise in the cases of missing children in Delhi and surrounding areas. The "Indian Express" dated 18th March, 1978, has given some figures. Last year the figure of the minor boys and girls reported missing is 2,998. This year, uptil March 14, the figure has already reached 685. This has caused panic in the minds of the parents of the children and no action seems to have been taken by the police and such incidents are going on increasing. I have to bring to the notice of the House that there is an organised gang, and inter-State gang, which is interested in kidnapping the children for the purpose of begging. They are maimed, their eyes are taken out and they are hired out in Bombay for Rs. 5 per day for begging. Some of them are lifted and smuggled out of our borders to be sold as slaves. Even girls of 14 or 15 years are taken out for prostitution. This is a very serious affair and the police are completely silent on it. No figures have been given to us of how many children have been traced and therefore, I call upon the Home Ministry to look into this and let the Police Inspector or the IGP come forward with a statement in newspapers saying that a separate cell for keeping vigilance and for carrying out investigation on the missing children is established. There are many gangs operating between Bombay-Delhi, Bombay-Calcutta, Calcutta-Madras and Calcutta-Delhi. They are professional childlifters; and I am surprised how the Police is so inefficient here, that they are not able to capture this gang and trace the children. The parents' bodies have gone and appeal-

ed to the IGP. Teachers and principals have gone. Yesterday, we have seen in the newspapers that a parent has appealed to the Prime Minister to find out his lost child. This requires a special squad; and we would like the Government to go deep into these crimes. These are not stray cases. These are not cases where children have been lifted and then released. The children have been lost. Only a comprehensive statement from the Police will satisfy the hearts of those parents who are crying for their lost children. This is a very serious matter of public and social importance to which I hope the hon. Minister will give more attention in future.

(iv) REPORTED DAMAGE TO RABI CROP BY RATS IN U.P. AND BIHAR

श्री उग्रसेन (देवरिया) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में रबी की फसल को चूहों ने भीषण क्षति पहुँचाई है। उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रतिदिन 10 करोड़ रुपये की फसल चूहे खा रहे हैं। मैंने उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को सुझाव दिया कि कृषि विभाग की ओर से फसलों के बचाव के लिए समूचे प्रदेश में चूहा मारो अभियान चलाया जाये और इसमें गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं, प्राईमरी स्कूलों और लघु माध्यमिक विद्यालयों के अध्यापकों और छात्रों से सहयोग लिया जाये, पर उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने मेरे सुझाव को अमान्य कर दिया। यह महामारी उत्तरीतर बढ़ती जा रही है और बिहार भी इससे ग्रस्त होता जा रहा है।

मैं आपके द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार के कृषि मंत्री से अपेक्षा करता हूँ कि वह उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की सरकारों को तत्काल ताकीद करें कि वह युद्ध-स्तर पर चूहे मारने का अभियान चलायें ताकि रबी की फसल बचाई जा सके और करोड़ों लोगों को भुखमरी से बचाया जा सके।



(v) REPORTED THREAT TO COCHIN PORT  
AFTER SINKING OF THE DREDGER LORD  
WILLINGTON

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Under rule 377, may I draw the attention of the Minister about a matter of urgent public importance? The Cochin Port was created by dredging at Sea Mouth at Cochin 50 years ago and a Cutter Section—Dredger Lord Wellington was used for it. Since then this dredger played an important role in keeping the Cochin Port always free for navigation. It was functioning very well; and there was no defect in the engine; and as such, it could be used very well. Even though the Cochin Port acquired another dredger at Mattancherry, it could not match the functioning of Lord Wellington. The depth of the navigation channel had to be maintained constantly. So, this constant work had been done by Lord Wellington alone. A new fishing harbour project has also started and the Cochin Shipping Yard is nearing completion. For the functioning of these two projects, the dredging activities of the sea and the port area have to be continued more vigorously. Unfortunately, on February 21 last, at 1.00 p.m., Lord Wellington sunk and went deep into the water. The episode was over within 20 minutes.

It may be noted that every year the outer bar dredging used to be conducted at the end of December; but, for the last few years, it is being postponed to January and February. In these months, the sea becomes rough and the dredger has to conduct dredging in this rough weather. The reason for such a change is unknown.

Lord Wellington went under repairs; and trial dredging was done. A Fitness Certificate was issued for its being sent to the sea. After this certificate was issued, dredging was started; and it was only then that the dredger went under water. Everybody was surprised to see that this great asset of the Cochin Port met with this fate.

There are many doubts among people and the employees of the Port,

about the incident. There is every reason to believe that the engineering department completely failed to maintain this dredger properly. It was not the engine defect that made it sink, but the defect of the body made water flow in; and the disaster occurred.

Because of there being no dredging activities in the port, the employees of the Cochin port are in an agitated mood. A fear of unemployment and retrenchment has developed among the people.

The Cochin port has also been incurring heavy expenditure and they have decided to hire a dredging vessel from some other agency. It costs one lakh rupees per day for dredging by these contractors.

Another dredger which belongs to the Cochin Port is worthless in functioning.

Even though the Chairman of the Port Trust is efficient enough, the Permanent Engineering Department is yet to be streamlined. It is necessary that an enquiry should be conducted into the whole episode and the circumstances which led to the loss of Lord Wellington. It will also throw some light on the whole functioning of the Engineering and Marine Maintenance Department of the Cochin Port. So, I demand a thorough enquiry into the whole functioning of this department and the circumstances which led to the incident. I also request the Government to take immediate steps to save the Cochin Port from the dangerous situation of complete ruin.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :  
ग्रह्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक जानकारी चाहता हूँ।  
एक कालिंग शटेशन हम ने दिया था कर्नाटक  
में हरिजनों को कुएं पर पानी भरने से रोका  
गया, इसके बारे में। करीब 8-10 सदस्यों ने  
यह कालिंग शटेशन दिया था. . .

MR. SPEAKER: Everything is being considered. There is a method for it.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : उस पर  
कंसिडर किया जायगा ?

MR. SPEAKER: Everything is being done.

13.17 hrs.

APPROPRIATION BILL, 1978--*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Satish Agrawal on the 20th March 1978, namely:—

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of money out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1976, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

Shri Vayalar Ravi will continue his speech.

13.18 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair.]

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Last time when I was on my legs, I was speaking about the way in which the Ministry are using the money for the political influence of the top brass of the Government. I was citing an incident where the Enforcement Directorate conducted a raid in an ashram at Malakkara, Changanour in Kerala on the 7th July 1977. It is a very serious matter. This shows the way you are losing money. There is a suspicion...

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): This discussion relates to excess demands for 1975-76.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Since we have to pay money for these excess grants, we have to collect more money.

The way in which this ashram has been functioning has created suspicion. It is being frequently visited by many foreigners. There is every reason to believe that it has connection with foreigners and espionage agencies.

During the raid the Enforcement Directorate could seize an amount of Rs. 1.1 million and they entrusted it to the Income-tax Department, who remitted it into the bank according to law. But, to the surprise of every Keralite, the very next day, Mr. S. B. Jain, the Director of Enforcement flew to Trivandrum. He questioned the officers and abused them for having raided the ashram. Then the records were tampered with, of course with the help of the people who had conducted the raid and the income-tax people. During all these operations, the Director, Mr. Srinivasan, flew to Trivandrum twice and he manipulated everything, conducted some sort of trial and returned the money. He himself dictated to the party, that they must make a statement "it is trust money, please return it to us".

The trust deed was placed before the Advocate-General only after the money had been returned. This is a very serious matter. After conducting the raid, you transfer the officer, send him back to the Income-tax Department. You can say that according to the rules he went back. The money has been returned. Two senior officers went there and things have been cooked up in such a way that the whole thing has been hushed up and there is no case at all pending. The hon. Minister, Shri Agarwal, may not be aware of the facts, but I have every reason to believe, and the people of Kerala believe, that it is from the highest quarters, especially, Madam Chairman, if you have no objection, I will mention the name.\*\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you cannot mention his name.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: They can defend him. There is every reason to believe, because such people are spoiling the Janata Party and the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not mention names. I think you should conclude now.

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** This is a matter which I hope the Government will look into. This kind of corrupt practice from the highest quarters should not be allowed, and this kind of people around in the Janata Party and the Government will bring a bad name.

Even in the last session, when I was speaking on the same Excess Demands, I raised the problem of the employees of the A.G.'s office. The Minister assured me on the floor of the House that the employees' interests would be protected. In answer to one of my questions about the candidates who have passed the S.A.S. examination but have not been appointed, the Minister admitted that there were 960 S.A.S.—passed auditors who were still waiting for appointment. Look at the large number of people still waiting for appointment. You have no method to absorb these people, and you are simply ruining their careers.

The problem is that the A.G.'s functions have been bifurcated and a portion has been given to the State Government, but they could not finalise anything. The poor employees who are there do not know what to do. I want to know what you are going to do. You take a decision on the bifurcation of audit and accounts, but what is happening? There is complete chaos today.

With these words I conclude. I hope the Minister will look into the matters which I have raised. I hope I will get proper replies from him.

**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :** श्री मंत्री जी ने 1975-76 की सप्लीमेन्टरी ग्रान्ट्स के बारे में स्वीकृति मांगी है। इससे पहले भी सप्लीमेन्टरी ग्रान्ट्स पहली सरकार ले चुकी थी। अब सरकार 107 करोड़ मांग रही है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 1975-76 में ऐसा खर्चा क्यों हो गया जिसके कारण दो बार इतना करोड़ रुपये ज्यादा खर्च करने पड़े। माननीया अध्यक्ष, आप भी मेरे से सहमत होंगी कि 1975-76 में जो कुछ हुआ वह आज तक किसी भी प्रजातंत्रीय देश

में कभी नहीं हुआ और न शायद भागे होगा। इतना भ्रष्टाचार, दुराचार, भ्रष्टाचार जो उस साल में हुआ और जिस प्रकार से प्रजातंत्र का हनन हुआ वह कभी भी नहीं हुआ—इस बात को आप भी स्वीकार करती होंगी। मुझे मालूम है कि एक तानाशाही बनाने की कोशिश थी। इन्दिरा जी देश में एक प्रेसिडेंशियल फॉर्म ऑफ गवर्नमेंट बनाना चाहती थीं, उन्होंने एक बिल भी बनाकर कुछ लोगों की राय ली थी। इस प्रकार सारे विधान को स्कैप करके वे नयी प्रेसिडेंशियल फॉर्म ऑफ गवर्नमेंट बनाना चाहती थीं। इतना ही नहीं, उन्होंने एल०आई०सी०, बैंक्स, फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशनस और सारी गवर्नमेंट मशीनरी का दुरुपयोग अपने लिए और अपने बेटे के लिये किया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि जयपुर उद्योग में पांच करोड़ रुपये एक्साइज का डाइवर्ट कर दिया गया पांच साल के लिए? शायद इस देश में आजादी के बाद यह पहला मौका है जब एक करोड़पति को एक्साइज की डाइवर्ट किया गया हो। अब आपने इसमें क्या कार्यवाही की है—मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ। इसी तरह से बहा पर एक ब्रह्मचारी जी हैं जिनको सभी जानते हैं, अब वे सरकारी नहीं गैर-सरकारी हो गये हैं। उन्होंने जहाज मांगा उसको कहा गया कि पिपट दिया। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या आप ने जांच कराई है कि वह फारन-एक्सचेन्ज कहां से आया? इस रैकेट में केवल ब्रह्मचारी शामिल नहीं था, इसमें स्वयं इन्दिरा जी से लेकर उनके जो काकस के लोग थे, वे भी शामिल थे, इस लिये इसकी पूरी तरह से एन्वयायरी होनी चाहिए।

उस काल में जिस तरह से जुडीशियरी ने फंक्शन किया था, वह जुडीशियरी के लायक नहीं था। अभी तक उसके बारे में इस सदन में चर्चा नहीं हुई है। न केवल सुप्रीम कोर्ट, बल्कि मजिस्ट्रेट्स, हाई-कोर्ट्स—इन सब ने जो नार्मल-कर्टसीज होती हैं, जो कानून का प्रावधान है, उनका पालन नहीं किया।

आगे जुड़ीशियरी में ऐसा न हों—इसके लिये सरकार एन्क्वायरी करे—चाहे वह इन्क्वायरी फार्मल हो या इन-फार्मल हो। मुझे मालूम है—हम लोग हेबियस-कोर्पस की पैटीशन देते थे और कहते थे कि हम खूद पेश होकर प्रार्थ्य करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन वे हमको नहीं बुलाते थे, एक्स-पार्ट जजमेन्ट दे देते थे—इस सब की एन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए।

MR. CHARMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: If you do not interrupt me, I will take one minute, otherwise two minutes.

मैं इस सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि इन्दिरा जी ने उन 18 महीनों में जा कुछ किया, वह किया, लेकिन आज जो लखनऊ में हो रहा है, वहाँ की प्रेसमन्त्री में जिस तरह की घटना हुई है, किस तरह से कुत्तियाँ मारी गईं, दिल्ली में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री की कोठी में लोग घुस गये, यह सब प्री-प्लान्ड और प्रार्थनाइज्ड था। जो लोग देश को घनाकी की तरफ ले जाना चाहते हैं—यह सब उनकी कार्यवाहियाँ थी, इन से सरकार को सतर्क हो जाना चाहिये और यह देखना चाहिये कि जो उनकी प्लानिंग है, कांस्पिरेंसी है—ऐसा आगे न हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार इस चेलेन्ज को स्वीकार करेगी और देखेगी कि इस देश में शान्ति कायम रहती है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am very sorry Mr. Gupta that you had to say that I interrupted you. I did so to request you to conclude your speech. I do not think it was very nice of you to say this thing.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I am sorry if you felt it. I simply said that if you interrupt me I will take two minutes, otherwise one minute. Do not be so touchy.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): The Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to this Bill makes it clear that the grants are needed for the excess expenditure incurred during the financial year 1975-76, the first year of the Emergency.

I deeply sympathise with our Janata Government because they are constrained and compelled under force of circumstances, to hold this baby of the former Government; and expenditure during the first year of the Emergency was incurred by the then Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her nefarious gang who sought to sabotage democracy and destroy the Constitution, and the present Government has got to put through this Demand in this Parliament.

I would invite the Minister's attention to two items only and request him to throw light on them if he can. The Policy raj which was set up overnight during those days, the Police Raj was there all over Delhi as well as the whole of India. There was an unadulterated Police raj with all the powers that were misused by the Police and the administration under the instigation and inspiration of the presiding devil or deity,—whatever you may call,—Shrimati Indira Gandhi herself. The Police have excess grant of nearly Rs. 6 crores. Item No. 9, line 34. That is big item apart from the defence services. I do not know why they incurred this extra expenditure of Rs. 61 crores for the Army. There is no extra expenditure for the Navy. For the Air Force, it is 7.42 crores. I would be grateful if the hon. Minister throws some light on a big item of Rs. 61 crores for the Army and also on an item for the Police of about Rs. 6 crores during the Emergency. We would like to unearth, unravel some of the dark corners of that misrule during the Emergency. If the hon. Minister can enlighten us, we will be grateful.

One word more and I have done. My hon. friend an colleague, Shri Mavalankar, referred yesterday to the lack of any constitutional machinery for settling inter-State disputes. I am sorry to say that he overlooked the provisions of article 262 and article 263 of the Constitution. Article 262 provides specifically for inter-State river disputes and article 263 provides for the setting up of an inter-State Council.

The Administrative Reforms Commission of which the present Prime Minister was the Chairman, which was set up in 1966, and of which I was also a member, recommended unanimously that the President should take steps to set up an inter-State Council under article 263 of the Constitution which could go through, examine, scrutinise and decide all these disputes whenever they arise from time to time. I would request the Janata Government, our own Government, to give some thought to this matter and advise the President to set up an inter-State Council under article 263. Also, I would request the hon. Minister to throw some light on the extra expenditure incurred for the Police and the Army.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): Madam Chairman, with regard to the Appropriation Bill that is under consideration and which relates to the Excess Demands for the year 1975-76, I may point out that the budget for 1975-76 was for Rs. 22,000 crores and odd. There were three Supplementary Demands for Grants which were passed in March, 1976, which totalled to Rs. 1,985 crores. Now, this amount of Rs. 115.75 crores is the excess expenditure which was incurred by the Government then over and above the allocated budget together with the supplementary grant.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: You mean, it is a drop in the ocean.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: So far as the break up of these figures is concerned, Rs. 89.33 crores are on the revenue side and Rs. 26.37 crores are on the capital side. On the revenue side, such demands effected are twenty-five which primarily include defence services, as the hon. Member Shri Kamath, has just quoted, the Police and interest payments. He has asked me to explain the excess expenditure on defence services to the tune of Rs. 61 crores.

With your permission, I would like to state in this behalf that so far as the excess expenditure of Rs. 61 crores

on the Army and Rs. 7.42 crores on the Air Force are concerned, it was on the following account:

"It was mainly due to upward revision of ration allowance of other Ranks, increase in per capita rates of pay and allowances of defence personnel involving arrear payments and larger payments for supplies and adjustment of arrear debits on account of customs duty for foreign purchases; and Air Force (Rs. 7.42 crores) mainly due to larger payments for P.O.L. and aviation stores and increase in transportation charges."

So far as the police is concerned....

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The Navy is left out.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: Navy is left out. So far as the police is concerned, the original grant was Rs. 174.17 crores. Now the supplementary grant passed in March 1976 was Rs. 20.09 crores. Over and above this, Rs. 5.89 crores have been spent in excess of the budgeted expenditure together with the supplementary grant. So far as the supplementary grant of Rs. 20.09 crores is concerned, this was sanctioned by the House somewhere in March 1976. Now to what it pertains, I need not make a mention of it. You can very well imagine. That was the first year of emergency. But the supplementary grant was passed by this House. Now the question before the House is with regard to regularisation.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): I opposed it at that time.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: Probably you were one of the few Members in the House who opposed that during the time of emergency. So far as Rs. 5.84 crores is concerned, at the moment, this is mainly due to revision of pay of scales of B.S.F. personnel on the basis of Third Pay Commission's recommendations, debits for proportionate expenditure on certain cryptographic material produced by the Ministry of Defence and larger reimbursement for Jammu and Kashmir Militia for payment of additional dearness allowance and also adjust-

[Shri Satish Agrawal]  
ment of debits pertaining to previous years. So, this is with regard to this. I think, so far as these two clarifications sought by Mr. Kamath are concerned, they are made amply clear. So far as the question of river dispute is concerned, I need not say about it, it is a major Government's policy question and I think that the Government is seized of the matter and something will be done as desired by the hon. Member. So far as the points raised by Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta are concerned, I need not dwell into all those points. This House is much more well aware than myself as to what happened during the dark days of emergency. But, unfortunately, whatever was done politically during the emergency that has been undone by this Government. So far as the financial commitments are concerned, this Janata Government cannot be ungenerous to the past Government as not to regularise them. So, under the Constitution, we are under a constitutional obligation to regularise even that previous wasteful expenditure in the eyes of anybody; but we have to regularise it as is required under the Constitution.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:**  
After a revolution, even though peaceful, can you not repudiate the previous Government's misdeeds?

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:**  
What about the deferment of Rs. 5 crores to customs of Jaipur Udyog? That is no. 1.

**SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL:** I have not completed all your points. Under the Constitution, it is required that such an excess expenditure is to be regularised and on the basis of the recommendation of the PAC—the PAC in its 30th Report recommended regularisation of this expenditure of Rs. 115.75 crores—it was done. The Report was submitted somewhere in November 1977. So, it is in furtherance of that that the Government has come forward with this Appropriation Bill for the regularisation of this excess expenditure incurred during 1975-76. So, this we have to do willingly or unwillingly, there is no ques-

tion... (Interruptions) So far as other points raised by Mr. Gupta with regard to Jaipur Udyog and Dharendra Brahmachari are concerned, of course, this is a fact that there was a duty deferment. So far as payment of excise duty is concerned, in relation to Jaipur Udyog, this case was referred to Shah Commission. So far as the purchase of the aircraft by Brahmachari is concerned, his stand is that it was a gift and some evidence has come before the Shah Commission that it was not a gift, it was an outright purchase. From where the foreign exchange was made available, it is still a matter of enquiry and investigation, which, at the moment, the Shah Commission is doing, and if it need be, our Directorate of Foreign Exchange will also probe into this matter after the submission of that particular report. So, it will not be proper for me to say something or to comment adversely on what the Shah Commission is going to give its findings on these two issues. The Member is very well aware that the Shah Commission is seized of these two matters and many others.

So far as the question of anarchy or chaotic conditions being created by Congress I or anybody else in this country are concerned, I have got nothing to say what happened in Lucknow or Delhi or what is happening throughout the country. The Members are much more well aware that they are seized of the matter and they are vigilant about it. They draw the attention of the Government to it and they try to make the Government more vigilant about these things, and it is definite and it goes without saying that it is in the interest of all those, whether they belong to this side or that side, that violence should not be given any premium. Otherwise, democracy is doomed to die in this country and with that our fate is also linked up. So, the present Government, of course, is practically determined to see that all violent forces in this country are suppressed ruthlessly. Absolutely nobody can agree that violence should be given any premium, and Government will take all possible steps in that direction.

So far as one point raised by Shri Vayalar Ravi is concerned, he referred to some case which relates to July 1977. I had no previous notice about that. He mentioned certain officers—that they flew back to Kerala and Trivandrum. I think it would be better if he furnishes all the particulars of this particular case to me. Then I can assure him that nobody will be spared. An enquiry will be instituted and whosoever may be involved in the scandal, howsoever high he may be placed, this Government is not going to spare anybody.

Further than this it will not be appropriate for me to say anything on the facts of that particular case.

With these words, Madam Chairman, I would request humbly that the motion for consideration of the Appropriation Bill be adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1976, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration".

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the Clauses. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was adopted.*

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: I move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

*The motion was adopted.*

AN. HON MEMBER: There is no quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would just like to tell the hon. Member that the convention is that during Lunch hour there is no question of quorum.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: No convention can over-ride the provisions of the Constitution.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: But the general convention is that we don't ask for quorum during Lunch hour.

13.43 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS\* FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1977-78

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we will take up discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for 1977-78. The time allotted is one hour and I would request all Members to cooperate in trying to complete the business within that one hour.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I want to ask only one question. I don't want to speak on this.

Is it a fact that an amount of Rs. 1 lakh

MR. CHAIRMAN: The discussion has not started. (Interruptions). There is no motion. (Interruptions). You can ask the question before the Minister replies. I have noted that you wish to ask a question; you may do it before the Minister replies. I will give you an opportunity.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: With your permission I want to ask the question as I have to go for a meeting.

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta]

at 2 O'clock. I don't want to speak on this.

MR CHAIRMAN: You don't want to hear the answer either? All right.

श्री कनवर लाल गुप्ता : मैं एक प्रश्न ही पूछना चाहता हूँ। 1977-78 की ग्रांट में एक करोड़ रुपया ईस्ट बंगाल रिफ्यूजीज के लिए जो पुराना एरियर का है दिया गया है। मैं उसकी डिटेल्स जानना चाहता हूँ। मन्त्राली जी बैठी हुई हैं वह बताएं या आप बताएं।

बिना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : मन्त्राली तो मंत्री की पत्नी होती है।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Do not define it as per your convenience.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: But not to yours also.

*Supplementary Demand for Grants (General) for 1977-78 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs	Capital Rs.
<b>MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION</b>			
2	Agriculture . . . . .		115,35,24,000
4	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development . . . . .	1,000	2,000
6	Department of Food . . . . .	17,96,70,000	..
7	Department of Rural Development . . . . .	7,87,42,000	11,93,000
9	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research . . . . .	1,66,84,000	..
<b>MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS</b>			
12	Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries . . . . .	..	4,000

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I am not affected.

I want to know the details of Rs. one crore; how it has been spent. Either the Minister, Shri Satish Agrawal, or the lady Minister may explain this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1978 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 12, 14 to 16, 21 to 23, 26, 30, 32, 33, 38, 40 to 43, 46, 49, 53, 54, 56 to 61, 63, 64, 66, 69, 73, 81 to 84, 86, 89, 92, 95, 97 and 104."



1	2	3
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
<b>MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION</b>		
14 Civil Supplies and Cooperation. . . . .	1,87,69,000	..
<b>MINISTRY OF COMMERCE</b>		
15 Ministry of Commerce . . . . .	3,00,000	..
16 Foreign Trade and Export Production . . . . .	32,00,01,000	126,36,27,000
<b>MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS</b>		
21 Capital outlay on Posts and Telegraphs . . . . .	..	2,1,000
<b>MINISTRY OF DEFENCE</b>		
22 Ministry of Defence. . . . .	11,05,09,000	..
23 Defence Services—Army . . . . .	9,54,26,000	..
26 Defence Services—Pensions . . . . .	24,99,57,000	..
<b>MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE</b>		
30 Department of Social Welfare . . . . .	1,07,00,000	..
<b>MINISTRY OF ENERGY</b>		
32 Power Development . . . . .	1,000	..
33 Coal and Lignite . . . . .	..	40,92,33,000
<b>MINISTRY OF FINANCE</b>		
38 Currency, Coinage and Mint . . . . .	5,42,15,000	..
40 Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments . . . . .	16,93,07,000	..
41 Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance . . . . .	24,97,00,000	..
42 Loans to Government Servants, etc . . . . .	..	17,74,97,000
43 Department of Revenue and Banking . . . . .	..	16,13,07,000
46 Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax . . . . .	4,43,25,000	..
<b>MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE</b>		
49 Medical and Public Health . . . . .	11,42,01,000	3,33,92,000
<b>MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS</b>		
53 Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms . . . . .	34,65,000	1,75,000
54 Police . . . . .	1,000	..
56 Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs . . . . .	3,000	3,63,39,000

1	2	3
	Revenue Rs	Capital Rs
57 Delhi . . . . .	1,67,53,000	20,96,000
58 Chandigarh . . . . .	37,06,000	.
59 Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . . . .	42,48,000	1,76,000
60 Dadra and Nagar Haveli . . . . .	24,03,000	.
61 Lakshadweep . . . . .	6,59,000	.
<b>MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY</b>		
63 Industries . . . . .	3,00,00,000	4,000
64 Village and Small Industries . . . . .	82,64,000	1,000
<b>MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING</b>		
66 Information and Publicity . . . . .	2,000	.
<b>MINISTRY OF LABOUR</b>		
69 Labour and Employment . . . . .	2,000	.
<b>MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM</b>		
73 Petroleum and Petrochemical Industries . . . . .	1,33,35,000	.
<b>MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT</b>		
81 Roads . . . . .	7,00,57,000	3,28,99,000
82 Ports, Lighthouse and Shipping . . . . .	1,22,45,000	1,000
83 Road and Inland Water Transport . . . . .	.	5,35,32,000
<b>MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES</b>		
84 Department of Steel . . . . .	.	220,00,01,000
86 Mines and Minerals . . . . .	3,07,37,000	.
<b>MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION</b>		
89 Department of Rehabilitation . . . . .	.	30,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION</b>		
92 Aviation . . . . .	.	2,000
<b>MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING</b>		
95 Public Works . . . . .	5,36,42,000	.
97 Housing and Urban Development . . . . .	90,74,000	.
<b>DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS</b>		
104 Department of Electronics . . . . .	1,000	1,000

**DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam):** Mr. Chairman, I was listed to speak on the General Budget, but unfortunately I had to go to my constituency and I am, therefore, availing myself of this opportunity to raise some problems particularly concerning my constituency and my State.

Yesterday's proceedings of the Kerala Legislative Assembly show that all the parties combined to focus the attention of the State Government on a problem which deserves the attention of this House as well. The Janata Government's proclaimed policy is to encourage cottage and small scale industries, but recently a big industrialist has been given all licences to put up a coir mat industry in the adjoining Kanya Kumari district in Tamil Nadu. Anyone who knows the economic problems of Kerala would know that the coastal people live on coir industry. It is purely a cottage industry, but contrary to the proclaimed principles followed in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, now under consideration, and the proclaimed policy of the Government to encourage small and cottage industries, this licence has been given; it will ruin completely the traditional coir industry in Kerala. There was a great uproar in the Kerala Legislative Assembly yesterday and they have passed a unanimous resolution on this subject. I hope that the Finance Ministry will look into it and see that this problem which is hanging like the Democles' sword on the people, particularly 7-8 lakh people engaged in this cottage industry, will be solved to their satisfaction.

Kerala is not an industrialised State; it is a very backward in industrialization. But its economy is based on traditional industries, and cashew industry is another major traditional industry here. There again because of the policy now being followed with regard to the distribution of the imported cashew among persons who have not been in the field so far is causing utter dislocation. The industry is migrating from Kerala and it is

again posing a great threat to hundreds and thousands of persons employed in this industry, particularly the women labour. It has been a great supplementary industry, because the women have been earning quite a lot of money. Now, because of want of cashew and un-necessary rules and regulations brought by the STC, this industry is also being threatened and is facing extinction and to complicate further, the African countries from where the cashew is largely imported are also tightening up their export policy. It is, therefore, very important that this particular industry which earns so much of foreign exchange is preserved and protected. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to look into these problems. Several representations have been made already in the interest of brevity. I am not going into the details of these problems.

There is another problem which relates to another major traditional industry in Kerala, i.e. fisheries. This industry is also migrating. Since a decade or so a great blue revolution has been sweeping Kerala coast. Thanks to the research carried on by the Indo-Norwegian Project; about 10-15 lakhs of people have been involved in this great industry. In 1952, we had never exported any sea-food; today, we are exporting sea-food worth Rs. 300 crores and earning this much of foreign exchange. This industry now is seriously affected by the lack of adequate and proper policy, or lack of imagination, innovation and a lot of indifference shown by the authorities. This industry is, therefore, migrating out of the State and also it is facing severe problems. This also needs a close looking into so that provision for spare parts and provision for necessary infrastructures like workshops are made available to the trawlers and mechanised boats. These boats are being supplied to fishermen through co-operative societies either by the State Governments or by the Central Government or other agencies. But the poor fishermen find it difficult to get them and

[Dr. Henry Austin]

when repairs are needed, even to get one spare part they have to wait for about 2-3 weeks. Then they are not able to pay back their instalments to the co-operative societies or banks. Then not only their boats are attached but even their other belongings are attached. This is also a problem to be looked into

We have said a lot of things about providing and generating new avenues in the rural areas. Yesterday on the TV we have heard the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission speak about generating 45 million new jobs in the next Plan period. I do not know if that figure is correct. Anyway, in Budget or in the other policy statements no effort has been made to pinpoint the ways by which these jobs will be generated. We know there is so much unutilised labour. The Governments of West Bengal and Kerala have launched some schemes for paying some kind of an unemployment allowance. It is an endeavour no doubt in the right direction, but this is not the main avenue through which this problem can be tackled. Here why not we mobilise this unutilised labour into concrete and constructive channels by making compulsory one year service as a national service? A labour force may be organized and that labour force render one year compulsory service to the nation. It should be made compulsory for all whether educated or uneducated unemployed. By this you can generate wealth. If you study the economic development of the Soviet Union or some other developed countries, you will find this feature. So much labour is added to our labour force every year and I just cannot understand why this labour force cannot be formed to take up a mighty reconstruction programme. This is very relevant to Kerala where we are turning out about a lakh of SSLCs and about 20 000 Graduates every year. Therefore, educated unemployment is a basic problem.

One of the means through which we used to solve this problem is for our boys to seek avenues of employment outside. I want to highlight some problems in this sphere. Recently the Government have imposed severe restrictions on seeking jobs outside. Some unnecessary migration rules have been imposed putting impediments in the way of our people going overseas for employment. A lot of Graduates who are offered jobs are finding it difficult to go abroad. I know in my own house at least 200-300 people who seek passports are queuing up every day. But those who get passport endorsements are finding it difficult to go abroad because unnecessary restrictions are imposed. So, kindly look into this matter so that some of our people may seek jobs elsewhere.

MR CHAIRMAN You will now conclude

DR HENRY AUSTIN I would like to take two more minutes

The attitude of the Government towards the scientific community is causing much anxiety. Only the other day we read about the resignation of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, who has been spear-heading the green revolution in our country, from his office as the Director-General of ICAR. His contributions to the development of our agriculture are well-known and recognized not only here but in other countries as well. He has been awarded so many titles and awards, it seems that some vested interests are ganging up against him and having a kind of confrontation with him. I do not want to go into the details of the matter nor do I want to project this issue from a narrow and limited angle. I want to know, why is it that he was forced to resign his job? I understand, thanks to the sympathetic approach adopted by our hon. and esteemed Prime Minister, Dr. Swaminathan is thinking of withdrawing his resignation. However, the matter has to be gone into. Why is it that in the course of 3-4 years, concerted efforts have been made to dis-

lodge him from the important position from which he has been rendering significant contribution to the development of our agriculture in its various aspects. In the same way Dr. Ramanna's situation is also brought forth. Suspicions arise in the minds of people especially from the South. I do not want to view the problem from a regional angle. The Times of India has written an editorial on this matter that Dr. Ramanna who is doing wonderful work in the Atomic Research field is being brought as an Adviser to the Ministry of Defence. Everyone knows his magnificent contribution to the explosion that was experimented at Pokhran and the universal approbation that our country won this major break-through. What contribution can he make in a secretarial capacity or as Defence Secretary? What is the use of allotting money or claiming more money when the proper persons who can really utilise that money are being removed from important responsible positions and dumped in this fashion in areas where they do not find scope for their work. The matters of these two leading scientists of India need to be further gone into and proper explanation is to be called for.

There are two bridges in my constituency. These were constructed in early thirties. These were constructed to connect Cochin Airport. The position of the bridges is bad and their guarantee period is long over. The bridges are Tevra and Mantachri bridges. Immediate arrangements may be made to renovate these bridges and construct new bridges soon to replace them.

A Malayali person was hit while he was watching a marriage procession recently in the suburbs of New Delhi. Some people in the marriage procession were drunk. All of a sudden that person—Mr. Kurien—was killed by a bullet wound, and no action has been taken. There was a big demonstration on this issue. They went to the Home Minister, Shri Charan Singh. He said that some action will be taken. But

I understand the culprits are still at large.

Sir, while making new demands the Government should look into problems like those: I have posed in my speech

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : सभापति महोदया, यह भ्रवसर नहीं है कि सामान्य बजट के विषय में कुछ कहा जाय : यह तो केवल इतना ही है कि यह जो घाटा लगा है और उसके लिए पूरक भाग की जा रही है वह क्यों की जा रही है : आखिर, पिछले बजट के बाद से ऐसी कौन सी आकस्मिक बात हो गई जिसमें इतना घाटा लगा ? पिछली बार जब बजट उपस्थित किया गया था तो बहुत कम घाटा लगता था और लोगों ने सोचा था कि घाटे की भ्रष्ट व्यवस्था का सम्पूर्ण विनाश हो जायगा। लेकिन जब इस बार यह आया तो घाटा बढ़ कर के 800, 900 करोड़ हो गया। इसीलिए लोगों के मन में संशय है कि भ्रष्टी जो लगभग 1 हजार करोड़ का घाटा है भ्रगले वर्ष तक शायद बढ़ कर दो हजार करोड़ न हो जाय। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि इसके सम्बन्ध में पूरी मावधानी बरती जाय और मवित मंत्री जो कि आपके माध्यम से यह कह देना चाहता हूं कि जो भी बजट बनाया जाय वह सारी चीजों को फोर-सी करके बनाया जाय। ज्यादा मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता।

जो डिमांड्स है उसमें मैं ने जो कुछ देखा है, उसमें से दो तीन बातों की ओर ध्यान दिवाना चाहता हूं। पहली बात तो यह है कि यह धुसी की बात है कि कृषि के कारण कुछ ज्यादा घाटा लगा है तो वह अच्छी बात है और कंपिटल आउटले में काफी घाटे की व्यवस्था का प्रावधान किया गया है। वह तो ठीक है लेकिन इसमें जहां तक कृषि के संबंध में घाटा है उसमें खास करके एक सुगर इंडस्ट्री की ओर ध्यान दिवाना चाहता हूं कि भ्रष्टी यह जो चीनी का व्यापार या उद्योग है यह बहुत दुर्दशा की स्थिति में है।

## [डा० रामजी सिंह]

कहा जाता है कि चीनी उद्योग के प्रोपदी के समान पांच पति हैं। एक सहकारिता विभाग है एक वित्त विभाग है एक उद्योग विभाग है एक कृषि विभाग है और एक पति शायद अभी बड़ना है। यही कारण है कि कृषि में खास करके गन्ना उद्याग की यह दुदशा है। इसलिए इसके सम्बन्ध में हम समझते हैं जा बजट का प्रावधान किया गया है उसका ज्यादा देखभाल कर बनाया जाना चाहिए ताकि इस प्रकार की स्थिति उत्पन्न न हो। आपका चानी उद्योग को 80 करोड़ रुपये देने पड़े शायद फिर आपका और ज्यादा देने पड़े।

14 hrs.

अब मैं डिमांड न० 21 जा मिनस्ट्री ग्रॉफ कम्युनिकेशन की यातायात के सम्बन्ध में है उसकी और मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ इसमें पंजीगन उद्याग के लिए भी थोड़ा सा प्रावधान है। मैं अपने क्षेत्र की दृष्टि में ध्यान आकृषित करना चाहता हूँ कि जा भी प्रावधान किया जाता है उसका यटिलाईजेशन नहीं होता है। उदाहरण स्वरूप मंगलपुर में डाक तार विभाग के छोटे-छोटे कमचारियों को रहने के लिए मकानों का बहुत बरत होता है। गत वर्ष उनके रहने के लिए भवन निर्माण हेतु 8 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया था। लेकिन एक ८२ में भी नहीं लगाई गई। वहाँ डाक के विभाग के कर्मचारी रह रहे थे। कि ऐसा ता होता ही है। केवल किताबों में प्रावधान रहता है लेकिन कभी भी वह हो नहीं पाता है।

इसी प्रकार से डिमांड न० (46) जो इनकम टैक्स बैलेंस टैक्स गिफ्ट टैक्स के सम्बन्ध में है मुझे ऐसा लगता है और महादया आप भी मुझ से सहमत होगी कि इस प्रकार के बैलेंस टैक्स, गिफ्ट टैक्स की राजा को बढ़ाना चाहिए, यह बात समाजवादी दृष्टिकोण से मूल खाती है।

डिमांड न० (64), विलेज ऐंड स्माल इण्डस्ट्रीज के बारे में भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। गत वर्ष 33 करोड़ की डिमांड थी जिसमें 7 करोड़ इन्टेरेस्ट सब्सिडी थी। ग्रामोद्योग के विषय में सरकार काफी बातें कहती है लेकिन उसके साथ साथ कुछ विशेष प्रावधान करने की भी आवश्यकता है। अभी भी अगर छोटे-छोटे उद्यागों को प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया जायगा तो बेरोजगारी और अध-बेरोजगारी की समस्या हल करने का प्रश्न दिवाम्बान रह जायेगा।

डिमांड न० (81) रोड्स के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। यह खरी की बात है कि जनता सरकार ने विलेज राड ग्रामोनाइजेशन कायम किया है क्योंकि बड़ा पर राड्स की बहुत आवश्यकता है। पिछले वर्ष 22 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया था। ग्रामोण सड़क जाकि मदिया में पेशित रही है पिछले तीन वर्षों में भी उनकी और कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। उनकी और भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। गांव का सड़क ज्यादा में ज्यादा घाटा हान पर भी स्वीकृत की जानी चाहिए।

डिमांड न० (92) एविएशन के सम्बन्ध में कहकर मैं समाप्त करूँगा। एविएशन के मंत्री यहाँ पर थे उनका का दख कर मैं एविएशन की बात माचों था। एविएशन के लिए भी बहुत कुछ खर्चा किया जा रहा है। काफी खर्चा करने बड़े-बड़े जहाज आ रहे हैं लेकिन छोटी छोटी जगहों में वे नहीं पहुँच पाते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जा हमारा एविएशन है वायु-माग है वह हमारे छोटे-छोटे शहरों को भी कनेक्ट करे। नीति निर्धारण करते समय तो यह कह दिया जाता है कि जिलों के मुख्यालयों का जोड़ा जायगा, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि कमिश्नरी और यूनिवर्सिटियों के हेड-क्वार्टर्स तक को नहीं जोड़ा जाता है। मैं कोई शिकायत तो नहीं कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन एक सुझाव के रूप में कहना चाहता हूँ मेरे

क्षेत्र में भागलपुर पहले हवाई जहाज से कनेक्टेड था, लेकिन इधर करीब दो, तीन वर्षों से उस को डिस्कनेक्ट कर दिया गया है।

मैं चाहूंगा कि जो बानें मैंने आप के सामने रखी हैं, उग को ध्यान में रखा जाय। अब जहाँ तक घाटे की बात है, घटा तो होगा ही, जब हम विकास करने जा रहे हैं, तो घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को हमें स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत कपूर मार्गों को हृदय से स्वीकार करता हूँ और उन का समर्थन करना हूँ।

MR CHAIRMAN: Shri Mayathevar. I would request you to finish within five minutes

SHRI K MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Madam, Chairman, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to make a short speech on this

So far as I can see this budget is no more a poorman's budget—not a budget for a poor country like India. The hon Minister of Finance has left a deficit of Rs. 1,500 crores. He has further levied new taxes amounting to Rs. 550 crores. The concession given to the poor farmers and the small-scale industries comes to about Rs. 9 crores. I can say under these circumstances that the Finance Minister is very capable and very able to pay one rupee concession to the farmers and the village industries and to take away Rs. 100 from our countrymen. Therefore, this budget is not a poorman's budget.

Then, Sir, I want to ask him: how are you going to manage the deficit financing? The deficit financing is now of the order of Rs 1,050 crores. There are only two alternatives. First alternative for you is to print currency notes and the other alternative is to find ways and means by borrowing from all countries. I am aware that we have not left a single country from

whom we have not borrowed. We have already arrived at a stage of bottle-neck. Regarding borrowing from foreign countries, many great leaders like Rajaji, Anna, Mahatma Gandhi and Jawahar Lal Nehru and others said that we should not borrow much from the foreign countries. The economic experts are of this opinion and are of this view that we will not be in a position to repay the interest from the earnings which we are getting by way of exports every year.

In the long run I fear—my apprehension is very reasonable and my inference is very reasonable—that in the year 2000 we will not be in a position to borrow any money from any country; we will not even be in a position to pay the interest. We will have to borrow to repay the interest accrued by way of debts that we have to pay to foreign countries. It is very dangerous to borrow more and more from the foreign countries.

Madam, we are all aware of the Indian history that the East India Company came to India for business. They paid money and they created troubles amongst the kings and ourselves and they made the people of this country slaves. It should not happen in our lifetime, in this later part of the twentieth century. By borrowing more and more money from western countries—from America—we should not be in a position to repay it and thereby we should not come to a very critical position. We should make up our minds to see that this country does not take money from America or any other country in order to pay back the interest on the money that we have borrowed from them. Therefore, you must be careful in borrowing.

Now, Sir, a word about deficit financing. This is also very dangerous. Prices are already very high. After lifting of the Emergency the prices of essential commodities have shot up. Heavy amount of deficit financing will shoot up the price level

[Shri K. Mayathevar]

further more. You have left a gap of Rs. 1,500 crores.

Regarding imposing of two paise sur-charge on the generation of electricity it is very dangerous. On behalf of the All India Anna D.M.K. party, we have already represented to the Prime Minister and also had half-an-hour discussion with the Finance Minister. Sir, the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is already running a loss of Rs. 40 crores. This further levy on electricity generation will add another Rs. 16 crores which neither the Tamil Nadu Government nor the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board will be able to bear. This will adversely affect the industries in Tamil Nadu. Almost all the Chief Ministers are against this levy. Therefore, Government must consider withdrawing the proposed levy of two paise on generation of electricity.

Sir, the States are very keen on implementing the policies of the Central Government but it is high time for the Government of India to call for a conference of all the Chief Ministers and State Finance Ministers to decide on the question of Centre-States relationship. You should grant more and more powers to the States as the States are there on the spot to satisfy the wants and needs of the people. You must also give more and more power to States regarding levy of more and more taxes. So, I request the Government of India to convene a Chief Ministers conference immediately to discuss these two aspects. Sir, we are not pleading for the interests of a particular State. We are pleading for all the States. With these words Mr. Chairman, I conclude my speech.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while I rise to support the Supplementary Demands and Grants for 1977-78, I wish to invite very briefly the attention of the Government to some of the more important, and if I may say so, pressing matters facing us all in the country.

Sir, if you see Demand No. 7 about Department of Rural Development there is mention of the appointment of the Asoka Mehta Committee on Panchayati Raj. This Committee was appointed in December 1977 and as the note tells us it is expected to give its Report within six months. Here certain additional money is required. But, Sir, I would suggest that let this Committee go into the whole question not only from the point of view of making recommendations for the future but also going into the history of Panchayati Raj in our country so far. The point is that in many States, for several years, in some of the States more than 10 years, elections of Panchayati Raj had not been held. We have had Panchayati Raj and I hope the contribution made by the late Shri Balwantrao Mehta will be taken note of. He comes from my own State of Gujarat and he was one of the Chief Ministers of Gujarat. He died in an unfortunate air accident at the time of India-Pakistan dispute over Kutch, that is on 19th September 1965, if I remember correctly. He gave a lot of attention to this problem of Panchayati Raj, and naturally the country remembers him with gratitude. I would like this Committee to go to the rationale behind the failure of Panchayati Raj. We do not want too many reasons about the importance of Panchayati Raj. That we all know. This Government is committed to the principle of decentralisation. But it should not be decentralisation by having first heavy centralisation and then break it into several decentralised units. It must be genuine decentralisation. If for instance you want the village people to have water, they must know how to get water from the wells. They must be free enough to go to the well and get water. They must not depend on the State Governments and the Central Government to get water. Otherwise, you will have more bureaucracy and more paper than water and consumers. That is why I would like the Panchayati Raj Committee, under the chairmanship of Shri Asoka Mehta, who is a distinguished,



a seasoned politician and a scholar and an academician, would like to go into this. He must tell us what are the factors responsible for the failures of Panchayati Raj so that they are not repeated and we will do it better.

Next item is Demand No. 9. That is about the Indian Council of Agriculture Research Institute, about which my friend Shri Austin spoke. I want to support him by saying that press reports about some of the workings at the high level of I.C.A.R. are far from satisfactory. I am not saying that Government is wrong or some senior officials are right. I would say that the Institute has been doing wonderfully good work over the last so many years. Its research work must not suffer, and have you reorganised the machinery at the highest level and taken away the responsibility of powers from some individuals and given them to somebody else, in order to promote the work? I can understand that, but merely because Dr. Swaminathan happens to hold more than one two position. I do not think that it would become a cause for or rather a factor for getting rid of either him at some point or some of his powers. Dr. Swaminathan is not only a distinguished scientist but he is also one of the world reputed agricultural scientists, and I do not think it would be right to deal at that high level, with such highly reputed people in a manner which will give an impression that Government is doing or tending to do things in an authoritarian way, rather than in a genuinely considered democratic way. I say it is all the more important because the Janata Government has come to power and it has been responsible for getting rid of the authoritarian rule from our country. I hope the Janata Government will be responsible and will be accountable for these kinds of major appointments, promotions, and for re-organisation or redistribution, etc.

Then, Sir, in regard to the Demands for Ministry of Commerce, I would like to invite the attention of Mr. Agrawal to Demand 16 of Foreign Trade and Export Promotion where

I find that huge amount is provided. Of course, he will say that this is only a drop in the ocean. But it is a big amount. It is Rs. 32 crores and the whole purpose of bringing these Supplementary Demands is to let the House have an opportunity of discussing one or more points regarding the supplementary expenditure; whether the amount involved is Rs. 5 or Rs. 500 or Rs. 500 crores, the approval of the Parliament has to be sought. Therefore, we have a right to go into this question; I should like them to tell us what the Ministry of Commerce had been doing about this particular scheme. It says here on page 15, that under the product promotion assistance scheme, cash compensatory support is provided for different export products. When you are spending so many crores, what is the actual gain? Has it really helped the promotional activity of exports and the balance of trade position? Has it really helped the export industry in our country, more particularly small scale industries? According to the industrial policy of the new government, small scale industries are going to have an increased responsibility for producing things meant for export.

Now, Sir, Demand No. 30 relates to the department of Education and Social Welfare, and there is a demand for maintenance of P. L. Homes and Women Homes. In Gujarat, in Ahmedabad which is my constituency a lot of good work is done by "Jyoti Sangh" and such good work is done by many other institutions all over the country. They are voluntary social organisations who are doing useful work with regard to abducted, deserted or harassed women. Unfortunately because of more weightage given by our society, Law in favour of men, there is all the more great need for women's homes. I would be happy to give more money because I feel that the women's status, dignity and honour must be protected and we should strive to remove the social disadvantages which they suffer due to certain prejudice and foolishness on the part of the male population of the country

[Prof P. G. Mavalankar]

to which I have the honour and misfortune to belong! I hope I can persuade my other friends not to have that kind of attitude. But until that happens, there are many more needs to be attended to for women's homes and the money allotted should be well spent. There is also the Shradhanand Mahila Ashram in Bombay, which is doing very good work.

I now come to demand No. 38, Ministry of Finance, under the heading Currency, Coinage and mint. It says here, on page 25, that the currency note press being a commercial undertaking, recovers from the ministry of finance the cost of printing of one rupee note forms. I want to ask: have the government not revised their policy and instead of having one rupee notes did they not propose one rupee coins because one rupee notes change millions of hands, and they get so soiled that even when they have changed hands 8 or 9 times, they are not worth handling. Are they not going ahead with coins, instead of notes? Now they want to continue the notes. Money is being paid to the printing press. Let the printing press be told that notes should be better printed so that they can withstand this handling by people. Foreign and even Indian tourists come and spend one rupee, let us say, of course they cannot get much out of one rupee, because prices are high. But one rupee notes must be of good paper; they must be really currency notes. When you go to foreign countries you see those foreign currency notes, the quality of the paper on which they are printed. Why are they in such bad shape here?

I now turn to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, demand No. 92. I want to invite your attention to three aspects.

One is of course the ouster of Shri J.R.D. Tata from the Chairmanship of Air-India. I must say that I am very unhappy at the manner in which it was done. Surely the Government

of India could have acted more gracefully and with a greater sense of gratitude. I know the Prime Minister was good enough to write a letter later on and it was published in the press and we saw it. He publicly complimented Mr. J.R.D. Tata for his wonderful work. But let us not forget that it was Shri J.R.D. Tata who founded this Air-India almost half a century ago. The pioneering work was done by him, brick-by brick, steadily, patiently, intelligently, imaginatively and generously, giving all his time, energy and resourcefulness and everything, and he built up an organisation about which not only the people who worked in his organisation felt proud not only the people of India but even the whole world says that Air-India is one of the best international air companies of the world. Air-India's record has been very great, very reputed and for that Shri Tata was responsible—if any one individual was responsible—not that he alone did it—for giving us a stamp, a direction, a leadership, a certain amount of guidance all the time in a precious way, it was Shri J. R. D. Tata.

I remember Shri Tata once said and I quote him:—he said this many years ago—"The international airline business is still the love of my life. Because I was present at the birth of Air-India. I feel a little like a mother who cannot realise her baby has grown up."

Here, when the baby has not only grown up, but has become an adult, the mother was almost summarily rejected and dismissed and I do not think that that was the right way of treating such a great and reputed Indian like Shri J. R. D. Tata. Even then, what does he say, not after this recent thing, but sometime back, he said—I quote him—

"The task ahead of us is an endless one; there is still much red tape to cut, road blocks to be smashed, and a thousand obstructions—placed in the way of constructive action to be

broken through. The stakes are high, but the rewards will also be high not only in the shape of great material benefits to our country but also in playing our part in bringing the peoples of many countries, including our own, together in friendship and in peace."

Shri J. R. D. Tata said some years back and I again quote him; he said: "I beseech you that when I am no more,"—he was thinking of being no more in this world—fortunately he is still alive, but unfortunately not in the Air-India—"and those of you who will still be there, always remember this, the airline must never, never be allowed to be anything but the best. In doing so, we will not only ensure our own development, growth and progress but prosperity of our own people."

That was Mr. Tata and I do not know why the Government did not take a more honourable and more graceful way in dealing with the problem. Anyway, having said that, I hope that the new arrangement will make Air-India and Indian Airlines work with greater cooperation and greater understanding and produce results better for both.

Lastly, I want to say about aerodromes and air services. I find that International Airport Authority is given some more money under this; it is good because we have got four international airports viz., Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and as a Member of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, I find that not enough has yet been done and at the pace at which it is expected to be done. I say so because this is a matter where we have to compete with international standards, international agencies and international measures. I hope I am right in saying so. If that is so, this International Airport Authority must be strengthened financially and in terms of equipment as early as possible, as well as possible and as effectively as possible. For example, certain special types of instruments are re-

quired for special case lending, generally the planes will not land in some place, but if certain equipment are there, the planes can land and the pilots will get certain help. These are important things. Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are our international cities in a way, and the whole international traffic is linked up with these cities. So, I want the International Airport Authority to be properly strengthened in terms of greater allotment, with better equipment and more handsome and effective instruments.

Lastly, about air services. I find that the Indian Airlines are using so many methods and I compliment them for that. But the trouble is that, compared to the demand, they have got lesser aircrafts and the result is that the Airlines schedule is so tight that they use the aircrafts to its maximum and optimum capacity. I do not know whether it is safe, apart from the fact that it involves a lot of cancellations, and punctuality is almost disturbed everyday. As my esteemed friend, Shri Kamath says, punctuality then is also a casualty? If you go on having punctuality being a casualty, that is not right. Apart from that, there is dislocation. Only the other day, 21st January, on Netaji's birthday, there was a function in the Central Hall and I wanted to attend it as some other Members of Parliament too. We were leaving Ahmedabad at the right time. But the plane somehow could not proceed because of some mechanical trouble and we landed here at 4 O'Clock because no other planes were available. I am not saying that it was a loss to me. It is a minor point. My point is that everyday hundreds of passengers are stranded because of this tight schedule. Then, either don't have it so tight or have as early as possible additional aircrafts. Have more aircrafts. If you have more aircrafts, then only improve your services in such a way that not only the present traffic is strengthened, but the areas where the air-

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lines do not go at all are linked up. You have, for example the whole of Saurashtra in Gujarat which is completely unlinked with Ahmedabad. Bombay is linked with the cities of Saurashtra, but Ahmedabad is not linked with the cities of Saurashtra. There is no link between Bhuj, that is, Gandhidham, Kandla and Ahmedabad. But Kandla and Bombay are linked. So, if you want to go to Kandla, either go to Bombay and then take a plane to Kandla or go by road. I am not saying that Gujarat is the only State which is neglected. Many States are more neglected than Gujarat.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):  
Indore is also neglected.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Yes, Indore too is neglected. Many other places are also neglected. Sir, you come from Madhya Pradesh. You know more than I do. All I am saying is that all these things can be looked after well if you have more aircrafts. Then the schedule can be reorganised better. This is my demand and request.

SHRI A. SUNNA SAHIB (Paighat):  
Mr Chairman, at the very outset ...

श्री एच०एल० पटवारी (मगनदाई) :  
महापति महोदय, हाऊय मे कोरम नही है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the bell be rung—Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may please continue his speech.

SHRI A. SUNNA SAHIB: Mr. Chairman, The Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1978-79 involve net additional expenditure of Rs. 504.76 crores spread over 51 Grants. This is, in fact, a mini-Budget of expenditure. Before repeating what has already been said by my predecessors, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to Demand No. 89 under the

Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation. There it is stated that a scheme for raising rubber plantations was sanctioned by the Government of India so that repatriates from Sri Lanka could be employed there, for which in 1971 an amount of Rs. 3.12 crores was allotted. An area of 2000 hectares is to be brought under rubber plantation. On account of delay, this scheme has cost now Rs. 4.77 crores. In fact, that will not be sufficient and strictly speaking, they ought to have raised it. I fear that the tax revenue of Rs. 550 crores in 1978-79 will go towards these Supplementary Demands and the Budget deficit of Rs. 1050 crores would swell to Rs. 1600 crores. I come from Kerala. There was a demand—as far as electricity was concerned—for the Silent Valley expansion. They have sanctioned only roundabout Rs. 7 lakhs. The demand was for Rs. 400—odd lakhs. Not only is the work not progressing, but there is also a Cinderella attitude. We in Kerala are producing so much of electricity. There is the Idukki project. We are supplying power to neighbouring States. The levy on electricity would substantially affect Kerala. So far, Centre used to give something to Kerala. Now the Centre is depleting the resources of Kerala. It is a small State. But we are not in a position to give employment to the educated and uneducated. This problem is very tense there. About 3 lakhs-odd people have now gone overseas. There are other people who are seeking employment in States other than Kerala. In the light of this, it is better that an adequate amount is allotted to the States. There should not be any additional burden placed on Kerala.

In the budget, it is proposed to raise Rs. 550 crores by way of taxation; and there will be a gap of about Rs. 1050 crores. By way of taxation alone the latter amount is also to be collected. When we put it in general, it would come to Rs. 1600 crores. Really speaking, this is not a common man's budget. In case we are to tax

fuel, somebody will really be hit. It will not be proper on the part of Government to ask the tax-payer to shoulder the entire burden—indirectly.

As a person coming from Palghat district, I would say that the Planning Commission must treat it as a backward area, as recommended by the Kerala State Government, but the Minister of Industries has come forward saying that it will not be treated as a backward area, and that it cannot be given incentives, for development. But Palghat is adjacent to Coimbatore where we have a lot of industries growing up. Unless the backward areas of Palghat are recognized, it may not be possible to give employment to people. There are very few industries in the Palghat district. There is a proposal for a cement factory to be started by the end of May. But it is not mentioned here as to how much of money has been allocated for it. Government is giving so much of scope for small industries. The backwardness of Palghat area should be recognized and fillip should be given by the Central Government.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATKI): I would like to deal with Demand No. 30 mentioned by my friends Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta and Mr. Mavalankar.

The Department of Social Welfare has asked for this supplementary grant of Rs. 107 lakhs, to meet the claim of the Government of West Bengal in respect of two re-imbursable items of expenditure incurred on refugees from what was East Pakistan. One item refers to the expenditure incurred on the maintenance of permanent liability homes/infirmaries, women's homes etc. for the refugees in West Bengal from 1964-65 to 1973-74. The other item relates to the expenditure incurred on the Training-cum-Production Centres for

refugees for the period 1955-56 to 1963-64.

Sir, I shall make a few brief observations on both these items. The Permanent Liability Home/Infirmaries and Women's Homes were set up to receive and look after displaced persons from Pakistan, who were in dire need of such care. These Homes and Infirmaries were set up by the Central Government, but the State Governments were entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining these Homes and Infirmaries on behalf of the Central Government. The State Governments were asked to take the responsibility for maintaining these Homes on the understanding that the expenditure incurred by them on the maintenance would be reimbursed by the Central Government. In accordance with this understanding, the Central Government provided for expenditure on this account in budgets upto the year 1973-74, or upto the end of the Fourth Plan period. From that year, however, as a consequence of the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, the liability for the maintenance of these Homes was transferred to the State Governments with effect from 1st April, 1974, and the State Governments agreed to make the necessary provision in their own budgets from 1974-75. The State Governments were, however, assured that any claims that they may have, on account of arrears due to them for expenditure incurred by them on the maintenance of these Homes during the period ending 1973-74, would be reimbursed by the Central Government.

The demands that are now being made relate to the expenditure that the Government of West Bengal have had to incur during the period ending 1973-74. The per capita grant for the inmates of these Homes was at one time Rs. 25 per month; but it was raised to Rs. 28 in 1967, Rs. 35 in 1969 and Rs. 50 in 1973. These per capita grants were expected to cover such items of expenditure as cloth-

[Shrimati Renuka Devi Barakatakil]

ing, establishment charges, sanitation, water and electricity, medicine, education, minor repairs, marriage grants etc. I need not tell the House that the per capita grant of Rs. 25 had to be revised and raised because of the increasing cost of living, and it would have been impossible for these institutions to be run at the original rate of Rs. 25 per capita per month, unless the grants had been enhanced. In spite of the agreement to enhance these rates, due to one reason or other, the additional expenditure that had to be incurred because of the increase in the per capita grants was not paid to the Government of West Bengal by the previous Government. The present demand is to reimburse this additional amount to which the Government of India is committed, in the light of its agreement to reimburse the expenditure, as well as its concurrence with the revision of rates.

Sir, now I shall turn to the other item, namely, the expenditure on Training-cum-Production Centres in Women's Homes. The scheme of establishing Training-cum-Production Centres in some of these Homes for women was introduced to provide training to women workers to enable them to earn their livelihood. The trainees were also paid some wages, subject to the maximum of the cash doles payable to them. However, the Centres could not attain self-sufficiency, and the Government therefore had to incur some expenditure in running these Training-cum-Production Centres. The reimbursable expenditure incurred on this account for the period 1955-56 to 1963-64 is Rs. 38,88,085.

Thus, it can be seen that the total amount of expenditure that has to be reimbursed comes to approximately Rs. 194 lakhs. Of this, it has been possible for my Ministry to locate savings to the extent of Rs. 87 lakhs from other schemes and to readjust this amount against the amounts pay-

able to the Government of West Bengal. Thus, a sum of Rs. 107 lakhs remains as expenditure which should be regarded as a charge on the Central Government, which has to be reimbursed to the State Government. The demand that is now before the House is for a grant of Rs. 107 lakhs for this purpose. I hope, Sir, that the House will be pleased to grant this Demand.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): The House is presently discussing the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1977-78. Five hon. Members have participated in the debate.

The hon. Member from Palghat and Shri Thevar criticised this on the basis that the deficit is something of the order of Rs. 1050 crores and that it will go up to Rs. 1600 crores, probably under the impression that we are discussing the Budget for 1978-79. As a matter of fact, we are discussing here the Supplementary Demands for the year 1977-78 and hence the criticism on this score is not relevant. I need not reply to it.

A point was made that a conference of Chief Minister should be called. This is not for the Finance Ministry to reply to. It has already been replied to by the Prime Minister, and the Chief Ministers have recently met in a meeting of the National Development Council.

In regard to borrowings, it has been said that they are dangerous, and a reference was made to the East India Co. also. Those days are gone. Nobody can take power by entering the Indian market. It is just a misnomer and a misunderstanding.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Will you account for the additional expenditure in the previous year retrospectively? What will you do?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I am only replying to the points made by

Members who sought the permission of the Chair and spoke.

Dr. Ramji Singh referred to certain points and suggested an increase in wealth tax, gift tax etc., but that is not relevant here so far as the Supplementary Demands are concerned. He also referred to village and small-scale industries, roads and aviation. All these points have been noted and whatever possibly can be done will be done.

I am very happy to note that the approach of Dr. Henry Austin to the Supplementary Demands was really very reasonable and rational. Instead of opposing or criticising them *en bloc*, lock, stock and barrel, he had a very balanced approach. He made mention about the grant of industrial licences to some big industrialists in Kerala. I am not aware of the facts at the moment. So, cannot say anything, but I will assure him that if there be anything of that type, I will bring it to the notice of the Minister of Industries. The general policy of the Janata Party Government is to encourage small-scale industries in small spheres.

So far as the coir industry is concerned, I personally do not feel that there is need to give licences to any big industrialists unless the situation in Kerala is of that proportion. Anyway, we have made some additional provision for fisheries also. So far as the problems of the cashew nut industry are concerned, it is really prospering in Kerala. I had been to Trivandrum only last January, and I am happy to note it, but whatever problems are there will be sorted out to see that they do not suffer from them at all.

So far as the creation of new jobs by a solution of the unemployment problem is concerned, we have made some additional provision. And you will note, the Supplementary Grants amount to Rs. 593.87 crores. Their break-up is like this: States and Union Territories: Rs. 74.67 crores;

Public Sector enterprises: Rs. 88.14 crores; Technical credits and part repayment to USSR of wheat loan: Rs. 159.10 crores; other expenditure: Rs. 271.96 crores.

A further break-up would indicate that under States and Union Territories Rs. 16.93 crores have been provided for meeting the expenditure on cyclone/drought relief to Andhra Pradesh, Tamil and Kerala. The additional requirement is Rs. 40 crores, but the balance amount will be provided out of savings. This is in addition to Rs. 125 crores obtained in December, 1977. These are some of the provisions that we have made. Similarly, we have provided grants for generating employment in rural areas for utilisation of grain for work. This brings the total to Rs. 29 crores in the year. Then we have specifically provided Rs. 18.73 crores as subsidy to new industrial units in selected backward areas. So, these are the total items which are sought for in the Supplementary Grants. I think, normally no objection should have been taken.

Similarly, we have provided Rs. 2.33 crores as loan to Governments of Assam and Kerala for flood control in Brahmaputra Valley and anti-sea erosion measures in Kerala. Budget provision of Rs. 11 crores is being increased to this extent. We have also provided Rs. 2 crore as loan for enlarging non-farm employment opportunities in rural areas through intensive development of small scale industries. When we look at the details of the supplementary grants, I would respectfully say that they are very reasonable.

Shri Mavalankar raised the point as to why we are not taking out rupee coins instead of notes. Some three years ago, we have taken out near-about 300 to 400 million rupee coins and they were put into circulation. But the offtake by the public was not as much as was expected. The policy in this regard is under review. The problem is that the life of the one

rupee note is six months only. So, I can assure the hon. Member that we shall take all precautions and measures to see that the printing of the notes and the quality of the paper is much better so that the life of the one rupee note is not shorter as it is used to be.

He also referred to the constitution of the Ashoka Mehta Committee to go into the panchayati raj institution and he wanted that this Committee should also go into the question of past failures of panchayati raj institution in the country. In order to refresh his memory, I want to read out the terms of reference of that Committee:

"To review the existing situation regarding democratic decentralisation in the States and the Union Territories, and the working of the Panchayati Raj institutions from the district to the village levels, so as to identify shortcomings and defects. In particular, to examine the working of these institutions, to examine the working of these institutions in respect of...."

So, this Committee will definitely go into the question as to why this institution did not come up to the expected level and what are the reasons for that....

PROF. P. B. MAVALANKAR: I want that the Committee should go proportionately more into this question. That is more important.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): Being a Member of the Committee, I assure you that we will go into that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Mr. Minister, if you follow the Maharashtra zila parishad pattern, everything will be all right throughout the country. The system is working there very perfectly.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I did not say anything against Maharashtra. So far as the question of export promotion scheme is concerned, the amount has already been provided, rather much more amount is there. The question, of course, is under examination as to how much cash subsidy should be there, what sort of export promotion incentive should be given.

श्री वसन्त साठे : देश का सारा सोना  
ब्रॉग बलरो बेच डाली ।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : कौन सी बेची ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is the correct parliamentary practice. I am intervening and asking a question: Why did he allow the valuable jewellery of Nizam to be sold out? He should reply to that.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: The hon. Member wants the Janata Government to purchase jewellery. I may remind him that in 1972 the Nizam of Hyderabad made an application to Mrs. Indira Gandhi Government for the purchase of jewellery. Why did the Congress Government not purchase the jewellery then?

How does he ask us to purchase the jewellery? (Interruptions)

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: It is only the foreigners who are coming and buying it.... (Interruptions)

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: It is all irrelevant for the discussion.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: This point was not raised by any hon. Member. It was only an intervention by the hon. Member, Mr. Sathe.

With these words, I move that the Supplementary Demands may be passed.



MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1978 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 12, 14 to 16, 21 to 23, 26, 30, 32, 33, 38 40 to 43, 46; 49; 53, 54, 56 to 61, 63, 64, 66, 69, 73, 81 to 84, 86, 89, 92, 95, 97 and 104."

The motion was adopted

#### APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL\* 78

MR. CHAIRMAN: We take up the next item; the Appropriation Bill.

The Minister to introduce the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill....

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): I rise on a point of order. I invite your attention to rule 76. I dare say that you will agree with me and so will the House that the rules of procedure and the provisions of the Constitution should not be violated or even bypassed either by the Treasury Benches or by the Opposition, neither by the left, nor by the right, nor by the centre of the House.

Rule 76 has been expressly made so that an air of desultory casualness

should not creep into the proceedings of the House. It says:

"No motion that a Bill be taken into consideration or be passed shall be made by any member other than the member in charge of the Bill...."

I am taking the two stages together so that it applies to the second stage also. It further says:

"....and no motion that a Bill be referred to a Select Committee or the House, or a Joint Committee of the Houses....shall be made by any member other than the member in charge...."

The member in charge is Mr. H. M. Patel; the Minister in charge is Mr. Patel...."

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have followed it. Instead of taking the time of the House, I would just let you know that there is the next proviso under which a permission can be sought. It has been done. For your information, I may tell you that it was addressed to the Speaker. It has been done already.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The House would like to know what has been done.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Permission has been given by the Speaker.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: What is the reason?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is the discretion of the Speaker. I need not tell you; it is not necessary.

15 hrs.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): I am on a different point of order. The Hon. Minister, according to Item No. 11, is about to

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 21-3-78.

introduce and thereafter move for passing of the Appropriation No. 1(2) Bill. That is Item No. 11 in the List of Business for today. He is going to do this with regard to the Appropriation Bill. My point of order is with regard to the procedure adopted. I invite attention to Rule 210. I will read out the relevant portions:

"218. (1) Subject to the provisions of the Constitution, the procedure in regard to an Appropriation Bill shall be the same as for Bills generally with such modifications as the Speaker may consider necessary.

(2) At any time after the introduction in the House of an Appropriation Bill, the Speaker may allot a day or days, jointly or severally, for the completion of all or any of the stages involved in the passage of the Bill by the House, and when such allotment has been made the Speaker shall, at 17.00 hours on the allotted day or the last of the allotted days . . ." etc.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you will have to repeat it again as the Hon. Speaker has come.

15.02 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: If I may repeat what I have said, I am on a point of order with regard to the procedure adopted for introduction, consideration and passing of the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill as per Item No. 11 of the List of Business for today. I invite attention to Rule 218 which says:

(1) Subject to the provisions of the Constitution, the procedure in regard to an Appropriation Bill shall be the same as Bills generally with such modifications as the Speaker may consider necessary.

(2) At any time after the introduction in the House of an Appropriation Bill, the Speaker may allot

a day or days, jointly or severally, for the completion of all or any of the stages involved in the passage, of the Bill by the House, and when such allotment has been made, the Speaker shall, at 17.00 hours on the allotted day or the last of the allotted days as the case may be, forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the stage or stages for which the day or days have been allotted

Sir, if you read these two paragraphs my submission is that what the House did yesterday evening, towards the fag end of the day, and what we are about to do now is, in my opinion, not in accordance with part (2) of Rule 218 because it clearly says that after the introduction in the House of an Appropriation Bill, the Speaker shall allot time. But here is a Minister who is doing everything together, in the same breath he is introducing the Bill and is moving it for consideration and for passing.

MR. SPEAKER: He is doing it with the permission of the Chair.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I know, but if the Chief goes on giving permission like this, what happens? In this particular case, you may have given the permission, but, with great respect, I invite attention to sub-rule (2). The whole purpose of it is to see that it is not guillotined, but now the whole discussion is guillotined. You must have seen that yesterday the House was caught unaware because nobody knew, from the opposition benches or other benches. The ruling Party may be happy, naturally, that without discussion the demand is being passed but surely, the Opposition cannot be taken unawares like that. Immediately, I spoke yesterday and the matter went on today. But before he does that today again, I would like you to kindly reconsider the matter and see that only the introduction of the Appropriation Bill is done today in the House. He is introducing the

Bill now and immediately, in the same breath, within a matter of minutes, he would be moving it for consideration and also for passing. This is a dangerous practice. It amounts to guillotining the discussion. I can understand guillotining at the end of the various Demands towards the end of April, but not at this stage. Why should Government hurry up like this? They can introduce the Appropriation Bill today and have the discussion tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): The Rajya Sabha is adjourning after tomorrow, and this has to be passed before the end of this month. I agree with what the hon. Member says and what the normal practice should be, but because of the urgency of the situation, I would request the hon. Members of the Opposition and others to bear with us. Only this would have been the consideration.

श्री नाथू सिंह (दौसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रूल 218 के सब-रूल 2 के अन्तर्गत बोल रहा हूँ— इस रूल में लिखा है—

“सभा में विनियोग विधेयक के पुर-स्थापित होने के बाद किसी भी समय, अष्टाक्ष सभा द्वारा विधेयक के पारण में अंतर्ग्रस्त सभी या किसी प्रक्रम को पूरा करने के लिये संयुक्त रूप से या अलग-अलग एक या कई दिन नियत कर सकेगा...”

इस लिये जिस दिन बिल इंट्रोड्यूस किया जाता है, उसी दिन उस को पास नहीं किया जा सकता है और जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि राज्य सभा के कारण ऐसा किया जा रहा है, अगर यह प्रेक्टिस हाउस के अन्दर प्रारम्भ कर दी जायगी, तो आगे इस रूल के अन्तर्गत गड़बड़ पैदा होगी। चाहे कितनी ही जल्दी क्यों न हो, हम रूल को तोड़ नहीं सकते हैं....

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: With the Speaker's permission, it can be done.

श्री नाथू सिंह : राज्य सभा को बढ़ाया जा सकता है, लेकिन इस तरह से एक गलत परम्परा पड़ जायगी। यह ठीक है कि स्पीकर चाहें तो ऐसा कर सकते हैं, लेकिन इस तरह से एक गलत परम्परा पड़ेगी।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, the object first to introduce the Appropriation Bill and then to fix a day to discuss it subsequently is to give sufficient time to the Members to consider it and only then express their views on it. Kindly look to sub-clause (4) of Rule 218:

“The debate on an Appropriation Bill shall be restricted to matters of public importance or administrative policy implied in the grants covered by the Bill which have not already been raised while the relevant demands for grants were under consideration.”

What is the object? After the grant of the various Ministries have been discussed and debated upon, if anything relating to policy or other public importance is left, that is discussed in the Appropriation Bill. We are putting the cart before the horse; we have not yet debated the demands. This is for 1977-78.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The supplementary grants have already been discussed.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Here is an Appropriation Bill for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund....for the Services of the financial year 1977-78.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: That we have already discussed.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Even then kindly consider...

MR. SPEAKER: I have understood your point.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** The idea is that we should have enough time to study; the time should be fixed under sub-rule (2).

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** I request you to kindly bear this in mind that in view of the special circumstances that have been just now set forth before the House by the Steel Minister, by the strong Minister for Steel—after all he is a Steely Minister—and if at all you concede what he says, and if the Rajya Sabha session cannot be extended—I do not know why it cannot be extended; if it can be extended, well and good, otherwise, if it cannot be really extended, I would request you to give a ruling that this will not be a precedent, and this is an exception in the circumstances. Only as an exception he will be allowed to move.

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** It is an acceptable proposal. . . .

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now I have understood your point. . . .

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI** (Chirayinkil). There is some other government business listed here and if you want to take up your own Bill, it cannot be allowed.

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** In the Rajya Sabha most of the members are about to go. . . .

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have understood the point.

Sub-rule (2) of Rule 218 leaves the discretion in the hands of the Speaker to see whether in an appropriate case, a separate day should be allotted or not. It is not mandatory that a separate day should be allotted because the rule says:

"At any time after the introduction in the House of an Appropriation Bill, the Speaker may allot a day or days, jointly or severally, for the completion of all or any of the stages. . . ."

So normally after the introduction of a Bill, a gap must be there so that Members can study the Bill and come prepared. But there are occasions; occasions have arisen in the past and occasions may arise in future also, when, for reasons of urgency of government work, the Speaker may find it proper to waive that. It is not correct to say that this is not a supplementary demand. It is supplementary demand and the fact that the Rajya Sabha is adjourning shortly is also an important consideration. The Bill has to be passed by the Rajya Sabha and then it must become a law before 31st March. In these circumstances, I overrule the objection and as a special case, allow this discussion to go on.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL):** On behalf of Shri H. M. Patel, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1977-78.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1977-78".

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL:** I introduce/ of the Bill.

†On behalf of Shri H. M. PATEL: I beg to move.

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1977-78, be taken into consideration".

†Introduced/moved with the recommendations of the President.

MR SPEAKER Motion moved

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1977-78 be taken into consideration

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa) This is practically a Supplementary Budget. The point is that considerable amount of money (crores of rupees) have been spent for the Agricultural Research Institute. The Demands of the Ministry of Agriculture and other Ministries have not yet come up before the Parliament for discussion. But we would like to know how the money has been spent.

I had an opportunity to visit the Agricultural Research Institute the other day. I have seen many equipments and small machineries have been built up but the unfortunate part is that they have no sales organisation and no marketing organisation. What the Ministry of Agriculture does in this regard we should know. Otherwise crores of rupees have already been sanctioned and spent up and we do not know how usefully they have been spent. That is why I feel these points should be discussed. Unless these points are discussed and unless we know it the hon. Members sitting here will be voting the demands only blindly. Sir, the fact remains that most of the equipment and most of the machineries—they have got very nice machinery and I must congratulate our engineers for that—are lying there but no sales organisation has been built up. They cannot sell these to the village farmers. So we want to know what they propose to do in this regard. I will request you to direct the Ministry to place all these facts before the Bill is passed. Our Minister of Steel who is steel at heart has said that this should be passed now there is no time to discuss it. I want to bring it to his notice that things are going in such a way as if there is no objective Plan. There is no plan for sales promotion, Agricultural

equipments are rotting there. Those should go to the villages. So a Sales Organisation be set up so that the village farmers for whom this machinery has been built can get the benefit. That is my request.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: Whatever the hon. member has said, I shall bring it to the notice of the Minister.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkeil): I shall bear in mind the limitation of the time. I shall not take much of the time of this House.

All the items are there. It starts from the Ministry of Agriculture to the Department of Electronics. In every item there is a problem. Money had to be spent. I do not want to go into the details of each. I shall mention one or two points.

Village and small scale industries have been mentioned and some money has been spent. This Government has pronounced from the house top that their policy is to eradicate unemployment within ten years. When you proclaim eradication of unemployment within ten years there should be direction in such a way that people may understand that you are moving in that way. The policy of the Government should be to give more employment and see that people should not be thrown out of employment especially in the rural sector.

Myself hon. Speaker and many people have come from the area where coconut trees are in plenty, fibre is in plenty and there is a very flourishing industry called the coir industry.

MR SPEAKER In Appropriation Bill

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am raising a policy matter.

MR SPEAKER In Appropriation Bill this is not allowed. Be brief.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am referring to the policy matter of the rural employment.

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

This industry is giving rural employment, in different sectors—3/4th sector of the coir industry and it is employing 1.3 lakhs of people. Mechanisation in the rural sector is the policy of the Government or not, this point I am raising. Unfortunately during the regime of the previous Government licence had been obtained saying that for making mats, a licence had to be applied for. The Coir Board admitted that they made a mistake. It has been manipulated and licence has been issued by the Commerce Ministry and that of the mattings also. Fraud takes place. It has been admitted before the Coir Board Enquiry Commission. Now machine has been installed in some places. It means about fifteen thousand rural people employed in weaving have been thrown out of employment. This product is 50 per cent of the ordinary price of the coir product. We had already spent money last year. I want to know what is your policy in regard to the rural employment? Is it your policy to throw people out of employment? I am talking of the rural sector. Do you want to give them employment? The argument put forth by the Minister is not convincing because you do not get foreign exchange. It is all manipulated by one gentleman, with the collaboration of some people in the Ministry. So far as policy of the Industry Ministry is concerned, I question it. I wish that a categorical statement may be made.

The total number of employees in the Ministry of Communication is about 6 lakhs. Out of this 2.3 lakhs are called Extra Departmental Employees. They are getting a salary of Rs. 81 to Rs. 110. They work more than eight hours a day. They cannot take leave. They have to apply in advance and all that. They work like slaves. It was a practice which was there in the British days and this is being continued all along. I only want to know this: Will you continue to treat these people

as your slaves? No other facilities of a Government servant are there for them. No other protection as a Government servant is available for them. They are at the mercy of the officers. They are not regularised so far. When you speak of your employees, what is your policy towards these Extra Departmental Personnel, who are clamouring for various things? You should be magnanimous. I want to know one thing more about the P&T Board. Sir, the P&T Board is a purely technical institution. Now, they have introduced a new system. They have posted a man who does not know anything about the P&T Technicalities and so on. A raw man from the IAS Cadre has been posted there. It is a very dangerous thing, I may tell you, Sir. The P&T Board as a whole has to do a technical job, and the person should be a technical person, who should manage this institution in an efficient way. Therefore, Sir, I completely disapprove of this arrangement. They are putting this outsider who is in the IAS Cadre, as Chairman of the P&T Board. Sir this practice should be discontinued.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to certain policy matters concerning Family Welfare Ministry, Works and Housing Ministry and the Ministry of Electronics. I would like to know one thing about Family Planning. They have now dropped that word Family Planning and now they say, it is Family Welfare. Now, while the Government has spent this amount during their dynamic year, what is the policy pursued by the present Government? It is common knowledge that population explosion was threatening this country and certain measures were to be taken. Under certain fobia, the present Government thought that there were large-scale sterilisations, vasectomy and all that and therefore, they cried halt to all the family planning programmes. It is common knowledge in this country that now the birth rate is

again on the increase. By the turn of the century our country's population will be nearly 100 crores. Land being limited, how are you going to feed the population? How are you going to provide these people with additional employment? He have seen the fanciful policies of our Health Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Regarding this, you will have an opportunity to speak on this subject.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: They should give up these fanciful notions about the rythm method and this and that. This will land us in very great difficulties. This is my first submission.

The second thing which I want to submit is this. I would like to know as to what is their policy regarding Works and Housing. Only today we have seen this in the newspapers. With a vengeance they have demolished two temples. Now, Sir, this Government with a vengeance, has started demolishing even the temples, I would like to know what is their policy. Are they going to demolish the temples, mosques, churches and everything constructed under the so-called Public Property Act? This is one thing.

On the subject of science and technology again....

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister will not be able to reply. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: To-day, Sir, the entire scientific world and the scientists of this country are feeling disheartened.

MR. SPEAKER: He won't be able to answer that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, the matter is urgent.

MR. SPEAKER: In fact, I have liberalised that a little.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, a man like Shri Ramanna (*Interruptions*)....

SHRI H. L. PATWARI (Mangaldoi)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am only inviting your attention and the attention of this Government, through you, that a man like Shri Ramanna, an eminent scientist, a man of research, who brought about the explosion at Pokharan, which raised the image of India, throughout the world, as the Sixth Nation on Nuclear Explosion, has to be brought behind the Bureau here—it is a loss to the nation—without his consent; he was given two days—either he has to come here or to get out. What will he do? I do not understand the policy of the Government. Because these matters are of such importance, my point is to draw attention to this.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chandrappan, Please be brief.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cananore): Sir, I thank you very much for allowing me to speak on this vitally important point.

My hon. friend, Shri Ravi, raised the question as to what is happening to the coir industry in the country. On the policy of mechanisation, Government says that they have not taken any decision finally. What is more objectionable is this. Government gave a solemn assurance to the Government of Kerala that it would take a final decision and then the Kerala Government would be informed about it. But, the decision, according to official sources has not yet been taken. But, before a decision has been taken about their policy, they have asked the Export Clearance Inspection Agency in Cochin to clear all those mats which have been illegally manufactured by the mechanised factory. That means before a decision has been taken, they

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

are trying to patronise these people who are manufacturing the mechanised mats for exports. (*Interruptions*). Another thing is this. There was a Conference held recently in Rome (FAO) and there was a delegation attending on behalf of the Government.

In that Conference, the very industrialist who is involved in the mechanised mat manufacture and other coir products Shri Ravi Karunakaran had been allowed. He was not selected for that Delegation by Government. I would like the Government to look into this matter. It is very important.

Secondly, there is another problem—the problem of cashew distribution policy. I am not speaking about the new policy. Government have already established a well defined policy in regard to the distribution of raw cashewnuts to those factories which were in the industry for several years. Now, suddenly, the Government is going to revise the policy in such a manner by which already the industry which is not in a position to provide full employment to lakhs of people who are involved in it is being allowed to set up new factories. They are not new factories in the real sense of the term. These are the manufacturers in Kerala who want to scuttle the minimum wage, policy and other rights of the employees and they are going to the other States where such acts are not enforced and they are trying to make more profits. The Government, if they are interested in the well-being of the poor people and the workers, should not allow this process to take place. But I am sorry to say that the Government is allowing this process to take place and the industry to shift from Kerala to other places. I would like to take this opportunity to draw the attention of the Government to this important problem.

Sir, both the Finance Minister and the Steel Minister are present in the

House. Here is a Demand for Ministry of Finance. I would like the Minister to enlighten us as to what is their policy in regard to collection of revenue arrears which are increasing. According to one figure the arrears are to the tune of Rs. 1,002 crores which are still pending from big industrial houses and other big people who are tax-payers. Out of this Rs. 11 crores are from the House of Birlas. Whether the Government would like to take some action against these people so that this money can be utilised for creating a better situation in the country.

Lastly I would like to know from the Minister of Steel and Mines as to how he would utilise the valuable mineral resources like iron-ore etc. recently found in Kerala. Please enlighten the House whether you are going to utilise this industrially so that the people there will get some employment and the country additional wealth.

**SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL:** Sir, hon'ble Members Shri Vayalar Ravi and Shri Chandrappan have referred to the coir industry. I have already said that this matter will be brought to the notice of the Industry Minister.

Sir, as regards the point about tax arrears I would like to say that the figure quoted by the hon'ble Members is not correct. It is not more than rupees one thousand crores. It is near about Rs. 700 crores. Sir, majority of these arrears are pending adjudication in the courts and there are stay orders. The amount is increasing year by year. It is not that these arrears are only for the year 1977-78. They are coming over the last ten, fifteen and twenty years. We are realising the arrears but again they increase. Sixty to seventy per cent of these matters are pending in courts. We shall do our best to realise all the tax arrears wherever possible without the fear of anybody howsoever high he may be. This much assurance I can give to the House.



MR. SPEAKER: You will also inform the Health Minister about family planning.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1977-78, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That: Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1 the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill*

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.36 hrs.

MIZORAM BUDGET, 1978-79 DEMANDS\* FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (MIZORAM), 1978-79, AND SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS\* FOR GRANTS (MIZORAM), 1977-78

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up General Discussion on the Mizoram Budget, Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants on Account, Mizoram for 1978-79 and the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Mizoram) for 1977-78.

Motions moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Mizoram, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1979, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos 1 to 41."

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Mizoram to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1978, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 4, 5, 8, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19 to 26, 31, 32, 34 to 37, 40, 42 to 44, 46, 47, 51 and 52."

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

*Demands for grants on account (Union Territory of Mizoram for 1978-79 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha)*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue	Capital
1	2	Rs.	Rs.
1	Legislative Assembly . . . . .	5,02,000	..
2	Administrator. . . . .	35,000	..
3	Council of Ministers . . . . .	2,12,000	..
4	Administration of Justice . . . . .	4,00,000	..
5	Elections . . . . .	3,19,000	..
6	Revenue . . . . .	14,37,000	..
7	Taxes on Vehicles . . . . .	62,000	..
8	Secretariat. . . . .	26,85,000	..
9	District Administration . . . . .	1,35,46,000	..
10	Treasury and Accounts Administration . . . . .	1,50,45,000	..
11	Police . . . . .	1,10,42,000	..
12	Jails . . . . .	8,72,000	..
13	Supplies and Disposals . . . . .	15,13,000	..
14	Stationery & Printing . . . . .	2,46,000	..
15	Public Works . . . . .	1,72,77,000	30,69,000
16	Fire Protection & Control . . . . .	4,39,000	..
17	Other Administrative Services . . . . .	33,98,000	..
18	Retirement Benefits . . . . .	1,48,000	..
19	Education . . . . .	2,61,43,000	..
20	Medical . . . . .	62,35,000	..
21	Public Health . . . . .	55,37,000	31,47,000
22	Housing . . . . .	17,29,000	33,33,000
23	Urban Development . . . . .	4,17,000	..
24	Information & Publicity . . . . .	7,71,000	..
25	Labour & Employment . . . . .	4,22,000	..
26	Social Security & Welfare . . . . .	47,47,000	1,8,12,000
27	Relief on Account of Natural Calamities . . . . .	56,08,000	..

1	2	3
		Revenue Rs. Capital Rs.
28	Cooperation . . . . .	8,95,000 26,27,000
29	Special and Backward Areas . . . . .	67,17,000 7,46,000
30	Miscellaneous Economic Services . . . . .	5,25,000 ..
31	Agriculture . . . . .	1,66,86,000 12,58,000
32	Food & Nutrition . . . . .	15,82,000 2,66,62,000
33	Animal Husbandry . . . . .	37,88,000 2,08,000
34	Fisheries . . . . .	1,80,000 .
35	Forests . . . . .	33,42,000 .
36	Community Development . . . . .	41,93,000 ..
37	Industries . . . . .	37,85,000 9,17,000
38	Electricity . . . . .	31,35,000 62,50,000
39	Roads and Bridges . . . . .	3,34,86,000 1,37,21,000
40	Road and Water Transport . . . . .	22,43,000 6,25,000
41	Loans to Government Servants . . . . .	18,16,000

*Supplementary Demands for Grants (Union Territory of Mizoram) for 1977-78 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha.*

No of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House
1	2	3
		Revenue Rs. Capital Rs.
4	Administration of Justice . . . . .	3,99,000 ..
5	Elections . . . . .	1,72,000 ..
8	Stamps & Registration . . . . .	4,000 ..
11	Taxes on Vehicles . . . . .	30,000 ..
13	Secretariat General Services, Secretariat Social & Community Services, Secretariat Economic Services . . . . .	6,00,000 ..

1	2	3
14	District Administration . . . . .	11,50,000 ..
16	Police ] . . . . .	12,00,000 ..
17	Jails . . . . .	5,12,000 ..
19	Stationery & Printing . . . . .	30,000 ..
20	Public Works . . . . .	2,00,000 4,00,000
21	Fire Protection & Control . . . . .	65,000 ..
22	Other Administrative Services . . . . .	16,76,000 ..
23	Pension & Other retirement benefit . . . . .	2,44,000 ..
24	Education, Arts & Culture . . . . .	86,10,000 ..
25	Medical & Family Planning . . . . .	58,000 ..
26	Public Health & Water Supply . . . . .	26,27,000 ..
31	Social Security & Welfare . . . . .	45,000 ..
32	Relief on Account of Natural Calamities . . . . .	68,04,000 ..
34	Cooperation . . . . .	.. 34,50,000
35	Special & Backward Areas . . . . .	1,14,000 13,37,000
36	Other Economic Services . . . . .	1,00,000 ..
37	Agriculture & Minor Irrigation . . . . .	56,22,000 25,00,000
40	Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Milk Supply . . . . .	5,00,000 ..
42	Forests . . . . .	2,00,000 ..
43	Community Development . . . . .	43,88,000 ..
44	Industries including Village & Small Industries . . . . .	34,40,000 6,00,000
46	Power Projects . . . . .	35,00,000 ..
47	Roads & Bridges . . . . .	63,68,000 5,00,000
51	Loans to Government Servants . . . . .	.. 5,96,000
52	Aid Materials & Equipments . . . . .	4,64,000 ..

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a few observations on the Mizoram budget. This budget has come before this House for discussion in the wake of a very important and critical situation created recently. It is stated that there was a dialogue between Mr. Laldenga, leader of the underground insurgents and the Prime Minister and the Home Minister. Only yesterday we heard from the hon. Home Minister that the dialogue had failed and there is no use of going in for further talk. In this critical situation, the Mizoram budget has come up. Therefore, the budget assumes two important aspects—economic development and the political background. Normally, the elections to the Mizoram Assembly would have taken place but for the dialogue between the Centre and Mr. Laldenga and this budget would not have come before this House for discussion. But as the Finance Minister himself has said in his statement, the extension of the President's rule in Mizoram was necessitated because of the talks which were in progress with the Mizo National Front Representatives. During the last few years, the developments in the Mizo sector of the North East were against our expectation. We have heard the hon. Home Minister's version of the talk but we have yet to hear from the other side, that is, whether Mr. Laldenga has anything to say, either to confirm or deny what the hon. Home Minister had said yesterday. In any case, we are no supporters of any insurgent movement in any part of the country

4204 LS—20.

As you know, Sir, the North-Eastern part comprises of so many small sensitive States and Union Territories. These are infested with insurgents. Mizoram is only one of the sensitive and disturbed units. My State, Manipur, is sandwiched by Mizoram and Nagaland. We have our own share of bitter experience of insurgent activities. From time to time, efforts have been made towards normalisation in the area. In spite of repeated and sincere efforts by the previous regime no permanent solution has been possible, particularly in the land of Mizoram. The Mizo front which indicated its willingness to come into the mainstream and to have talks for a peaceful solution ultimately did not co-operate and according to the report of the Home Ministry they did not keep their own promise which is most unfortunate, without waiting for the culmination of these efforts, I want to suggest to the Home Ministry and also to the hon. Finance Minister that the problems pertaining to small states and union territories in the north-eastern areas have to be given a fresh look; they have to be solved, not on a casual basis. There are complicated political problems whose solution demands careful handling and deep understanding. This has been our experience during the last so many years. When my party was the ruling party, it tried its best to bring out the solution to the problems with magnificent success. It tried earnestly to understand and identify the difficulties. The result was the emergence of small states and union territories in spite of vehement opposition of some

leaders now in Janata party. Even now we are not free from apprehensions about the views of the hon. Prime Minister on small states and union territories: Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, etc. Somewhere he will go and say: had I been the Prime Minister then I would not have agreed to small states; now things have been done; there is no going back. His statement on Sikkim was unfortunate whatever might have been his justification for his statement. How could a Prime Minister express such personal views on such important issues. Those who belong to small states are still suffering from the apprehension that some day the present Janata leadership would dismantle the small states. The Janata leadership is not clear about certain issues and policies concerning the north-eastern areas. They have not been able to understand and identify the real issues. I doubt whether the recent break down of the talks has been due to the failure of the Janata leadership to see things in their proper perspective, whether Mr. Laldenga had been understood properly, whether all that was possible was done so that some amicable solution could be brought about. The Government owe clarification to the nation.

When we look to the economic problems, they become political and so also political problems are rooted in economic problems. There are discontentment and disparities among the people there. They are at the root of the insurgents demand for sovereignty and separation from the mainstream. Of course we are against such demands. But as neighbours we want to bring about a quick solution of the Mizoram problem which will come through a sympathetic understanding and persuasion rather than by coercion, force and military operations. They should be made to understand

that it is not in their interest to go outside the mainstream. So far the efforts made by the Home Ministry are not upto the extent desirable. Coming to the economic development of Mizoram, I should say that it had been neglected for a long time. This has been a hill district of the former Assam province. Because of her own problems, Assam could not pay due attention to all the areas, particularly the hill areas. So the people in the hill areas demanded separation from Assam and the Government of India during the days of the Congress regime thought it a wise and correct step to separate Mizoram from Assam; and it became a union territory. After it became Union Territory, some development programmes have been taken up and we have to commend the programmes so far taken up by the previous regime and the programmes that were followed up by the present regime. I would like to emphasise only two things. Since this is a 100 per cent hill state, there is the problem of water, communications and also the usual problem of agriculture. These are very special problems and they do not stand on par with those of the other parts of the country.

So far as agriculture in Mizoram is concerned, we can talk more of horticulture and less of agriculture in Mizoram because sesame and various other citrus fruits are suitable to the soil of Mizoram. But in order to encourage horticulture and agriculture, we have to take up, through the Agriculture Ministry and the Forest Ministry, a well chalked out programme of discouraging the shifting of cultivation. Now the shifting of cultivation has ruined the entire forest area of Mizoram, Manipur Nagaland and also other adjoining forest areas. What the people do there is they shift from place to place due to their pro-

longed habit of shifting from place to place according to their convenience and as they shift, they destroy a new portion of a forest and use it for a few years for cultivation. That way, this shifting of cultivation is going to ruin the forest wealth of the entire region. I would like to appeal to the Central Government that a very special programme for the protection of the forests not only in Mizoram but in the neighbouring areas of Manipur, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya, can be taken up through a unit of the Indian Council for Agricultural Research. Through this programme, Mizoram can become a very productive State and a rich State also by producing fruits of various kinds and also other crops which will be suitable to that part.

Communication and water supply should also receive the utmost and prior attention in Mizoram. I have to mention that we have the problem of educated unemployment in Mizoram. The educated unemployed, they resort to politics because they have nothing else to do. So, we have to see a means by which we have to bring them—not in the employment of the State alone, the State may not be able to employ all of them—for Railways and other services, even in excess of the quota reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes because 100 per cent of the population is Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Naturally, they can be brought to the other services of the nation. Then, I think, a good percentage of the educated unemployed will be well utilised and kept busy in constructive activities and they would not resort to insurgent politics.

Apart from the facilities provided to the educational institutions, hostels, we can resort to certain very constructive means of providing certain forums and centres where the local people mix with the main stream. You will be surprised to know that many of the young people, innocent people think that they are not Indians. It is not much of politics. But it is very easy

for any interested politician to exploit this sentiment. This happens not only in Mizoram but in other hill areas of the North East also. When they go to a part of Assam, or Manipur valley, they say, we are going to India. Some of them do it with much innocence, as if it has not much significance, while the insurgent leaders encourage them. So here the normal programme of development like construction of roads and schools is perhaps not going to solve the problem. The people of Mizoram are to be brought into the national mainstream emotionally. It is not easy to elaborate this point. If it means the mainstream of Indian music or Indian religion, perhaps I do not mean only that. But this may to some extent be implied.

MR SPEAKER: Indian culture.

SIIRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Yes, Indian culture. But so far no adequate attempts are made in this direction. The impact of foreign Christian missionaries who were active in the hill areas of these States. Along in the hill areas of these States. Along with religion they learnt something else. So, we have to remove a major confusion from the mind and emotion of the people. It will naturally be a difficult task.

When the hon Finance Minister gives a reply to this debate, I would like to get a categorical assurance on what is going to be the strategy of the Janata Government in this region. Last time also in some other context I tried to get the assurance from the hon. Finance Minister which he could not give because it involves the Prime Minister and other senior members of the Cabinet and his party. The point is about the future of the small States and the Union Territories. I want to know whether they will continue to be developed towards abiding political and economic existence. It should not be as if they exist for some time and get wound up after some time according to the whims of somebody. The small States and the Union Territories are

having the apprehension that they are not looked after well and it is only a stop gap arrangement that they are having now because the present Janata leadership do not like to pursue what the previous regime did, I mean, even the good things. They do not like to adhere to sound principles propounded and implemented by the previous regime. So, on this issue the hon. Finance Minister may kindly spell out the Government's policy.

Before I conclude, I would like to demand that Mizoram should have elections as quickly as possible now that the dialogue between the Central Government and Mr. Laldenga has failed. Mizoram should have a popular regime as quickly as possible so that their next Budget will not come to the Parliament again like this.

DR. R. ROTHUAMA (Mizoram): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I raise to support the Demands for Grants of the Government of Mizoram for 1978-79. I am deeply grateful to the hon. Finance Minister, Mr. Patel, for providing substantial increase in the current financial Budget of Mizoram compared to the preceding 1977-78 Budget.

Sir, having gone through carefully various allocations made under the Schedule of Demands and Appropriation for the year 1978-79 I wholeheartedly subscribe to the Budget policy of the Janata Government in giving greater allocation to items like Rural electrification, rural piped water supply rural housing and development, rehabilitation and small-scale industries. In my maiden speech on the floor of the House here last year, Mr. Speaker, Sir, you might recall my statement wherein I stated that during the last 30 years of the Congress rule at the Centre so far only six villages out of a total of about 1000 villages in Mizoram had been poorly electrified with a lighting period of just 6 hours during 24 hours. With regard to supply of drinking water,

even the capital of Mizoram, Aizawl, has not been provided not to speak of the interior villages where people draw their drinking water from long distances on foot. Even now with the onset of summer time we find the problems of drinking water became more and more acute everywhere in Mizoram, people are rushing to the water point to collect water with great difficulty. Women folk practically spend the whole day and night waiting to draw drinking water from the nearby streams and wells. The problem of drinking water has now become the highlight of all local daily newspapers in Aizawl and other towns. I personally appeal to the Central leaders, through you Mr. Speaker, Sir, to kindly understand the severity of the problems of both drinking water and rural electrification in Mizoram and take effective Steps to Solve these twin Crippling problems which have become practically non-existent in most of the States in India. Though we, the Mizo people, may be far lagging behind in these fields, yet we shall never lose our heart to take up new initiatives in order to catch up with other States of the country. I do hope the Central Janata Government which now stands for the upliftment of the poor conditions of down-trodden people throughout the country will definitely come out in a big way in helping the State to solve these problems effectively. Utilising several river waters in Mizoram, both the problems of drinking water and rural electrification can be satisfactorily solved in course of time.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, since nothing has been done in most of the economic fields during the last 30 years, we have got to start every development scheme from the scratch. But we believe and are confident that with the solid support from the Central Janata Government, we will be able to make a definite headway in several fields of economic development in Mizoram.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the communication problem is the number-one factor which hinders all economic



developments in Mizoram even till now. Mizo people are extremely grateful to BRTF people for constructing a number of all-weather pucca roads in Mizoram which has greatly increased the economic activities of the local people in those areas. I strongly appeal, through you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to the Central Government to consider seriously 50-50 allocation of works between the State PWD and the BRTF for the proposed Aizawl-Lunglei via Sialsuk road construction currently taken up under the state PWD schemes, and also to declare the Silchar-Aizawl road as a national highway since there is not a single national highway in Mizoram.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to education in Mizoram, especially at the post-graduate level, there is at present no post-graduate study centre in Mizoram in spite of the high literacy of Mizos in education. Hence the need for starting post-graduate level study courses in Mizoram is really urgent. In this direction, I have taken initiatives in the matter with the Minister of Education, UGC Chairman, the Vice-Chancellor of the North-Eastern Hill University and the State Education Department officials. A beginning has been made in this regard. I hope that a post-graduate study centre like those in our neighbouring States, viz. Meghalaya, Nagaland etc. will soon be set up in Mizoram also.

I congratulate the Minister for increased allocation in the agricultural sector. As you know, Mizoram produces a large quantity of ginger. This year about 6 lakh quintals of ginger are expected to be produced. But there is an acute problem with the ginger growers with regard to markets. If this is solved, a big change will come in Mizoram bringing about green revolution in the agricultural field thereby bringing about an all-round improvement in the economic conditions of the Mizo people. I fervently appeal to the Central leaders, parti-

initiate steps to solve the marketing problems by setting up a series of processing units for different items of ginger production or a ginger dehydration plant in Mizoram. This will tremendously boost up the incentives for the ginger growers to undertake a more intensified ginger cultivation in Mizoram. I appreciate to note that with increased budget allocation under agriculture, Mizoram is going ahead with various intensified cultivation of crops like potatoes, maize, sugar pineapple, sesamom, oranges, bananas etc. There is ample scope for setting up of fruit processing units and various small scale agro-based industries in Mizoram.

16.00 hrs.

Regarding forests, Mizoram possesses a vast abundance of natural wealth in forests. Bamboos of different varieties are in abundance throughout Mizoram. I am grateful that increased allocation is given to new items like geological survey, survey and investigation of hydel projects, handicrafts, cane works, basketry, small scale industries, etc. If the forest wealth is properly exploited, it will yield beneficial results in the economic development of Mizoram. I am sorry to note that the proposed scheme for starting paper mills, plywood factories and saw mills in Mizoram have not been undertaken in the current budget.

I strongly feel that there are good evidences of the presence of mineral deposits like coal of high quality near Champhai town, close to the Burma border, high percentage of natural gas in the water of Kolodene river in southern Mizoram. More exploratory geological surveys should be vigorously undertaken.

Lastly, allow me to mention some of the present pressing problems facing the Mizo people. These are problems of artificial creation inherited from the previous Congress Government in the name of disturbances. Hence,

[Dr. R. Rothuama]

these are the direct legacies of the oppressive Congress rule, both at the Centre and in the States. These are forcible and illegal occupation by the Security Forces of private lands, houses, gardens, public field, churches, hospital compound, public buildings usually in the hearts of the villages all over Mizoram without payment of adequate compensation to the owners. The security posts being located in the hearts of the villages, the relationship between the Security Forces and the civilians are deteriorating, leading to ugly incidents of serious nature between the two, involving the fair sex on many occasions. This has further contributed to bitterness and anti-Indian feelings among the simple village folks. I have high regard for our Security Forces, which never fail to show exemplary acts of courage and discipline in times of national calamities. It is because of the wrong and high-handed policy adopted by the then Congress Government, all these unnecessary artificial problems have cropped up in Mizoram. I suggest in all sincerity to the new Janata Government to reverse this wrong policy by initiating immediate steps to shift all security forces to new locations, outside the proper villages, as was done in Nagaland, and give suitable compensation or rehabilitation grants to all the victims and restore the properties to them. This will bring about tremendous improvement in the existing relationship between the Security Forces and the civilians.

Sufficient rehabilitation grant should also be given to all those villages which were uprooted due to shifting to the Grouped Villages and all those villages which were not grouped, but, burnt down during disturbances. All such villages exist even now with mere thatched bamboo houses like cow sheds. At least corrugated iron sheets should be given to such villages with thatched houses.

Due to disturbances about 1,000 villages in Mizoram were grouped into about 300 village. This poses

immense difficulties with regard to finding lands for cultivation. The then Congress Government declined to recognise those villages which have been resettled. Hence, I appeal through you, Sir, to the new Janata Government to give immediate recognition to all these resettled villages so as to undo the misrule done by the previous Government.

Mizoram being quite advanced in education with a high rate of literacy, unemployment has become really acute now. As per the recent announcement by the hon. Minister of State for Home, Mr. Mandal during his visit to Mizoram, 80 per cent of the posts will be reserved for the local people in all departments. But now in all departments hardly 60 per cent of the posts are filled up by the local people. This has created bitterness and much unrest among the educated local youth. Many of them due to frustration have been compelled to join the undergrounds. Hence, much more reservation of seats in Government services should be made for the local people with immediate effect as per the Home Minister's announcement.

I appeal to the Central Government to be vigilant over the law and order enforcement authorities in Mizoram so that a repetition of lawlessness by them as happened in last June/July is avoided and a peaceful atmosphere is assured.

For India to become strong and stable, it requires a secure border all round. To have that, top priority should be given to the economic development of the border States having strategic importance. Poor men steal, starving men rebel. Such being the case, it becomes more imperative on the part of the leaders of the country, whoever they may be, to take keen interest in the welfare of the border States so as to ensure the long-term interest of national security and the territorial integrity of the country, for which all of us present here have taken a solemn oath under

the Constitution of India to uphold, protect and preserve the territorial integrity of the country and the sovereign independence of India.

With these few words, I once again thank you and I conclude by extending my full support to the Mizoram Budget for 1978-79

MR SPEAKER The remaining speakers will get only five minutes each Dr Ramji Singh.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मीजोराम का बजट जा पहले सदन में प्रस्तुत किया गया था, उस में बताया गया है कि वहां प्राप्ति 1 59 करोड़ रुपये हैं और उसमें सब मिला कर बाटा 37 87 करोड़ रुपये है। इस का मतलब है कि वहां किसी प्रकार की घामदनी नहीं है। मिजोराम का बजट प्रस्तुत करते हुए हमारे बिन मंत्री जी ने इस बात की धारा इशारा किया था कि वहां अण्डर ग्रान्ट नेताओं के साथ शान्तिपूर्ण बातें हो रही हैं, लेकिन गृह मंत्री जी ने अभी कल ही जिस प्रकार की बात कही है, उस से जाहिर हुआ कि वह शान्ति वार्ता या समझौता बातें विफल हो गई हैं, इसी लिये हमारे मिजोराम के प्रतिनिधि भाइयों ने ज्यादा मावधान रहने की बात कही है और वह सही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मीजोराम की स्थिति बड़ी विकट है। मीजोराम के सम्बन्ध में केवल उस का नाम छोड़ कर, हम कुछ भी नहीं जानते हैं। वहां की राजधानी ऐजल है। वहां की आर्थिक स्थिति बड़ी गम्भीर है। वहां को सबके बरसान में कट जाती है। पीने के पानी के लिये, हमारे मीजोराम के प्रतिनिधियों ने बतलाया है, बिन ही नहीं, रात में कतारें लगती हैं। यही नहीं बिजली का वहां केवल एक जनरेटर है और वह भी केवल रात में काम देता है, दिन में नहीं। इसी तरह में वहां जो बास की फसल होती है, उस में भी इस साल चूहे का प्रकोप हुआ है,

जिस को "मीतम" कहते हैं। इस तरह के दुर्घम की पुनरावृत्ति 50 साल के बाद हुआ करती है। इन सब बातों को कहने का मेरा तात्पर्य केवल इतना ही है कि उन के विकास का तरफ हमें ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये। जब तक इन सब कामों की तरफ ज्यादा जोर नहीं दिया जायेगा तब तक वह की व्यवस्था का हम सामान्य नहीं कर सकेंगे।

जहां तक कृषि का ताल्लुक है—हमारे वहां के प्रतिनिधियों ने बतलाया है और मैं समझता हू कि हमारे बिन मंत्री जी को भी मालूम होगा—मीजोराम की कृषि व्यवस्था हिन्दुस्तान की सामान्य कृषि व्यवस्था से 50 वर्ष पीछे है। इसलिये यदि हम चाहते हैं कि मीजोराम को शान्तिप्रिय जनता को भारतवर्ष की मुख्य धारा के साथ जोड़ा जाय तो उन के विकास की ओर हमें विशेष ध्यान देना होगा।

इसी दृष्टि में हम यह भी चाहेंगे कि जहां सामान्य सेवाओं के लिये धाप में 11,700 रुपये की व्यवस्था की है, वहां आर्थिक सेवाओं को भी और ज्यादा बढ़ाया जाय।

एक चीज मैं और कहना चाहता हू—आज जब कि लालडेगा के साथ वार्ता विफल हो चुकी है, तो हमें इस बात के लिये ज्यादा में ज्यादा प्रचार करने की आवश्यकता है कि भारत की जनतान्त्रिक पद्धति क्या है लालडेगा इस बात को जानते हैं कि वे चुनाव में नहीं भा सकेंगे। वे जैसे-जैसे मुख्य मंत्री बनना चाहते हैं। इसलिए आज आवश्यकता इस बात की और भी ज्यादा है कि बजट में हमें उन लोगों के लिए और ज्यादा प्रावधान करना चाहिए और उस पैस को उन की शिक्षा पर और प्रचार पर खर्च करना चाहिए ताकि वे सब बातों का अच्छी तरह में समझ सकें। मुख्य प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि उन को किसी तरह से बचा कर रखा जाए बल्कि मैं तो यह समझता

[श्री. म. ज. मि.]

हैं कि विकास के कामों पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा खर्च कर के और प्रचार माध्यमों पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा खर्च कर के उन को भारतवर्ष की मुख्य धारा में शामिल करना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY** (Barrack-pore): I rise to speak on the Demands of the Union Territory of Mizoram. I have to make one or two very serious observations with regard to the Janata Government's policies towards the North-Eastern Region.

The Janata Government composed as it is, of very heterogeneous elements, it seems to me, within one year of its existence, has not been able to form or formulate a cohesive policy on the North-Eastern Region and it seems to me that the understandings of the Central leaders of the Janata Government about the problems of North-Eastern Region are so inadequate that they often mess up in very sensitive border areas of North-Eastern Region. It need not be repeated here that the North-Eastern region is an area where we have a border with Bangladesh, with Burma and with China and as such, it is a very delicate problem and it should be handled carefully. I am sorry to say that the process of integration of the North-Eastern areas which had started during the Congress time has received a very great set back in the first year of the Janata Party's rule in the country and if any place has been a real casualty of the Janata Party's policy in the first one year of its existence, it is mainly the North-Eastern Region. I will illustrate with only one or two examples which will make it quite clear. The Janata Party from the beginning could not make up its mind whether to have its own party units in the different North-Eastern Regions or to support local or regional parties and in the process it ended up by both supporting the local and regional parties, many of which had asked for secession in the past, as also for

trying to have their own units there. In Nagaland, the Janata Party supported the UDF, in Assam it has got alliance with Plains and Tribal Party, in Mizoram it has not yet got any policy. At the same time, the Janata Government is talking about the discussion with the former hostile leader, Laldenga and the country is not aware of the discussion that goes on between the Government and Laldenga. Suddenly, one fine morning, the Home Minister comes here and tells us that in Mizoram the talks with Laldenga have failed and he can do anything he likes. I simply fail to understand the policy or approach of this Government towards this. If it was talking with Laldenga, then it should have informed the House, informed the people of this country on what lines the talks were going on. But we never knew. Shri. Morarji Desai went to London and he had a talk with Phizo. Originally, it was not known whether he would talk to Phizo. Later on, an article appeared in the papers, then we found that it had taken a very stern attitude. The Janata Government must formulate its policies clearly with regard to Mizoram. Now, elections have not been held in Mizoram for long due to which this Parliament has to pass the Budget of the Union Territory of Mizoram. It deserves a full-fledged elected Assembly of its own. But within one year of its Central Government, the Janata Party has not been able to form any elected Government there.

What has happened? The year 1978 has been a year of famine. In the land where the bamboo flowers, the terrific famine conditions have been experienced all over Mizoram. Who have to tackle with this problem? It has to be tackled only through the bureaucrats and official machinery. The people's representatives were not there to help in the famine relief work and as a result of which the famine relief work, from whatever report I have got, suffered terribly.

There is a communication gap with the people. Let us clearly understand that the north-eastern region is a place

where the people still have the problem of emotional integration with the rest of the country. One has to proceed very carefully. One has to bring them into the mainstream of our country. The Janata Party, through a lack of policy, is delaying its coming into the mainstream of the country. Sometimes, it is supporting regionalism when it suits them sometimes, it is taking a hard attitude, sometimes it is taking a soft attitude, sometimes, it is taking a negotiating attitude. The whole attitude is doing harm to the north-eastern region. I want to state very clearly and I strongly feel that the Janata Party is not performing its duty to the country in its policy towards the north-eastern region.

The hon. Member from Mizoram who represents that area has presented some of the problems. The problems of the hilly area are very well-known. The problems are essentially the problems of communication, the problems of development, the problems of giving alternative means of livelihood to the people there. Naturally you can pour in funds. The moneys have been spent in the hilly area before. But it is a question of whether the funds go into the pockets of contractors or to actually improve the lot of the people there. Unfortunately, it has been our experience that the money has not been spent properly. I want to say that when you are spending money, you should see that a feeling is permeated in the minds of the Mizoram people that they are being associated with the process of development and that they are being associated with the running of the Government. The Government officials, the security forces and other officials posted there have to see that the Mizoram people feel one with India that they feel that the Government of India is doing something for them and that they do not develop a feeling of alienation which is keeping them apart from the mainstream of our country. So, I want to stress, without going into the merits of the budget, the budgetary allocations, that mere expending of money is not enough.

A concrete policy of the Janata Government on the north-eastern region is needed, not a dilly-dallying and shilly-shallying policy which has been pursued for so long. The problem is not only economic but also a political one, the emotional problem, one of integrating them with the mainstream of India which everybody in the House should pursue together.

**श्री ब्रज भूषण सिन्हा (खल सावाद)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं मिजोरम के सम्बन्ध में जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसका स्वागत करता हूँ।

अभी हमारे साथियों, खास कर कांग्रेस पक्ष के लोगो ने वहाँ के लोगो से बड़ी हमदर्दी दिखायी। मुझे आश्चर्य होता है जब मैं अपने इन साथियों की उनके प्रति हमदर्दी देखता हूँ। जितनी भी हमारी उत्तर-पूर्व की सीमाएँ हैं वे आज तक कितनी कमजोर और सबेदनशील रही हैं इसका कारण पिछली सरकार की उपेक्षापूर्ण नीति थी।

मान्यवर, इस बात का सब मानत है कि हमारी सीमाओं के क्षेत्रों का मजबूत होना चाहिए था, विकसित होना चाहिए था और उनका सम्बन्ध भारत के अन्य हिस्सा में भी जुड़ना चाहिए था और इस क्षेत्र के लोगो को भारत की मुख्य धारा में बहना चाहिए था जो कि इन पिछले तीस सालों में नहीं हुआ। अंग्रेजी राज्य में ये हिस्से भारत से बिल्कुल अलग रखे गये थे। अभी वहाँ के लोगो में जो पट आयी है उससे भी पता चलता है कि वहाँ पर विदेशी मिशनरियों का काम बहुत तेजी से चल रहा है और वहाँ ऐसा जाल बिछाया जा रहा है जिससे कि वहाँ पर पृथक्तावादी प्रवृत्तियाँ पनपती रहे। उन्हे कहा जा रहा है कि उनकी सभ्यता, संस्कृति और तीरतीरी भारत से बिल्कुल अलग है। और भारत के लोग उन पर शासन कर रहे हैं, उनका आषाण कर रहे हैं। इन्हीं प्रवृत्तियों का नतीजा है कि वहाँ पर ऐसे इस्तरबैदस, इस प्रकार के विप्लवकारी या आतंकवादी तत्व पनपे, उनकी

गतिविधियां लगातार तेज होती रहीं। हमारी सरकार की तरफ से प्रयास हुआ हैं। अभी जो बजट पेश हुआ है उस में जो एलो-केसज हैं वे इस बात को साबित करते हैं कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार वहां की स्थानीय समस्याओं के प्रति कितनी सचेत है। वहां पर सड़कों का निर्माण आवश्यक हैं, छोटे उद्योग धंधों को पनपाना आवश्यक हैं, कृषि का विकास आवश्यक है, बन सम्पदा को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए उपाय करना आवश्यक है, दूसरे साधनों को बूँड निकालना आवश्यक है और ऐसा हम करेंगे तभी वहां के लोगों की पर कैपिटल इनकम बढ़ सकती है, इसको हम मानते हैं और इसके लिए प्रयास भी कर रहे हैं।

वृहत् द्वारा जो तबाही लाई जाती है और जो एक प्रकार की महामारी का कारण बनते हैं और भूखमरी की स्थिति तक पैदा इस कारण से हो गई है उसकी ओर भी हमारा ध्यान है। बाटे के बजट से लगता है कि और भ्रामदनी के साधन वहां नहीं हैं। हम को साधनों को बूँडना होगा, यह आवश्यक है हर दृष्टि से। अगर हम सचमुच भारत में एकता हासिल करना चाहते हैं, लोगों में शक्ति फूकना चाहते हैं, सीमाओं को सुरक्षित रखना चाहते हैं तो ये सब आवश्यक कार्य हैं जो हमें करने पड़ेंगे। सीमावर्ती इलाकों को हमें खुशहाल बनाना पड़ेगा, वहां के लोगों में आत्म विश्वास की भावना पैदा करनी होगी, वहां की समुची जनता को भारत की एक धारा में प्रवाहित करना पड़ेगा। यह आवश्यक शर्त है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का स्वागत करता हूं और विश्वास करता हूं कि भारत सरकार वहां शीघ्र चुनाव कराएगी। लाल डेंगा के साथ वार्ता जो बिकल हुई है उसमें हम हतोत्साहित न हों। वहां जो शान्तिप्रिय या जनवादी शक्तियां हैं उनके साथ हम मर्मक स्थिति कर दें और उनकी पूरी

मदद करें। जनतांत्रिक मंडति के आधार पर चुनाव करा कर वहां की शासन व्यवस्था वहां के लोगों को हम सौंपने का काम करें। यही मुझे कहना है। मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री एच० एम० पटवारी (मंगलदाई) :

मैं अपने मित्र लाल डेंगा को जानता हूं। उनकी भावनाओं से परिचित हूं। हम एक साथ बहुत दिन तक रहे हैं शिलांग में। मेरे मित्र जनता सरकार को दोष देते हैं। यह सही बात नहीं है। अगर पहले से ही मिजोरम, नागालैंड आदि इलाकों के लोगों के दिलों और विभागों को समझने का काम प्राप्त करते तो यह समस्या पैदा नहीं होती। 1952 से जब सरकार बनी मिजोरम, नागालैंड, खासी हिल्स, अरुणाचल आदि में तब से किसी भी मंत्री ने जितने भी मंत्री बने उन इलाकों का दौरा नहीं किया। शिलांग राजधानी में ही वे रहे। अफसर लोग किसी गांव में बीस-बीस साल में एक एक दिन भी नहीं गए। मैं वहां दा बार विधान सभा का सदस्य बना हू। मैं जानता हूं। इस वास्ते उनका जो इसलाम है जनता सरकार के खिलाफ कि उसने यह समस्या पैदा की है सही नहीं है।

मिजोरम की समस्या यद्यपि जटिल है लेकिन मेरा विश्वास है कि यह सुलझा सकती है। लाल डेंगा से बातें बिकल हुई हैं लेकिन फिर हो सकती है। इस समस्या के मूल कारणों को हमको बूँडना होगा और उनको जड़ से मिटाना होगा। उन्होंने कहा कि हम रिजल पार्टी का समर्थन करते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा करना कोई एंटी नेशनल एक्टिविटी नहीं है। इससे वहां लोगों में विश्वास पैदा होता है। हम उनको मानते हैं, यह भावना उनमें पैदा होती है।

मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। वहां जो बीज पैदा होती है उसी की बेसिस पर वहां की

इकोनोमी को भागे बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये। उसी का बहा ज्यादा विकास होना चाहिये। ऐस. आपने किया तो वह एक बहुत अच्छा इलाका बन जाएगा। वहाँ भदरख है, भाबू है, मकई है, टांकरी उद्योग है, बेंत पर आधारित उद्योग है। इनको ही हमें बढ़ावा देना चाहिये। इस इलाके को हमें इनके आधार पर स्वावलम्बी बनाना होगा और भागे बढ़ाना होगा।

कांग्रेसी राज में बहा एक अफसर रखा गया था मि० नटराजन। उसने वहाँ क्या किया? एक लड़की के साथ प्रेम किया। पहले पैसा देकर और फिर कुछ एरेंजमेंट किया। आज कहा जाता है कि जनता सरकार खराबिया पैदा करती है। यह बात सही नहीं है। तब भी खराबी इन लोगों ने पैदा की थी। मेरा मुसॉव है कि बहा महिला आर्गेनाइजेशन की टीम आप बनाएं। महिला आर्गेनाइज्ड सेविका हो, या महिला सेना हो, दोनों में से कुछ भी नाम आप दीजिये, बड़ी तादाद में इनको काम करने के लिए बनाइए। अगर जरूरत हो तो मैं बहा मास जाने के लिये तैयार हूँ। अगर ऐसा हुआ तो मुझे पक्का विश्वास है कि महिलाये उस क्षेत्र में मिजोरम और नागालैंड में ज्यादा सेवा कर सकती हैं। इसलिये आप निरुत्साहित न हों, मिजोरम, नागालैंड, अरुणाचल प्रदेश के लोग बहुत नेशनलिस्ट हैं, उनके साथ अच्छा बर्ताव होने पर मैं सोचता हूँ कि यह समस्या हल हो जायेगी।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Cananore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to mention only one point. We are discussing the Mizoram budget in this House because there is a prolonged President's rule in Mizoram. Before the Janata Party came into power, their leaders and in their manifesto, the Party itself, said that they were not in favour of imposing President's rule unless it was absolutely essential in certain cases, the Janata Party was

not at all for prolonged President's rule. In this case, we had President's rule soon after the party came into power and once again it has been extended. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us, when he replies, what exactly is the policy of his party in imposing President's rule and in relation to Mizoram, whether we can expect an early election. What we are demanding is that the elected representatives of Mizoram should discuss the problems of the people there and should find solution to that. A budget introduced in their Assembly would be much more appropriate as also discussing the problems and finding solutions of the people there itself.

I would like the hon. Minister to tell us whether he can give us a categorical assurance that elections would be held soon and no more extension of President's rule would be there in Mizoram.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have listened to the speeches made by the hon. Members with great interest. I must say that while some of them have criticised the policy of the Janata Government in Mizoram, in so far as the budget allocations are concerned, there is no real dissatisfaction. There could not be, because, we have taken care to increase the allocations to the maximum possible extent, which could be absorbed. In fact, we have increased the Plan allocations; the Plan outlay has gone up from Rs. 11.37 crores last year to Rs. 16.65 crores this year. If you will see the break-up, of the allocations that have been made for the plan expenditure, you will find that these have been precisely on the items which the hon. Members have emphasised. Out of the total Plan outlay of Rs. 16.65 crores, the allocations made are: for Agriculture and Allied Services Rs. 5.14 crores; for Water and Power Development 1.80 crores; for Transport and Communication, on which a great deal of emphasis was laid Rs. 4.17 crores. and for the Social and Community

Services which was also emphasised Rs. 4.23 crores. Thus, we have really borne in mind the priorities that have been emphasised by the hon. speakers from that area.

There can be no doubt at all that we as Government attach the highest importance to ensuring the most peaceful conditions in that area and allocating whatever maximum is possible. We will give them maximum assistance to ensure rapid development in the areas in which the development is most called for. A reference was made to agriculture. In agriculture we have realised that shifting cultivation is one of the major evils of that area. Therefore, steps are being taken to see that it is stopped. There are only two ways in which we can stop this shifting cultivation. One type is where both home and the cultivation are shifting and the other is where only cultivation is shifted. Here it is the intention of the Mizoram administration that in the course of the next 5-6 years 50 per cent of the Jhumias should be resettled and the reclamation programme also designed to ensure minimising the shifting cultivation by bringing in more areas under permanent cultivation and preserve the natural forest wealth. At the same time I think the Government in Mizoram is fully seized with the importance of this particular matter.

There was a reference made to ginger cultivation. I might say that the NAFED, another co-operative purchasing organization, has been instructed to continue arrangements for purchase of ginger at Rs. 90 per quintal although the market price has fallen to Rs. 70. This, again, is in order to assist the local people.

There was the question of famine conditions which have arisen—it was mentioned. For relief measures, we have sent a high-level team and all the recommendations made by this team have been accepted and important action has already been taken to see that sufficient food stocks have been

ensured for the fair-price shops throughout Mizoram and a sum of Rs. 1.28 crores has been allocated during the current year and Rs. 1 crore for the next year for employment-generating schemes to provide the purchasing power.

A reference was made to rural water supply. The Budget of 1978-79 includes Rs. 83 lakhs for water supply schemes as against Rs. 49 lakhs in 1977-78. At the beginning of the current year about 38,000 people were ensured water supply through these schemes and the number now will go upto 48,000. At least by the end of the current year schemes under implementation, when completed will raise the total to 64,000.

By mentioning this thing I am merely emphasizing the fact that we are taking steps to see that local people's economic interests are fully safeguarded and indeed enhanced.

There was a reference to land reclamation and we have also taken a great deal of care to see that land reclamation and intensive area development are also being taken up on a bigger scale than before. Again, this is also connected with the problem of shifting cultivation....

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): How much money has been provided for educational institutions there? Foreign missionaries are there spreading education and we cannot impart Hindi language there.

MR. SPEAKER: The only way is to get you back to the Chair.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Just now Mr. Basu raised the question of foreign missionaries being allowed to work in Mizoram. Mizoram has been declared a protected area under the Foreigners Act and no foreigner can go to Mizoram without the prior permission of the Government.

So far as education is concerned I think a great many steps are taken to see that education spreads widely and speedily.



I think, so far as the election is concerned, it is not possible for me to say more than what has already been said. The elections, we hope, will be arranged as early as possible

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** By passing this, is the Minister confident that because of the new political development, we can spend this money there?

**SHRI H. M. PATEL (Chirayinkil):** Yes. It has not disturbed the peace. Normal conditions still prevail and I hope all of us will continue to speak in such a manner that they continue to prevail.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** We are all for it.

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** The hon. Member from Mizoram has mentioned about some atrocities by the security forces very recently. Would the Minister agree to a parliamentary team to go there to inquire into the atrocities?

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** I do not think that a parliamentary team should be sent there in order to create more trouble.

**MR SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Mizoram, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1979, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 41."

*The motion was adopted.*

**MR SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital

Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Mizoram to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1979, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 4 5 8, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19 to 26, 31 32, 34 to 37, 40, 42 to 44 46, 47 51 and 52.

*The motion was adopted.*

16.36 hrs.

# **MIZORAM APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL\*, 1978**

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):** I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Mizoram for the services of a part of the financial year 1978-79.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Mizoram for the services of a part of the financial year 1978-79."

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** I introduce the Bill.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Mizoram for the services of a part of the financial year 1978-79, be taken into consideration."

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 21-3-78.

†Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President.

the Union territory of Mizoram for the services of a part of the financial year 1977-78, be taken into consideration.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now we shall take up clauses.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the*

*Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I beg to move;

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

6.38 hrs.

#### MIZORAM APPROPRIATION BILL\*, 1978

MR. SPEAKER: We now go to the introduction of the Appropriation Bill.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Mizoram for the services of the financial year 1977-78.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Terri-

tory of Mizoram for the services of the financial year 1977-78."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I introduce the Bill.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Mizoram for the services of the financial year 1977-78, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Mizoram for the services of the financial year 1977-78, be taken into consideration"

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now we shall take clauses.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, and the*

*Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

16.41 hrs.

#### HIGH DENOMINATION BANK NOTES (DENOMINATION) BILL

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Sir, I beg to move:

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II Section 2, dated 21st March, 1978.

†Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President.

"That the Bill to provide in the public interest for the demonetisation of certain high denomination bank notes and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

I would like to make a few observations.

It was brought to Government's notice that high denomination bank notes were being used extensively for illicit transfer of money for financing transactions which are harmful to the national economy or which are for illegal purposes. It was, therefore, considered necessary in the public interest to take immediate action and to demonetise bank notes of the denominational value of one thousand rupees, five thousand rupees and ten thousand rupees issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

As the Parliament was not in session and it was considered necessary to take immediate action, the President promulgated an Ordinance on 16th January, 1978 as a result of which all high denomination notes of the above value ceased to be legal tender in payment or on account at any place on the expiry of the 16th day of January, 1978. The present Bill seeks to replace this Ordinance by an Act of Parliament.

According to the provisional figures furnished by the Reserve Bank of India, the total number of high denomination bank notes in circulation as at the close of business on 16th day of January, 1978 was 13,05,899 notes valued at about Rs. 145.42 crores. These included 12.69 lakhs notes of rupees one thousand denomination, 36,287 notes of rupees five thousand denomination and 346 notes of rupees ten thousand denomination.

At this stage, while commending the Bill for consideration, I shall confine myself to explaining the relatively

more important provisions. A detailed procedure that was to be followed by a person other than a bank or Government treasury has been laid down in the Bill for the exchange of high denomination bank notes held by him. A declarant was required to deliver in person a declaration signed by him together with the high denomination bank notes, not later than on 19th day of January, 1978 to the offices or sub-offices or branches of the Reserve Bank of India or to the main office or branch of the State Bank at the headquarters of a district or to any other office of a public sector bank notified in this behalf by the Reserve Bank. Any person who failed to apply for exchange of any high denomination bank notes by 19th January, 1978 could tender the notes together with the requisite declaration to any office/branch of the Reserve Bank, not later than the 24th January, 1978 together with a statement explaining the reasons for his failure to apply within the said time limit. The Bill also contains provisions for the imposition of penalties for making any false statements.

Sir, I would not like to take more time of this House on the other provisions of the Bill. Sir, I move.

MR SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide in the public interest for the demonetisation of certain high denomination bank notes and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

There are some amendments.

श्री हुकम बख्श नारायण शास्त्र (मधुबनी) :  
मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

"कि विधेयक पर 26 जून, 1978 तक राय जानने के लिए उसे परिचालित किया जाये।" (1)

श्री राय किसन (भरतपुर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

"कि लोकहित में कतिपय उच्च मूल्य बैंक नोटों के विमुद्रीकरण और उनसे सम्बन्धित या उनके आनुवंशिक विषयो का उपबन्ध करने वाला विधेयक एक प्रबल समिति को सपा जाए, जिसमें 5 सदस्य हों, यथा—

- (1) श्री एस० एस० दास
- (2) श्री एच० एम० पटेल
- (3) श्री भीठा लाल पटेल
- (4) श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री, और
- (5) श्री राम किशन

और उसे 22 जून, 1978 तक प्रतिवेदन देने का निदेश दिया जाये।" (3)

श्री मुखराज (कटिहार) : मैं प्रस्ताव करना हूँ

"कि विधेयक पर 9 मई, 1978 तक राय जानने के लिये उसे पञ्चांकित किया जाय।" (4)

MR. SPEAKER: The Motion and the Amendments are now before the House. Shri Verma is not here. Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav is not here. Shri Bijoy Mandal. Are you moving your amendment?

DR BIJOY MONDAL (Bankura): No, Sir

MR. SPEAKER. That means Shri Hukam Dev Narayan Yadav is one hon Member who has moved his amendment

Now, the Members will speak. Mr Hukam Dev Narayan Yadav.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बगोवन जो मैंने दिया है, यह मान कर दिया है कि इसे तो वापस

लेना ही है। फिर श्री सरकार की तरफ से जो बड़े नोटों का विमुद्रीकरण किया गया है और उनको वापस लेने की जो 19 तारीख या और समय निर्धारित किया गया था कि उस समय तक वे नोट, उनके विवरणों के साथ रिजर्व बैंक के मुख्यालयों में दे दिये जाने चाहिए, जिन लोगों ने वे नोट या उनके विवरण सरकार के पास नहीं भेजे हैं और बड़े नोट उनके पास ही रह गये हैं तो उनके बारे में सरकार को पता लगाना चाहिए कि वे नोट कहाँ बड़े रह गये हैं। क्या रिजर्व बैंक में बड़े नोटों का कोई खाता नहीं रखा जाता है कि किसके पास बड़ी कीमत के नोट गये हैं? इस बाते से सरकार को यह पता लगाना चाहिए कि किन-किन लोगों के पास ये बड़े नोट गये और उन्होंने उन्हें कहाँ कहाँ रखा। यह बात ठीक है कि वे बड़े नोट रहीं हों गये हैं। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि इस देश में गैस भयकर खोर है कि आप कानून पर कानून बनाने चले जाइय, उन चांगों का आप पकड़ नहीं सकेंगे। ये चोर कौन हैं, ये बड़े नोट छिपाने वाले कौन लोग हैं, कहाँ कहाँ उन लोगों ने नोट छिपा रखे थे, इन सब बातों का सरकार को पता लगाना चाहिए। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि किसी राजनीतिक दल के बड़े नेता के पास या किसी बड़े व्यापारी के पास ये बड़े नोट होंगे। लेकिन अखबार में यह छपा था कि इस देश के एक राजनीतिक दल के बड़े नेता के पास दस-दस हजार के नोट हैं उनके चलते यह हुमासा हो रहा है। अखबार में श्रीमती इन्दिरा नेहरू गांधी का नाम भी आया था। (अव्यवधान) मैं यह अखबार की बात कह रहा हूँ। ये बाते अखबार में आयी थी। अगर यह खबर सही है, जैसी कि अखबार में छपी थी तो सरकार के ऊपर यह सब से बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है कि वह पूरी भुस्तैदी के साथ इसकी जाँच कर कि नोट कहाँ छिपे हैं, किम के घर में छिपे हैं। क्योंकि केवल इन बड़े नोटों के विमुद्रीकरण करने से ही इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो जाएगा।

अधिकांश महोदय, ये पांच हजार और दस हजार के नोट तो बहुत कम हैं। असली नोट तो सी रुपये के हैं जिनमें काला धन छिपा हुआ है। इन नोटों में देश में बहुत सा काला धन छिपा हुआ है। एमर्जेंसी के दौरान यह घोषणा की गयी थी कि स्वेच्छा से अपने काले धन की घोषणा करने पर उन्हें माफ कर दिया जाएगा। जिसके परिणामस्वरूप 14-15 सौ करोड़ रुपये के काले धन की घोषणा हुई और इतना रुपया बाहर निकल आया। इसलिए मैं सरकार से कहूंगा कि सी रुपये के नोटों में बहुत अधिक काला धन छिपा हुआ है जिस को निकालने के लिए सरकार को हिम्मत के साथ कदम उठाने होंगे। मैं नहीं कहता कि केवल विमूढीकरण से ही काले धन की समाप्ति हो जायेगी। लेकिन यह मैं जरूर कहूंगा कि इसके काले धन को समाप्त करने में सहायता अवश्य मिलेगी। काले धन को मिटाने के लिए और भी कदम अपेक्षा उठाने होंगे। विमूढीकरण के साथ साथ सरकार दूसरे उपाय भी काम में ला सकती है। एक उपाय यह हो सकता है कि देश के जो पूँजीपति हैं उनके हास्ते एक तिजि निर्धारित कर दी जाए एक दो या तीन महीने जिसके अन्दर वे छिपे धन की स्वेच्छा से घोषणा करे या फिर उस धन को किसी बड़े कारखाने में पूँजी के रूप में लगाए। उस अवस्था में सरकार यह कह सकती है कि वह उस धन की छानबीन नहीं करेगी। अगर काला धन इस प्रकार निकल कर देश के किसी कारखाने में सही तौर पर लग जाता है, बिड़ला, टाटा, डालमिया या कोई और बड़ा पूँजीपति उस धन को मशीनें मंगाने या कारखाने स्थापित करने में लगाता है तो समाजवादी मैं जरूर हूँ लेकिन मैं इसका समर्थन कर सकता हूँ क्योंकि इससे हजारों बेरोजगार लोगों को तत्काल रोजगार मिल जाएगा। यह भी काले धन को निकालने का एक तरीका हो सकता है। जो धन इस अवधि में बाहर नहीं आता है उस धन को बाहर लाने के लिए इसके बाद सरकार कार्रवाई

करे। सरकार यह घोषणा करे कि अनुकूलितियों से सी रुपये के नोटों का प्रचलन नहीं होगा, बैंकों में कोई जमा कराना चाहे तो करा सकता है लेकिन बाजार में नहीं होगा। अगर सी रुपये के नोटों को हम नहीं पकड़ते हैं, अपने कब्जे में नहीं करते हैं तो हजार पांच हजार दस हजार के नोटों का प्रचलन बन्द करके महंगाई रोकने में थोड़ी सहायता तो मिली है लेकिन जो हमारा उद्देश्य है उसकी पूर्ति नहीं होती है। हमें चाहिए कि हम सी रुपये के नोट भी पकड़ें उन पर कब्जा करें। सभी समस्या काफी हद तक हल होगी।

अष्टाचार की जो बुनियाद है वह भी कालाधन है। यह अष्टाचार का सबसे बड़ा कारण है। देश में शराबखोरी भी यही वृत्ति है, चरित्रहिन करने का काम भी करता है, राजनीतिक व्यापार चलाता है, बोट खरीदने का धंधा करता है। इसके बल पर राजनीतिक सत्ता पर लोग कब्जा करने की योजनाएँ बनाते रहते हैं। आज भी इस सरकार के खिलाफ इस काले धन का प्रयोग हो रहा है और सम्पूर्ण देश में जनता सरकार के खिलाफ, काले धन का प्रयोग दुष्प्रयोग हो रहा है। इस हास्ते सरकार की जिम्मेवारी है कि वह इसको निकाले और राजनीतिक शुद्धता देश में लाए।

श्री राम किशन (भरतपुर) : मेरे संशोधन का मंत्रा केवल इतना है कि सरकार ने जो कदम उठाया है वह निश्चित रूप से जनता सरकार के जीवन काल का सब से छोटा और प्रभावशाली कदम है। इसलिए इस कदम का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन असली सवाल यह है कि हमारे देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था जिन कारणों से आज संकटग्रस्त हो रही है उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार को और भी कोई मजबूत और बहादुरी का कदम उठाना चाहिये। बांचू कमेटी ने जब रिपोर्ट दी थी तब उसने अदावा लगाया था कि हमारे देश में 80 अरब रुपये के करीब काला धन प्रचलित है। अगर यह अनुमान तब सही था तो आज मैं समझता हूँ कि इस धन में और भी

बढ़ोतरी हुई है। जब तक काले धन की समानान्तर अर्थ व्यवस्था रहेगी तब तक सरकार के इरादे चाहे जितने पवित्र हों, उसके कदम कितने ही मजबूत हों, हम न महंगाई रोक सकेंगे और न समाज के गरीब वर्ग को ज्यादा लाभ पहुंचा सकेंगे। जैसा माननीय श्री यादव ने कहा है कि इस कदम को हमें कुछ और आगे बढ़ाना चाहिये। जो सौ रुपये के नोट हैं उनको भी बदलने के लिए हम तारीख निर्धारित कर दें। इससे कुछ समस्याएं जल्द पैदा होंगी क्योंकि आज सौ रुपये के नोट गांवों में भी पहुंच गये हैं, छोटे किसानों के पास भी पहुंच गये हैं, मजदूरों के पास भी पहुंच गये हैं। इससे कुछ कठिनाइयां हो सकती हैं। लेकिन इस रोग को जड़ से नष्ट करने के लिए यह कड़वा कदम हमें उठाना ही पड़ेगा। और मुल्कों में जहां क्रान्तियां हुई हैं, वहां सम्पूर्ण मुद्रा को बदल दिया गया है। भारत बड़ा देश है। हमारी समस्याएँ विशाल हैं। इससे कई प्रकार की परेशानियां पैदा हो सकती हैं। फिर भी काले धन को समाप्त कर के ही देश स्वस्थ वातावरण में सांस ले सकता है। स्वस्थ समाज के निर्माण के लिए भी बहुत आवश्यक है कि काला धन जिन लोगों के पास पहुंच गया है उसको हम पकड़ें और उसका किसी प्रकार से प्रचलन बन्द करें। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस पर ज्यादा विचार किया जाय, ढंगने विचार किया जाय तो कोई रास्ता निकाल सकते हैं। और मेरा संशोधन यही था कि सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित किया जाय।

एक दूसरी चीज मुझे यह कहनी है कि अगर लोग स्वेच्छा से काले धन को प्रकट करते रहे और सरकार उनको अवसर देती रही तो काले धन की समस्या कभी भी हल नहीं होगी। आज से दो, तीन बार पहले भी प्रयोग किया है, इमरजेंसी में भी किया, अब की बार 1500 करोड़ मिला, उससे पहले 600, 700 करोड़ २० मिला।

लेकिन जितना मिलता है उससे दुगुना काला धन फिर पैदा हो जाता है। तो चाहे डाकुओं के समर्पण की समस्या हो, या काले धन के समर्पण की समस्या हो, सरकार की इसमें असफलता रही है। जिस समय काला धन निर्मित होता है और काले बाजारियों को सरकार मौका देती है तो वह सोचते हैं कि दो चार साल फिर गड़बड़ करें सरकार फिर मौका देगी, और उससे समस्या का कोई समाधान होने वाला नहीं है। मैं खास तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनता ने इस विश्वास के साथ सरकार से यह आशा की है कि यह कोई क्रांतिकारी कदम उठायेगी। अब वह मौका आ गया है, आज देश में जिस तरह का वातावरण है उसमें काले धन के खिलाफ हमला करने का उचित समय है, क्योंकि पहले कांग्रेस पार्टी इसके खिलाफ कदम नहीं उठा सकती थी क्योंकि कांग्रेस पार्टी चुनाव ही काले धन से जीतती थी, और बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति जीत कर आते थे। लेकिन जो जनता पार्टी के लोग हैं वह गांवों के लोग हैं, किसान हैं, साधारण लोग हैं उन पर पूंजीपतियों का कोई एहसान नहीं है और न वह पूंजीपति ही हैं। इसलिए हम में वर्ग स्वार्थ नहीं है मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार को इस पर मजबूती से कदम उठाना चाहिए और अगर यह कदम नहीं उठाया जाता तो जो सीमित कदम उठाया गया है उसका तो मैं स्वागत करता हूँ, लेकिन बड़े कदम उठाने की आशा के साथ मैं अपने संशोधन को पेश करता हूँ।

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY** (Barrack-pore): Sir, the practice in the House is that after the hon. Minister makes his introductory remarks, a Member from the Opposition side starts the debate. If the amendments are to be moved, they are moved at the end only. (Interuptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Yes, Mr. Bhattacharyya.

**SHRI SHYAMAPRASANNA BHATTACHARYYA** (Uluberia): Mr. Speaker, Sir, our Finance Minister has

brought this Bill for the purpose of stopping the parallel economy of blackmarketing. The Wanchoo Committee was there and some steps were taken, some blackmarketeers were arrested. But I do not think that the system which has been going on has been stopped. Will the steps taken now stop the blackmarketeers? That is the main question. Now, ten-thousand rupee notes and one-thousand rupee notes have been demonetised. By this method, about Rs. 150.0 crores have been seized. The Wanchoo Committee said that the black money was about Rs. 4000 to Rs. 5000 crores. Out of this huge amount, only an amount of Rs. 149 crores or Rs. 150 crores is seized. And these steps touch only the fringe of the problem and they do not solve the problem. In Calcutta, I have been informed that before our Minister passed this Ordinance, the blackmarketeers in Calcutta came to know about it and took sufficient precautions. They took sufficient precautions to go to various areas and asked the panwallas and other poor persons to go to the banks and get them changed. Big money owners took the precaution and gave those notes to some poor persons and asked them to bring change and told them; you take something from me and give me the changed money. Thus they have saved themselves.

17 hrs.

Most of the black money owners go to Duboi and buy goods there and come to India. The stock is in goods, not in money. We have not been able to stop that. How can we stop the blackmarketeers? Other things are also going on; hundies are going on. After the Second World War, what happened in Soviet Russia? There was huge black money in the hands of many persons who took advantage of the national crisis. The Soviet Government changed the whole currency system and introduced new currencies. Thus hoarded money was checked. Persons cannot hoard goods there; if they do, they will be caught. But in

our country things are so loose and our Finance Minister will not be able by this enactment to stop this system totally. Our national government must be strong, our sentiments must be strong enough; in a national act of this kind there should be united action and strong steps must be taken so that our economy can develop on healthy lines. Without that support from the people measures such as this will touch only the fringe of the problem. With these words, I appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to consider my suggestions.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN (Tirupattur): Mr. Speaker, before supporting this Bill, I am going to touch upon the merits and demerits of this Bill. While introducing the Bill the hon. Finance Minister said that the availability of high denomination bank notes facilitates the illicit transfer of money for financing transactions which are harmful to the national economy or which are for illegal purposes and it was considered necessary in the public interest to demonetise high denomination bank notes.

The Ordinance was promulgated on 16th January 1978. We have to see the relevant figures and also as to what was the effect of demonetisation in our economy and also the currency circulation. According to the figures that were given by the hon. Finance Minister, higher denomination notes worth about Rs. 140 crores were in circulation—thousand rupee notes worth about Rs. 125 crores, five thousand rupee notes about Rs. 13.6 crores and ten thousand rupee notes about 0.82 crores. If we compare this figure with the total currency in circulation—according to the figures which are available, it is about Rs. 8,458 crores—it will not be more than two per cent. After the ordinance was promulgated, higher denomination notes worth about Rs. 125 crores had been tendered for exchange and higher denomination notes worth about 50 crores is unaccounted and this will not be more than 0.61 per cent.



Therefore, this will not have any great effect in the economy. This House very well knows about the report of the Wanchoo Committee, which recommended in 1970 that even the hundred rupee notes should be demonetised to curb black money. But unfortunately the bold step taken by the Janata Government did not include the demonetisation of the hundred rupee notes.

There are a number of defects in this Bill and it has been a failure. We can compare this Bill with the Demonetisation Bill of 1946 which was introduced by the British Government. That was also a failure. After 1946, so many countries like Germany, France, Belgium, Norway and Australia have resorted to demonetisation, but then there also it was a failure. Here also it has been a failure. At the same time, we have to appreciate the bold step that was taken after our independence. It should not be considered as an end, but as means to an end. I request the hon. Finance Minister to see that some steps are taken to demonetise the hundred rupee notes, because only then we can curb the black money, which is running a parallel economy in our country. Furthermore,.....

MR. SPEAKER: You have covered all the points.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: No, Sir. I want to say about the defects in this Bill. Originally, the notes are to be tendered for exchange before 19th January 1978; but again, the Minister had extended the time upto 23rd January and the reason given by him for the same was: 'age, infirmity, illness or distance'. Can these difficulties not be removed? The extension of this date is a loophole for the bigger houses to exchange their notes so that higher denomination notes worth only about Rs. 50 crores have not been tendered for exchange. You might have seen in papers that thousand rupee notes, worth of so many lakhs of rupees, have been put in the hundis of the temples without

account and some rich people even smoked their thousand rupee notes. How did it happen? Are the Income Tax people sleeping? I would like to know whether this Government is taking up any follow-up action and whether any investigation is being made in this regard. How many people have been questioned and investigated by the Income-tax people? So, this Bill must be followed up by the hon. Minister in the proper way.

In conclusion, I want to mention one point. There is an allegation about demonetisation. You might have known very well that in 1946 because of the war the prices had risen and the then British Indian Government promulgated the demonetisation ordinance. Now we have got our own doubts about this and the people are thinking whether this Bill is intended to curb indirectly the funds of some particular political party before the elections in six States were held. So I ask: Why was the step taken before the elections in six States especially Andhra and Karnataka. The Ordinance was promulgated on 16th, but actually instead of helping the illegal transactions to be stopped, this Bill may help to stop the financiers of the political parties from contributing to them. So, the people are thinking that if the had promulgated this Ordinance after elections, nothing would have happened. The Finance Minister must also explain about this if the people are making such allegations.

With these words, I support this Bill.

श्री सुबोध (कटिहार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यद्यपि इन उच्च मूल्य बैंक नोटों के विमुद्रीकरण विधेयक से देश में विमुद्रीकरण करने की दिशा में प्राणिक मदद मिलेगी, लेकिन मैं श्रापक। ध्यान श्री माननीय श्राप्य मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस श्रांग दिलाता साहता हूँ कि 12 जनवरी, 1956 को 500 रुपये श्रांग उसके ऊपर वाले रुपये के नोटों का विमुद्रीकरण हुआ था लेकिन इसके बावजूद काला घन



मिटा नहीं और बड़े पैमाने पर करों की चींटी करने वाले लोग बैंकों की चोरी करते रहे। जब इस देश में 1956 में विमुद्रीकरण हुआ था, तो 143.97 करोड़ रुपये बड़े नोटों में थे और बापस 143.9 करोड़ हुए थे। उसके बाद अब दूसरी बार इस देश में बड़े नोटों का विमुद्रीकरण हुआ है। श्रीलंका ने भी अपने देश में विमुद्रीकरण किया था, लेकिन मैं आपको यह बताना देना चाहता हूँ कि बाचू कमेटी की रिपोर्ट की हम लोग दुर्गार देने हैं लेकिन बाचू कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का कितना हमने मान्यत्व दिया है? जहां पहले 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये का काला धन था, वहां 20 हजार करोड़ रुपये का काला धन हम देश में इकट्ठा हो गया। इतना ही नहीं इस देश के प्रधान बालक, बूढ़ नर-नारियी पर 800, 900 रुपये प्रत्येक एक छादमी पर श्रम का भार हो गया और हर वर्ष हर बजट के बाद कीमतें बढ़ती जाती हैं। इसलिए जब तक सरकार अपनी धर्म नीति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं करेगी, तब तक केवल सामान्य विमुद्रीकरण से जा काला धन उत्पन्न हो गया है और जा एक समानांतर धर्म व्यवस्था इस देश में चला रहा है। उसके लिए केवल विमुद्रीकरण करने का यह उपाय है यह मन्त्रालय विशेष की तरह भाविन नहीं होगा।

मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह उचित है कि आप विमुद्रीकरण की दिशा में कदम उठाएँ, अव्यादेश को अधिनियम में बदलें। इस प्रकार जो आपने एक-एक करके कदम उठाये खाली उनसे ही इस समस्या का समाधान होने वाला नहीं है। जब तक देश में घाटे की अव्यवस्था चलती रहेगी, बजट के भाव बढ़ते जाएंगे, जब तक अनुत्पादक कार्यों पर खर्चा होता रहेगा, इनको कम करने की कोशिश नहीं होगी, नान-प्रोडक्टिव, नान-इन्वेलपमेंटल एक्सपेंडिचर जब तक इस देश में बढ़ता रहेगा, जब तक इस देश में मुनाफाखोरी और तस्करी को रोकने के लिए ईमानदारी से प्रयत्न नहीं होगा तब तक विमुद्रीकरण जैसे उपायों से

काले धन का धन नहीं हो सकेगा। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि घाटे की अव्यवस्था को कम किया जाए और इसके कारण जो हर वर्ष बजट के बाद कीमतें बढ़ जाती हैं उनको रोका जाए। जब तक यह प्रयास नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक इसे आमूल परिवर्तन की दिशा में प्रयास नहीं माना जाएगा।

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil):** This bill would have been welcome, provided there had been some sincerity as the time of its introduction. Government might say that they wanted to curb black money. This measure can never touch the fringe of the black money problem. It was brought on the eve of the elections—as an election stunt.

Mr. Yadav was saying that this bill was meant to curb the black money in the hands of some political leaders. When Government brings such a measure, its own party people should not say that it was not meant for helping the people of India, but for curbing the black money in the hands of some political leaders of India. (Interruptions). The whole purpose of de-monetization should be to curb black money. The black money is not stagnant in our country. It is generating economic activities. The policy of the Government should be comprehensive. It should be aimed at plugging the loopholes which help in the generation, expansion and investment of black money. There is no policy which I can see either in the budget or in the policy of the Government. This is only a piece-meal measure which can never touch the fringe of the black money problem.

In this connection, there was a serious allegation made. Mr. Chandrapan had said that the report about this was leaked out, and also that many people tried to defeat the purpose of de-monetization. If I understand it correctly, Government allowed the banks to change the notes of their own. Every bank was

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

given the opportunity to exchange the notes of their own. Many people who could influence the bank managers, converted their money. Has the Minister got the machinery to indicate the number of notes with the banks on the day of de-monetization; and how many of the banks have submitted their actual reports—as to whether that number has increased or not? Does the Government have any such report? Can the Government verify as to how many banks have reported the number of high denomination notes? Did the Government have this information before de-monetization? There are reports that in Calcutta and Bombay, many bank managers used to convert and change these high-denomination notes through back-door methods. It is a serious matter, if this had happened.

It is said that black money operates through hundred rupee notes. Very clever people have changed their hundred rupee notes into 10-rupee notes. What proposals does the Minister have to curb and control black money? In this connections an isolated suggestion of demonitisation of one hundred rupee notes will not help. It is only one of the processes. So, I would appeal to the Minister that he should follow up the principle of demonitisation by curbing the generation and expansion and mismanagement of black money. I hope he will come forward with concrete measures for this purpose. With these words, I support the Bill.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the High Denomination Bank Notes (Demonetisation) Bill is not a comprehensive Bill. As my friends have already stated, it who partly true so far as the north was concerned and very much true, so far as the southern States were concerned, when I say that it was done with a political motive. It was done on the eve of the elections and it was made an election stunt. We have been urging for a long time not only this Government but also the previous Government to implement the recommendations and conclusions

of the Wanchoo Committee Report. If it had been done at that time, I would have appreciated it very much.

Of course, we will always welcome a measure of this nature, because it is intended to curb black money. We are only questioning the motive behind the scheme. Even now rumour mongering is going on that some people were keeping black money and this was aimed at them. I do not know how far this is true and how much the treasury has saved by this measure.

Then, take the case of the multi-nationals and their operation, which generates a lot of black money. What has been done to curb them? Nothing has been done to solve this problem.

The Minister has not come forward with any concrete schemes for re-vamping and re-organising the entire machinery, which has so far been working in collusion with the speculators and manipulators. Only occasionally Shri George says that he has taken away the manufacture of soap from the multi-nationals. It is only an eye-wash. It is not going to have any impact in the economy.

Progressive measures can be implemented only when there is a progressive Government. Now joint sector, public sector, mixed economy, private sector, all these things have been mixed up with the result that one measure will be an antidote to the other. Unless the Government have a basic strategy for introducing socialist measures, they can never succeed.

In this context, let us see what a spokesman of the Government, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri Satish Agrawal, has to say, in New Delhi, while inaugurating a branch of the Corporation Bank. He said:

"Indian commercial banks supposedly transact about Rs 2,000 crores in black money without entering in any of their books."

What else is required to strengthen the point that there is no thinking in the Ministry, no programme to implement any progressive measure. Now patronisation is going round through the banks. The banking system has not been controlled by the Minister. Nefarious activities are going on in the private banks, which I have brought to your notice, time and again.

**MR. SPEAKER:** That can be discussed during the Demands for Grants.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** There is operation of black money through these banks. That is why I am discussing it now.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Not now. You can do it when the Demands come.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** So, to curb black money in circulation, we should start in right earnest to implement in full the Wanchoo Committee's recommendations. I also want that all private banks should be nationalised, that the undesirable activities of all Chairmen of private banks, chit funds etc., where black money becomes easily convertible into white money, should be curbed. I want the entire system to be revamped and reorganised. I want that he should bring forward a comprehensive Bill to control black money and its circulation, if the Janata Party is for a progressive policy. But I don't think so. I think that some of them here and there are progressive people, but they lose their way in the party itself. Therefore, I suggest that a comprehensive Bill may be brought forward.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—**

**MR. SPEAKER:** The hon. Minister.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** I am glad to see that this Bill has received unanimous support from all sides of the House.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Including Mr. Lakkappa.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** Including Mr. Lakkappa, which is one of the most valuable things that has ever happened. I am most grateful to him. I see he is not listening to me.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** I have got a lot of material, and I was searching

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** That is for the future. So, I would certainly pay very serious attention to whatever he has said.

Something that surprised me is a reference to leakage having taken place. I frankly feel that this is something which did not happen on this occasion. The time was much too short and it really did not happen. And I do not see why there should be any hesitation in giving credit for having done something which for once should compare with anything that has happened anywhere else in the world.

The other reference is to demonetisation in other countries. Those demonetisations were for totally different purposes. This does not create the kind of difficulties which an operation on that scale would have created here. Those demonetisations were really because inflation had taken place, in order to really cut down the value of money. If you had Rs. 100, it immediately became Rs. 10 or something like that. That was the nature of those operations. Here what was being suggested and what one wants to do is something totally different, namely to ascertain whether the money is legally held or whether income-tax on it has not been paid and so on and so forth.

There is difficulty in taking up an operation on a very big scale. I am merely making this point. The total number of notes in this country in circulation on 16th January, 1978, was 8,543 crores. As against this, as my hon. friend Shri Viswanathan rightly pointed out, what was the scale of this operation? It was not even two per cent of the total currency in

[Shri H. M. Patel]

circulation. The total of the higher denomination notes involved was 145.42 crores. Such an operation was quite clearly not for the purpose of controlling black money, but for very different purposes. It certainly had no other intention than those mentioned clearly in the Bill.

AN HON. MEMBER: No political intentions.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Not certainly in my mind but may have in other people's mind. So far as my friends in the opposition are concerned, they have become so suspicious that anything that we do, they consider it politically motivated. Such an economic measure should not have been viewed from that point of view.

Some Members have said that notes were deposited in temples and so on. But I can assure you that notes deposited even in temples after 16th January, 1978 ceased to be currency. Every thousand rupee note in anybody's hands after 16th January, wherever it may be, ceased to be currency.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Nepal?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: So far as Nepal is concerned, the total notes worth Rs. 40,000 were declared by Nepal Government through their Nepal Rashtriya Bank. Bhutan declared notes worth Rs. 279 lakhs. So, you can see that there have not been many notes of thousand rupees outside this country. And in fact, this was because we have very friendly relations with those countries. Otherwise, none of our notes outside Indian boundary is currency. All these notes above hundred are not legal tenders except in India. In Nepal, we had allowed it because our relations are good. I think, this should be taken note of.

Reference has been made again and again to Mr. Satish Agrawal's statement. It was clearly a misunderstanding of the Reporter. It is so obvious that banks do not undertake transactions in black money. This is obvious because whatever transactions go through the banks, are declared transactions and it is not possible for them to do otherwise. But after all money whether it is white or black is money and when a person hands in the money to a bank, it is he who says that it is my money and he is answerable and he has to give account how it came in possession of such a money. So far as the banks are concerned, they neither encourage black money transactions nor in any way, support them. Therefore, this was a clear misunderstanding on the part of the reporters. It is nothing to do with the Minister or the banks in any way.

Reference was made that certain branch managers, etc. tried to make money or help people.

AN HON. MEMBER: Both.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: All right, both, it makes no difference. We have heard about them. What will happen is that all these transactions that we have, which suggest on the face of it, when the explanations are given, even the suspicion in the slightest manner, they will all be checked and gone into by the Income-tax Department. The arrangement has been made for these returns to gather with their explanations for any large denomination, to go to the Income-tax Department and I can assure you that now a large number, at the moment, is under scrutiny. Therefore, I do not think that this particular effort on our part has really been unsuccessful. It has been within the limit that was intended. It has been extremely successful.

Since everybody has supported it I request the House to pass it.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we come to amendments. Mr. Yadav, are you pressing your amendment?

श्री युवराज देव नारायण यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सदन से अपना संशोधन वापस लेने की अनुमति चाहता हूँ।

(The Amendment No. 1 was by leave, withdrawn.)

श्री राम किशन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सदन से अपना संशोधन वापस लेने की अनुमति चाहता हूँ।

The Amendments No. 3 was by leave withdrawn)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Yuvraj, are you pressing your amendment?

SHRI YUVRAJ: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 9th May, 1978."

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we come to the Bill. The question is:

"That the Bill to provide interest for the demonetisation of certain high denomination bank notes and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: There are no amendments. The question is:

"That clause 2 to 15 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 15 were added to the Bill

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill. Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): Sir, I have a request to make to the House. There are two more Bills to be passed. The Rajya Sabha is adjourning tomorrow. I would request the hon. Members to agree that the sitting of the House may be extended today to pass the remaining two Bills according to the list of Business.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tunkur): What is the hurry about it? You send it to the Joint Committee. We have to go deep into it.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I am only requesting you to extend the time of the House.

17.37 hrs.

HINDUSTAN TRACTORS LIMITED (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) BILL.

MR. SPEAKER: We now take up the next item; Shri George Fernandes,

**उद्योग मंत्री (श्री वार्धन कर्मानन्द)**  
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी भाषा से प्रस्ताव\* करता हूँ :

“कि जन साधारण की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये अत्यावश्यक माल का उत्पादन जारी रखना सुनिश्चित करने के प्रयोजन के लिये हिन्दुस्तान ट्रेक्टर लिमिटेड, विश्वामित्री, बबोदरा के उपक्रमों के अर्जन और अन्तरण का तथा उनसे सम्बन्धित या उसके आनुवंशिक विषयों का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाये।”

इस विधेयक पर विवाद की कोई गुंजाइश हो, ऐसा मुझे नहीं लगता है।

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT

(Rajgarh): Sir, on a point of information.

The matter in sub judice, it is already in the court and applications have been made.....

MR. SPEAKER: In legislative measures, there is no question of sub judice at all. The Parliament is supreme.

**श्री वार्धन कर्मानन्द** : मैं जैसा कह रहा था, यह ऐसा विधेयक है जिस पर कोई खास विवाद की गुंजायश नहीं है। 1973 के मार्च में घाई० डी० धार० ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत, हिन्दुस्तान ट्रेक्टर लिमिटेड जो बड़ौदा में कारखाना है, ट्रेक्टर बनाने वाला, उसको सरकार ने अपने हाथ में लिया था और गुजरात एग्रीकल्चरल कारपोरेशन, जो सरकारी क्षेत्र में बनी हुई संस्था है उस संस्था के हाथों में इसको चलाने की जिम्मेदारी दी थी। उसके बाद अब पांच साल पूरे हो रहे हैं। इन पांच सालों में गुजरात एग्रीकल्चरल कारपोरेशन ने इस कारखाने को

चलाते हुए इसकी स्थिति में काफी सुधार करने में कामयाबी पाई है। जिस साल इसको सरकार ने अपने हाथ में लिया उस साल इस कारखाने में कुल 80 लाख रुपया का घाटा था। पिछले साल उस घाटे को लगभग 8 लाख पर लाने में गुजरात एग्रीकल्चरल कारपोरेशन को कामयाबी मिली। और इस साल पहली बार कई बच्चों के बाद यह कारखाना मुनाफा दिखायेगा, ऐसा भ्रवाज है। मुनाफा बहुत ज्यादा नहीं होगा लेकिन लगभग एक लाख रुपए का मुनाफा इस साल पहली बार इस कारखाने को होगा।

बीमार समस्या में इस कारखाने को सरकार ने लिया था, जिस तरह से दूसरे बीमार उद्योगों को सरकार को लेना पड़ता है। इस कारखाने को लेने से पहले इस की जांच हुई थी, जिस तरह से दूसरे कारखानों की जांच होती है और उन जांच में एक बात यह भी दिखाई दी कि इस कारखाने को जिस तरह में चलाया जा रहा था, वह ठीक नहीं था। इस तरह की स्थिति इस देश में हर रोज दिखाई देनी है कि कारखाने को चलाने का ढंग ठीक न होने के कारण उसमें बीमारी आ जाती है और इसमें सबसे ज्यादा अगर किसी को परेशानी होती है, तो वह मजदूरों के साथ होती है। अगर कभी-कभी हमारे सामने ऐसी समस्या भी खड़ी हो जाती है कि अगर किसी बीमार उद्योग को ले लिया जाय और उसके बाद सब लोगों की मेहनत के चलते, जिसमें मजदूरों का सबसे ज्यादा योगदान होता है, उस कारखाने को सुधारने का काम सफल हो जाये, तो पांच साल के पूरे होते ही जो पुराने मालिक होते हैं, वे फिर भागे आ जाते हैं और कहने लगते हैं कि अब कारखाना ठीक से चलने लगा है, हम भी अब इसको ठीक से चला सकते हैं, लेकिन इस मामले में अनुभव कुछ और ही होता है। जो सदन में उस तरह बैठने वाले लोग हैं, वे भी ऐसा कर चुके हैं और हम भी कर रहे हैं। इसलिये जब मैं इस विधेयक

को सदन के सामने ला रहा हूँ—तब मैं इस चीज को महसूस करता हूँ—काफ़ी लोगो का भी इस बात का आग्रह रहा—कि यह कारखाना बूँकि अब नई स्थिति में पहुँच रहा है और अबले पाँच वर्षों में हम इस का जो भविष्य देख रहे हैं—बहु भी काफ़ी प्रगति करने वाला दिखाई दे रहा है, जैसे पाँच साल के पहले इस कारखाने का कुल टर्न-ओवर 2 करोड़ रुपये सालाना था, जो अब 8 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा है और अबले पाँच सालों का जो हमने प्रायोजन किया है, उसके चलते पाँच वर्ष के बाद इसका टर्न-ओवर लगभग 23 करोड़ रुपये तक आ जायगा—इन सारी बातों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए सरकार इस नतीजे पर पहुँची कि इस कारखाने का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने पहले कहा है कि इस पर कोई वाद-विवाद की गुज़ाईश नहीं है। ऐसा कहने के पीछे एक खास कारण भी है—इसके राष्ट्रीयकरण का पहला प्रस्ताव केन्द्र सरकार के पास अक्टूबर, 1976 में आया था। उस समय गुजरात में राष्ट्रपति शासन था और केन्द्र में कांग्रेस सरकार थी, यानी वही सरकार थी जो वहाँ राष्ट्रपति शासन का चला रही थी। तो उस समय राज्य की तरफ़ से केन्द्र के पास यह प्रस्ताव आया कि कारखाने का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये, क्योंकि दूसरा कोई तरीका इस कारखाने को चलाने का नहीं है। उस प्रस्ताव के आने के कुछ महीने के बाद गुजरात में कांग्रेस दल की सरकार बन गई और केन्द्र की कांग्रेस सरकार ने, बूँकि पहले जो प्रस्ताव आया था, वह राष्ट्रपति शासन के चलते आया था, वहाँ के गवर्नर, उनके एडवाइजर और वहाँ का जो उद्योग विभाग है, उसकी तरफ़ से आया था, यह तय किया कि अब चूँकि वहाँ नई सरकार बन गई है, इस लिये हम उनकी राय का जानना चाहेंगे, यह कह कर उस प्रस्ताव का फरवरी, 1977 में गुजरात राज्य का वापस भेज दिया। वहाँ

इस पर पुनर्विचार हुआ और उस पुनर्विचार के बाद जो प्रस्ताव हमारे पास आया...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) Was it returned by the Government?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The first proposal came in October 1976 from the Gujarat Government suggesting nationalization of this unit. At that time, Gujarat was under President's rule. In February 1977, that is before the last general elections, when the Congress Ministry was formed in Gujarat; Bahubhai Patel went out in March, 1978; in October, 1976 there was President's rule, a month or two thereafter, a popular Ministry was installed there.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Shri Madhavsinh Solanki was the Chief Minister

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Yes, the Central Government at that point of time referred the matter back to the State Government with a suggestion that since this proposal came at the time of the President's rule, we would now like to have the opinion of the new Government. Further changes came about thereafter in the Government and we had the Gujarat Government later on interact with the Central Government and tell us again that the Gujarat Government stood by its earlier proposal to nationalise this unit

मगर केन्द्र और गुजरात राज्य दोनों में जो बातचीत हुई गई, उसके सन्दर्भ में और विशेष कर स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया से, जिसके दस

[श्री आर्जुन फर्नान्डिस]

कारखाने में कई करोड़ रुपये लग गये हैं—  
 ढाई करोड़ रुपये स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया के  
 इस कारखाने में फंसे हुए हैं—इस मामले पर  
 काफी चर्चा हुई है और उम चर्चा के चलते  
 एक नई जांच इस कारखाने के बारे में फिर से  
 करने में आ गई और उम जांच कहाने के बाद  
 यह प्रस्ताव बहुत मजबूत तौर पर गुजरात  
 सरकार में आ गया और गुजरात सरकार इस  
 बात पर त्रिस्तुत हो प्रतिक्रिया दे रही है इस कारखाने  
 का ग्राह्यकरण होना चाहिए। हमने गुजरात  
 सरकार के इस प्रस्ताव का स्वीकार कर दिया  
 क्योंकि हम यह मानते हैं कि कारखाने का  
 राष्ट्रीयकरण करने में इस कारखाने में बने  
 वाली चीजा का, इस कारखाना में काम करने  
 वाले मजदूरों का योगदान का भुगतान होना  
 सकता है।

एक आखिरी बात मैं इस मामले पर और  
 कहना चाहता हूँ यह यह है कि जब निजी  
 क्षेत्र और मार्बर्जिनल क्षेत्र वगैरह पर वस्त्र  
 डाली है, या कोल कारखाने का बंदपणा  
 मैंने देखा है कि हमें यह ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा  
 चलती है तब अधिराज्य हमें हमें ध्यान का  
 भुगतान है कि उन। उदाहरण के लिए की  
 लगी हुई है और यह मानते हैं कि निजी निजी  
 एक परिवार के साथ या जिस निजी पर  
 गिराह या समूह के साथ या वह उद्योग होता  
 है, मारी रोजी उस परिवार या उस समूह की  
 ही उम कारखाने में पड़ी हुई है। यह बहुत  
 बड़ी गलतफहमी है जैसे यह कारखाना एक  
 परिवार के नाम में है और इस कारखाने में  
 वह परिवार पहले जुड़ा हुआ था मगर जो  
 इतनी मारी पूजा इस कारखाने में लगी है,  
 उसमें से केवल 17 प्रतिशत ही उम परिवार  
 की रोजी है और 83 प्रतिशत पूजा मार्बर्जिनल  
 सत्त्वार्थों को जैसे एल० आई० में० यू०  
 टी० आई०, आरियेन्टल फायर एण्ड जनरल  
 इन्शोरेंस और दूसरी पब्लिक सेक्टर इन्डस्ट्रि-  
 टेक्निक्स की है। कुल मिला कर 83 प्रतिशत  
 पूजा उनकी इसमें पड़ी है। इसलिए जब भी

किसी एक सत्त्वा को लिया जाता है और किसी  
 कारणवश उसको लिया जाता है, तब यह  
 चर्चा होती है जैसे हम किसी व्यक्ति का  
 परिवार या किसी समूह पर हल्ला बोलने जा  
 रहे हैं। इसमें कोई खास तथ्य नहीं है और इस  
 कारखाने के मन्दबं भी यह बात इसलिए  
 दोहरा रहा है क्योंकि काफी चर्चा,  
 काफी बहस मार्बर्जिनल तौर पर और  
 अन्य तौर पर इन बात पर हुई थी। इसलिए  
 मैंने इन बात का ताकत करना जरूरी समझा।  
 मुझे उम बात में श्री. प्रदीप, कुछ कहने  
 की जरूरत महसूस नहीं है। जो है और मेरी  
 प्रार्थना है कि वह मदद इस विवेचन में सर्व-  
 सम्मानित स्वीकार करने।

MR SPEAKER Motion moved

‘That the Bill to provide for the  
 acquisition and transfer of the  
 undertakings of Hindustan Tractors  
 Limited Vishwamitri, Vadodara,  
 for the purpose of ensuring the  
 continuity of production of goods  
 which are vital to meet the needs  
 of the general public and for  
 matters connected therewith or  
 incidental thereto, be taken into  
 consideration’

There are some notices of amend-  
 ments. Those members who want to  
 move them may please do so now

SHRI HUKMDEO NARAIN  
 YADAV (Madhubani) I beg to  
 move

‘That the Bill be circulated for  
 the purpose of eliciting opinion  
 thereon by the 15th June, 1978’ (1)

DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT  
 (Rajgarh) I beg to move

‘That the Bill be circulated for  
 the purpose of eliciting opinion  
 thereon by the 15th July, 1978’ (3)

SHRI VINAY PRASAD YADAV  
 (Saharsa) I beg to move,

‘That the Bill be circulated for  
 the purpose of eliciting opinion  
 thereon by the 30th June, 1978’ (5)



१. श्री लौकत राव (बीरकपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए आया हुआ हूँ। आप जानते हैं कि हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी की ओर से बराबर राष्ट्रीयकरण के बिलों का समर्थन किया गया है। फर्नानडिस साहब इससे पहले भी जो बिल राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में लाये थे, हमने उनका भी समर्थन किया था। इस बिल के बारे में मैं ज्यादा बहस में नहीं पड़ूंगा क्योंकि वक्त कम है।

हमारे जितने बीमार कारखाने हैं उनको कैसे हाथ में लिया जाए, इसके बारे में काफी धाराचिन्ता हुई है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में दो-एक धाराकाटे फर्नानडिस साहब को सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मेरी पहली धाराका तो यह है कि जब कोई कारखाना केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में लेती है, या उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण करती है तो उसे केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने आप ही उस कारखाने को चलाती है, अपने ही बायरेक्टर्स नियुक्त करती है। इसलिए मेरे मन में इसके परिचालन के बारे में शंका है। जब इस कारखाने का परिचालन राज्य सरकार पर छोड़ा जा रहा है तो जरूर इसके पीछे कोई मियासत है, यह मुझे धाराका है। क्योंकि गुजरात में बाबू भाई की मिनिस्ट्री है और वह मिनिस्ट्री फर्नानडिस साहब की अपनी पार्टी की मिनिस्ट्री है। इसलिए यह शंका मेरे मन में है। (अध्यक्षान) क्या वहाँ बाबूभाई की मिनिस्ट्री नहीं है? क्या यह कारखाना उसके हाथ में नहीं जा रहा है? क्या यह सच नहीं है?

दूसरे फर्नानडिस साहब को मेरा कहना यह है कि इसके पहले भी उन्होंने कारखाने अपने हाथ में लिये हैं। उन बीमार कारखानों के जो छोटे छोटे प्रोडक्ट्स होते हैं उनको पैसा मिलने में बहुत मुश्किल हो जाती है। बड़े मालिक तो अपना कम्पैन्सेशन ले जाते हैं लेकिन छोटे लोगों को पैसा मिलना मुश्किल हो जाता है। वेस्ट बंगाल में बहुत से बीमार कारखाने थे और उन्हें कुछ लॉग माल सप्लाय किया करते थे। उनके सामने यह समस्या आ रही है। इसलिए मैं मन्त्री महोदय

से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे इस बारे में ध्यान दें। यह बात मैं इस कारखाने के बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूँ। यह सुझाव मैं जनता पार्टी का जो इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रिजोल्यूशन है, उस के सम्बन्ध में दे रहा हूँ। आपने इस कारखाने का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया इसके लिए तो मैं आपको बधाई दूंगा लेकिन बीमार कारखानों के सम्बन्ध में आप जो इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी प्रवृत्तिधार करें, उसमें इस बात का ध्यान रखें।

आपकी जो इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी है, उसमें लिखा है—

“While Government cannot ignore the necessity of protecting the existing employment but the cost of maintaining such employment will also be taken into account.”

फर्नानडिस साहब इस स्टेटमेंट में किन्तु आ गया है। आप जब बम्बई में थे तो कहते थे कि इस कारखाने को लेना है, उस कारखाने को लेना है। लेकिन अब इस स्टेटमेंट में किन्तु आ गया है। जब कांग्रेस सरकार थी, तब हमने देखा था कि बाहर से इतना प्रेशर रहता था कि इतना पैसा खर्च करके क्यों बीमार कारखाना लिया जा रहा है। इसलिए फर्नानडिस साहब को ये सारी बातें जाननी होगी और सोचना होगा कि जो बीमार कारखाने आप ले रहे हैं वे किस कंसीट्रेशन से ले रहे हैं। पोलिटिकल कंसीट्रेशन से ले रहे हैं। या इकोनॉमिक कंसीट्रेशन से ले रहे हैं? जो कारखाने आप ले रहे हैं उनमें कितने लोगों को नौकरी मिलेगी। ये सब बात सोचने की है।

ये मेरे तीन मुद्दाव हैं। मैं फर्नानडिस साहब को इस बिल को लाने के लिए बधाई देता हूँ और इस बिल का पूरे दिल से समर्थन करता हूँ।

17.54 hrs.

# BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

**MR. SPEAKER:** The hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs wants to make a statement.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA):** With your permission I would like to make a statement about the business before the House tomorrow and the day after.

Since approximately 2 hours will be spent tomorrow on the discussion on the adjournment motion which you have been pleased to put down for 4 p.m. tomorrow, some of the Bills that are on the order paper of to-day and put down for tomorrow may spill over. I would, therefore, humbly beg of you and the House to permit the extension of the debate on these Bills to the day after tomorrow so that the private members' business may be taken up the day after tomorrow as is provided for, and before the private members' business is taken up, these Bills may be disposed of, and the Demands for Grants may commence on Monday.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar):** It is a very good and sensible suggestion.

**SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA (Chikballapur):** There is another proposal.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Yes, yes, Home Ministry proposal. That is there.

**SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:** That will be announced later.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Is it the pleasure of the House to accept the suggestion made by the hon. Member?

**SEVERAL HON MEMBERS:** Yes.

17.57 hrs.

**HINDUSTAN TRACTORS LIMITED (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) BILL—Contd.**

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh):** I must make it clear in the beginning, that I am not against nationalisation and this Bill—Hindustan Tractors Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill. The question arises with regard to various deposits and outstandings of many traders, small share holders and the provisions in the Bill which are not very clear in this respect. Therefore, I have moved my amendment for further consideration of this Bill which may please be taken up a little later on when we apply ourselves very deeply to all other provisions of various claims and payments of those claims.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Your amendment is not for postponement but for circulation. Circulation is a different matter.

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Circulation is for public opinion. Lot of money has been blocked. Lot of people gave money with the hope that this Company will give that back one day. Therefore, it is for public opinion and for further application of the mind.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar):** Public opinion on what?

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** On these provisions.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Bill should be passed.

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** I was appealing to the Government not to rush with the Bill. It can be made applicable retrospectively. It is already under an administrator and it is under the control of the Custodian. The hon. Minister will please explain all this in his speech.

**MR. SPEAKER:** How can he be in a mood to accept the amendments?

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** What provision has been made to pay all the small debts, loans and the deposits of this company?

बी बिनायक प्रसाद बाबब (सहरसा) : इस बिल का मैं विरोध नहीं करता हूँ बल्कि अपने संबोधन के साथ समर्थन करता हूँ। इसके स्टेटमेंट भाग प्राबलैक्ट्स एण्ड रीजन्स में क्या लिखा है इसको आप देखें :

"The net losses have come down from the level of Rs. 80 lakhs for the year ending March, 1978 to Rs. 7 lakhs for the year ending March, 1977 and during 1977-78 they expect to achieve a nominal net profit of Rs. - lakh".

उपरोक्त स्टेटमेंट भाग प्राबलैक्ट्स एण्ड रीजन्स में बताया गया है कि सरकारीकरण के बाद इस कारखाने में कितनी उन्नति की है यह इन्होंने बताया है। मैं इनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1973 से पहले जिस ट्रैक्टर का दाम पन्ध्र हजार था, सरकारीकरण के बाद उसका दाम 53 हजार हो गया है। जबसे एग्री इण्डस्ट्रीज ने यह काम अपने जिम्मे लिया है और वह किसानों को ट्रैक्टर बांटने लगी है तब से ट्रैक्टर का दाम 14 और 15 हजार से बढ़ा कर 50-60 हजार रुपया किसानों को लिया जा रहा है और इस तरह से किसानों की नूट हो रही है। यह सरकारीकरण के बाद हुआ है। और इसी में इनको इतना मुनाफा मालूम पड़ रहा है। चार मुना किसान से बसूल कर रहे हैं। उसके बाद ये बाहबाही करते हैं कि सरकारीकरण या राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद इतना ज्यादा बढ़िया इन्तजाम हुआ है। अध्यक्ष महोदय जितनी बढ़ोतरी दाम में किया है उस हिसाब से तो इस कारखाने को करोड़ों की बचत होनी चाहिये थी।

18.02 hrs.

राष्ट्रीयकरण के हम विरोधी नहीं हैं। खास कर मन्त्री महोदय श्री फर्नांडिस साहब जब हम लोगों के बीच में भाषण करना शुरू करते थे तो यदि एक घंटा वे भाषण देते थे तो आधा घंटा तालियां बजती थीं। लेकिन मन्त्री बनने के बाद हमने इनका भाषण नहीं सुना है। आजकल जो व्यूरोक्रेसी इनको कहती है

भासानी से बड़ी बात समझ लेते हैं, और अपनी बातें भूल गये हैं। इसीलिये इस बिल में मैंने जो संबोधन दिया है उसके जरिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जो इतनी बड़ी नूट सरकारीकरण के बाद किसानों की हो रही है, और इसी इन्फ्लेमिसेरी और फिजूलखर्ची सरकारीकरण के बाद बढ़ी है, इसको खत्म करने के लिये बिल में कोई प्रोबिजन होना चाहिये। 7 चैप्टर का यह बिल है लेकिन किसानों को छोटे-छोटे ट्रैक्टर मिलेंगे या बड़े मिलेंगे इसका कोई जिक्र नहीं है। समूचे देश में सीलिंग ऐक्ट लागू हो गया है। जहां पहले 100, 200, 300 बीघे किसानों के पास जमीन होती थी आज उनके पास 10, 15, 20 बीघे जमीन है। लेकिन इनका ट्रैक्टर का कारखाना अभी तक बड़ा ट्रैक्टर ही बना रहा है, दाम तो 8000 रु० के बजाय 56,000 रु० हो गया है। यदि सरकारी ऋण ट्रैक्टर खरीदने के लिये किसानों को न मिले तो कोई किसान ट्रैक्टर इतना मँड्या नहीं खरीद सकता है। अभी तो ट्रैक्टर खरीदने के एक दो साल बाद ही किसानों की जमीन बिक जाती है, ट्रैक्टर के सरकारी ऋण चुकाने में।

यद्यपि मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन मन्त्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसको पब्लिक प्रोपीनियन के लिये जेजें और एक ऐसा बिल लायें जिसमें ट्रैक्टर कैसा होगा, 50,000 रु० का दैत्याकार ट्रैक्टर होना या 5-6 हजार का पावर टिलर होगा, उसका विवरण हो। साथ ही सरकारीकरण के बाद जो प्रग्रेडेशन या लापरवाही बढ़ी है उन्हें मिटाने के लिये इस बिल में क्या प्रावधान किया जाता है तब हम समझे कि इस देश में एग्रीकल्चरल रिबोल्यूशन वाकई में आने वाला है। तभी इस विधेयक की कोई सार्थकता हो सकती है।

18 02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 22, 1978/Chaitra 1, 1900 (Saka).